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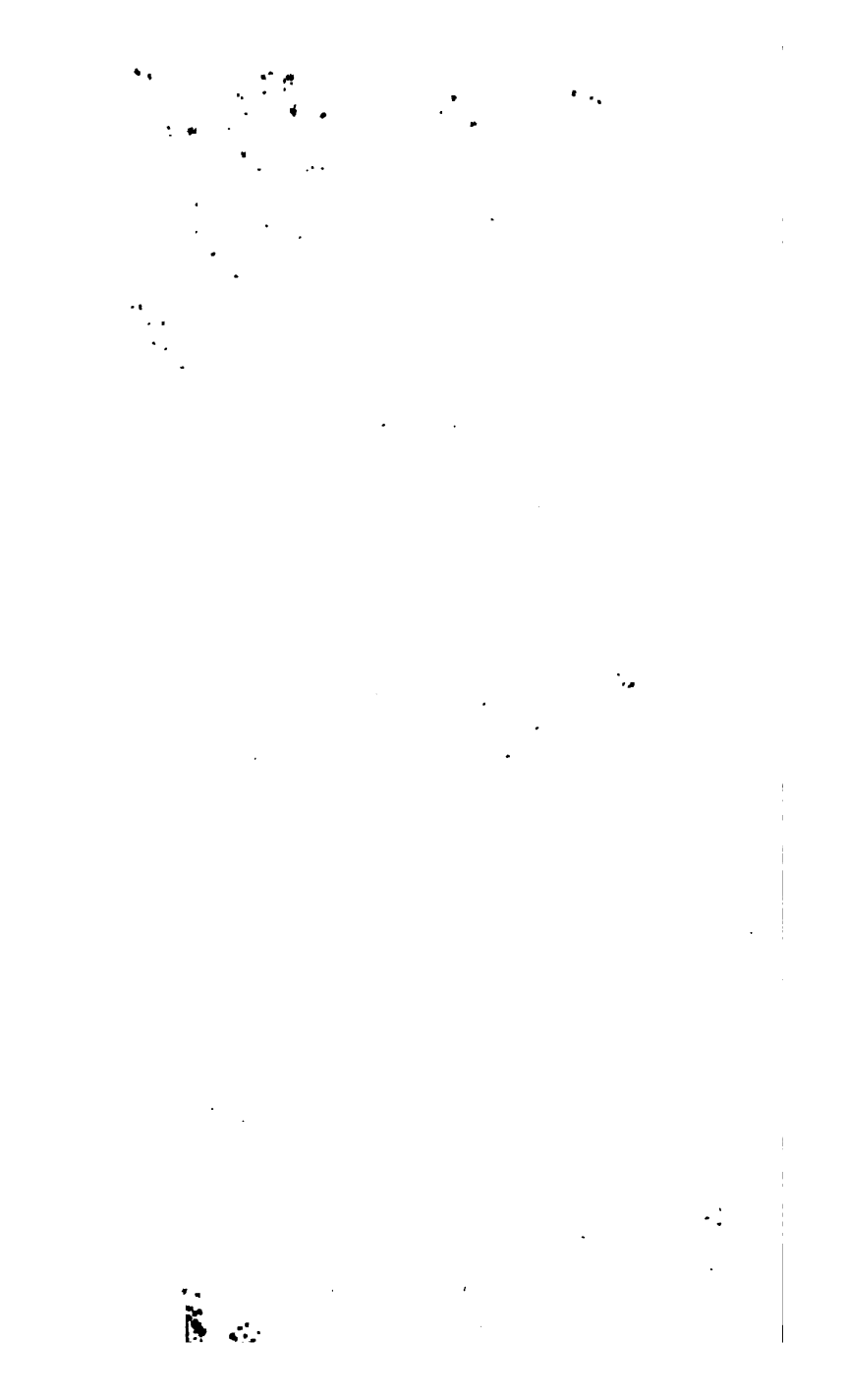
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A COMPENDIUM
OF
EUROPEAN GEOGRAPHY & HISTORY.

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BY

RICHARD HILEY,

AUTHOR OF AN 'ENGLISH GRAMMAR,' 'ENGLISH COMPOSITION,' ETC.

LONDON:
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1872.

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To my three Sons

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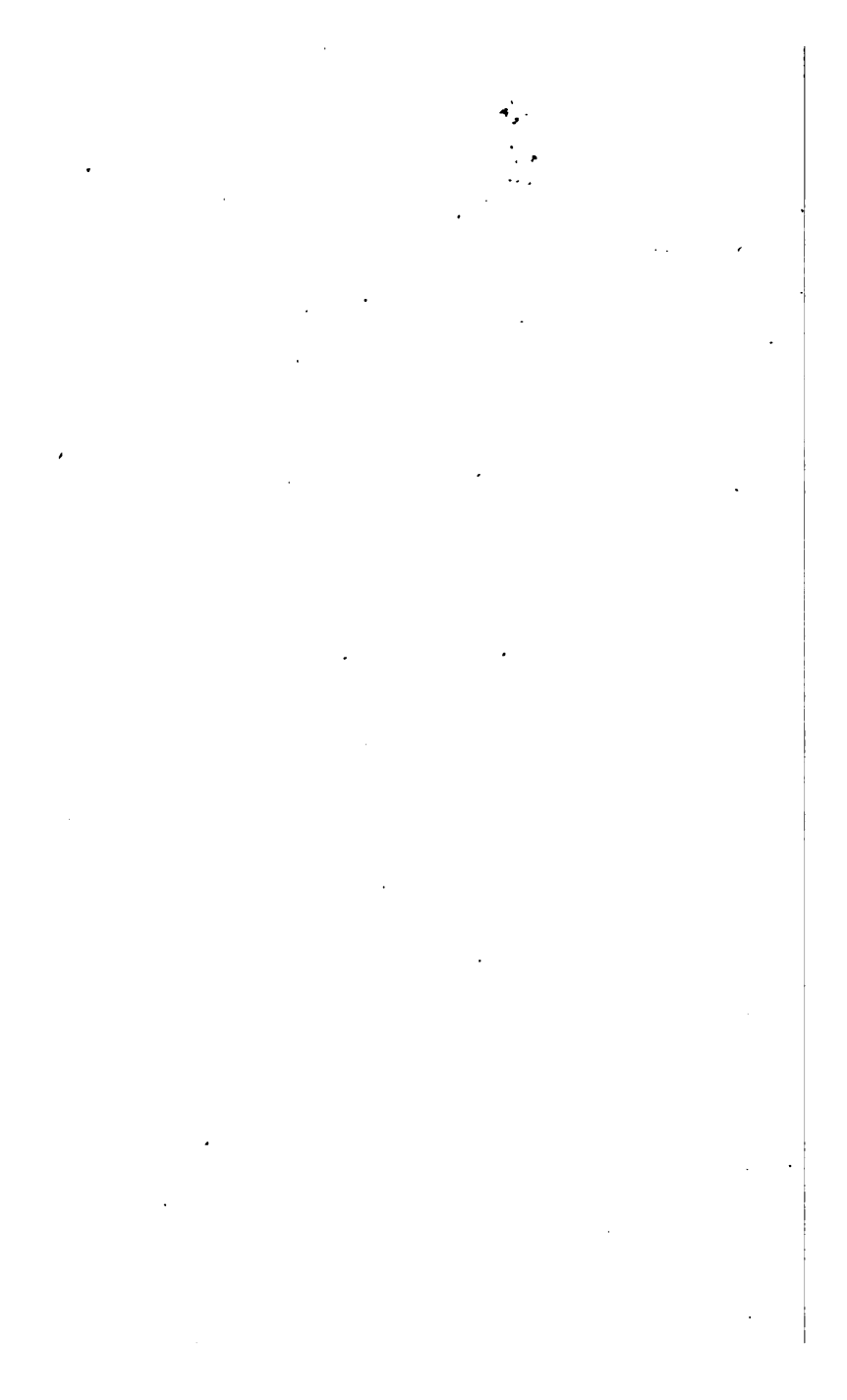
This Work and its Sequel are Dedicated

BY

THEIR AFFECTIONATE FATHER,

RICHARD HILEY.

DONCASTER: *July* 29, 1872.



PREFACE.

THE OBJECT of the present work has been to comprise in one handy volume—1. A practical and sufficiently ample Geographical Description of every Country in Europe;—2. A clear and connected Summary of the most important events which have occurred in the History of each country; and—3. Brief but adequate notices of those traits of character for which the individuals who have been mainly instrumental in effecting great political changes have been remarkable. To assist the memory in acquiring and readily recalling the necessarily numerous facts herein mentioned, one uniform mode of construction and sequence has been observed in describing each country.

To each country has been allotted that extent of space which its importance and general influence seemed to require. To the British Isles, accordingly, a large space has been assigned, not only in stating the most important events in our History, and describing our national institutions, industrial occupations, and social condition, but also in noticing the physical features of each county, with the peculiar occupations and political privileges of its inhabitants. Next to the British Isles, France has claimed especial notice, as its influence during the last century has been most extensively felt by every nation in Europe. I have deemed it, therefore, proper to furnish the student with a clear explanation of those political and social principles which, originating in this country, were extensively and perniciously disseminated at the close of the last and commencement of the present century. Next to France, the Germanic Empire, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Italy, and Spain.

have received considerable attention, as the study of their institutions and political and religious struggles will supply many interesting lessons. The other European countries have been described within narrower limits, according to the plan stated above.

To secure accuracy in the details, great care and patient research have been exercised throughout, in consulting the best and most esteemed authorities. By the steady use of this work as a text-book, the student will be spared a great amount of unnecessary labour and perplexity, as well as of expense, in consulting numerous treatises of which many are not easily accessible. As a text-book, too, for the middle and upper classes in schools, the work will form a sound and ample basis on which may be subsequently erected any superstructure which the inclination of the student may require.

DONCASTER :

July 20th, 1872.

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A COMPENDIUM of EUROPEAN GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN GEOGRAPHICAL WORDS.

To be read when the pupil has a little advanced.

1. The GENERAL RULE for the Pronunciation of Geographical Names should be that which is observed by the well-educated people of the respective countries to which they belong. But, as an adherence to this mode, were it even possible in all cases, would to many appear affectation, an approximation is all that can be recommended. Attention to the following observations on the appropriate pronunciation of Vowels, Diphthongs, and Consonants, will aid in accomplishing this.

2. The names of *well-known foreign Places* are pronounced as English words; as, in *Paris, Calais, Lyons, Turin, Naples, &c.*

3. Foreign words containing *letters of difficult pronunciation* are generally pronounced as in English.

4. It may be here observed that many foreign words are sometimes *differently spelled*, according as the writers attribute to the letters which they employ a French, German, or English sound. Thus, we sometimes see *Taktari* for Tartary; *Cabool* for Cabul; *Leipsig* or *Leipsig*, for Leipsic. The old and *established* form of spelling ought to be employed.

5. PRONUNCIATION OF THE VOWELS.

A is usually sounded as *ā*, in *fāther*, or *ă* short, as in *fāt*.

E is generally sounded as *ē* in *māte*; or as *ĕ* short in *mēt*; in French, *e* final is generally silent; as in *Basse-terre, bas-terr*.

I is frequently sounded as long *ē*, as in *machine*; but sometimes short, as in *pén*.

O is generally sounded as in *nō, nôt, nŏr*.

U in French words sounds like *ū* long, as in *māte*; or *ŭ* short, as in *būt*. In other languages *u* is sounded like our *oo* in *food*.

F is generally sounded like *e*. In Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian, it sounds like the French *u*.

6. DIPHTHONGS.

E is generally sounded as long *ē*, as in *Agave*, or as *e* in *file*.

Ai and *ay* are generally sounded as long *i* in *fine*; but in French like *a* i. *fâle* or *ay* in *may*.

Au is generally sounded as our *ow* in *sour*; but, in French, *au* and *aur* sound like long *ō*.

Ei and *ey* in German are sounded like *i* long; as, in *Leipsic*; but in French like *ē* in *mûle*.

Eu in French is generally sounded as long *ē* in *mûre*; but sometimes as short *ē* in *mûr*.

Ie is pronounced as long *ē*, as in *Tangier*.

Oi is sounded as *wa* in *war*; or as *ai* in *fair*.

Ou is generally sounded as *oo*; as in *Toulouse*.

Ua is sounded as *wa*; as in *Guatemala*.

7. CONSONANTS.

C before *e* and *i* in Italian is sounded like *ch* in *chill*; in German like *s* or *ts*.

Ch in French words is sounded like *sh*; as in *Cherbourg*.

Ch in German and other languages is sounded like *k*; as in *Munich*.

Sch in German words is sounded like *sh*; as in *Schwerin*; but in Dutch like *sk* as in *Schiedam* (*skis-dam*).

D at the end of German and Dutch words is sounded like *t*.

G is *hard* before *a*, *o*, and *u*; and in Dutch and German before *all* vowels.

G before *e*, *i*, *y*, in French, Spanish, and Portuguese, has the sound of *j*.

G before *e* and *i* in French and Spanish sounds like *g* hard.

Gn in French and Italian words has *g* silent; as in *Boulogne*.

D, *S*, *T*, *X*, at the end of French words is not sounded, except in words frequently used in English; as *Paris*, *Brest*, *Rheims*, *Arras*.

Th in foreign words is sounded like *t*; except in Greek words, in which *th* has the same sound as with us.

The names of places in the United States of America follow the same rules as English names.

LESSON 1.—NATURE OF GEOGRAPHY.

1. GEOGRAPHY is a description of the surface of the Earth, including its relation to the Sun and other heavenly bodies; its climate, soil, and natural products; its divisions into countries, with the occupations, government, religion, education, language, and manners of its inhabitants.

2. Geography comprises several branches. 1. *Mathematical*, which describes the form and movements of the Earth with regard to the Sun and the other heavenly bodies. 2. *Physical*, which relates to the earth's surface, climate, soil, minerals, vegetables, and animals in a state of nature. 3. *Political*, which explains its territorial divisions. 4. *Industrial*, which describes the occupations of the inhabitants. 5. *Social*, which relates to the government, religion, education, language, manners, and character of the people. 6. *Historical*, which records the changes and events which have taken place.

THE EARTH—ITS FORM, MOTIONS, &c.

3a. The *Earth* is one of those bodies called *Planets*, which constantly revolve round the Sun, at different distances and in different periods, and derive light and heat from it.

b. The *Planets* or *Wanderers* are so called, from their continually changing their places, and returning at given periods in the same path.

4. The Earth, in *Form*, is a body resembling a globe or sphere, a little flattened at each pole.

a. That the Earth is of a globular form is usually thus proved. When a ship goes out to sea, we first lose sight of the *hull*, then of the sails and lower rigging, and lastly, of the upper part of the masts. When, on the contrary, the ship is advancing towards the shore, the topmast first appears in view, then the sails, and afterwards the hull. If the earth were not spherical, the ship would gradually appear larger as it approached, and the hull, the largest part, would be first seen.

b. In an *Eclipse of the Moon*, when the moon's surface is darkened by the shadow of the earth, the boundary of the shadow on the moon's disc is always circular.

c. Several Navigators have sailed quite round the earth (not indeed in an exact circle, the winding of the shores preventing them from sailing in a direct line), and arrived, by an opposite course, at the same port from which they commenced their voyage.

5a. The *Circumference* of the Earth or Globe is a line drawn round its surface, so as to divide it precisely into two equal parts or halves. These halves are called the two *Hemispheres*, or half spheres; the words *sphere* and *globe* having the same meaning.

b. The *Centre* of the Earth is a point in the middle of it, from which all lines drawn to any part of the surface will be equal.

c. The *Diameter* of the Earth is a line drawn from two opposite points of its surface, and passes through its *centre*.

d. The Earth is 24,857 miles in *circumference*, and 7,912 miles in *diameter*.

e. The *Orbit* of a planet is the nearly circular path which it describes round the sun; the time in which it completes this revolution varies according to its distance. The Earth, which is 91,328,600 miles from the sun, performs its revolution round it in 365 days, 5 hrs., 48 min., and 48 sec. This is called its *annual* revolution, and causes the difference in the *length* of the days and nights, and

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the various *seasons*. Besides this motion, the earth is constantly revolving on its own axis, and performs a complete revolution of this kind in 24 hours, called its *diurnal* motion. During this rotation of the earth from *west* to *east*, part of it is *towards* the sun and part is turned *from* it; and this is what causes day and night.

f. The *diurnal* motion, which causes the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies from *east* to *west*, makes us imagine that the sun and stars, which are apparently stationary, move round it. Hence, we speak as if this were the case; thus, the sun is said to *rise*, to *set*, and to *culminate*, that is, to be in the meridian; or at his greatest height.

LESSON 2.—THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

a. The *Sun* and the Planets revolving round it, constitute the *Solar System*.

b. The *Sun* is an immense globe placed near the centre of this system, and dispensing light and heat to the planets that revolve around it. Its magnitude is nearly one million four hundred thousand times larger than that of the earth.

c. The *Planets* are either *primary*, which revolve round the sun only; or *secondary*, which revolve round other planets (as the moon round the earth), and by the motion of their primary planets are carried round the Sun also.

d. The Earth and the other planets are wonderfully retained in their orbits by the exact balancing of two opposing forces; the one called *Centripetal*, from the tendency which the planets have to be *drawn towards* the sun as the *centre*; and the other called *centrifugal*, from the constant inclination which they have to *fly off* from him into infinite space.

e. The *Moon* has three motions. 1. Round the Earth called *Periodic* in 27 days 7 hours 43 min. 5 sec. In this revolution, when the moon comes between the earth and sun, an *Eclipse of the Sun* takes place; when the earth comes between the moon and sun, an *Eclipse of the Moon* takes place. 2. A second round its own axis, forming a *Synodical Month* of 29 days 12 hrs. 44 min. 3 sec.; or from the sun to the sun again, that is, from new moon to new moon. It is then in *conjunction* with the sun, that is, between the earth and sun; when being *opaque*, the side which is turned towards the earth is not illuminated, and consequently is invisible to us. Gradually the moon's disc increases to the 14th day, when the moon being then in opposition to the sun, her whole disc is illuminated, and then appears a *full moon*. Afterwards, she gradually decreases to the end of 29½ days. 3. A third motion is round the sun in a year along with the earth. In almanacks, &c. the *new moon* is represented by ☾, the *full moon* by ☾.

f. Comets (κομήτης, *komētis* long-hair) are luminous bodies which move round the Sun in an *eccentric* manner (εκ, ek, from; κεντρον, *kentron*, a centre), that is, the length of their orbit greatly exceeds its breadth. The number of Comets belonging to the Solar System has not been ascertained, but the orbits of one hundred and thirty have been determined with tolerable precision; while the periodical return of two has been found to agree exactly with the calculation.

g. The Solar System forms only a small part of the Universe. For, on every side of the Earth, we find a multitude of stars above us called *fixed* stars, because they appear to preserve the same distance with respect to each other. About one thousand of these are visible to the eye in a clear night; but, by the aid of telescopes, it has been discovered that there are millions. They are at an immense distance from us, and are supposed to be suns, enlightening other worlds.

c. The *fixed stars* have a *twinkling* appearance, and are thus distinguished from the *planets* which shine with a steady light.

LESSON 3.—THE NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

8. The *Surface* of the Earth presents the two grand divisions of *Land* and *Water*. About one-third is land, and two-thirds are water.

9. **LAND.**—The *Land* is divided into Continents, Countries, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Promontories, Capes, Mountains, Shores or Coasts, Deserts, Plains, &c.

A *Continent* (from Lat. *con*, together, *teneo*, I hold) is a very great extent of land, containing many countries; as the Eastern Continent, including Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the Western, containing North and South America.

A *Country* is a smaller portion of land, distinguished by a particular name, people, and form of government.

An *Island* (from Saxon *is* or *ea*, water, and *land*) is land entirely surrounded by water, as *Ireland*.

A *Peninsula* (from *pene-insula*) is land almost surrounded by water; as, the *Moræa* in Greece.

An *Isthmus* (from *isthmos*, *Isthmos*) is a neck of land uniting a peninsula to the mainland; as, the *Isthmus of Corinth*.

A *Promontory* (from Lat. *pro*, in front, *mons*, a mountain) is high land jutting into the sea. A *Cape* (Lat. *caput*, the head) is the extremity of a promontory or of a peninsula, as, *Cape Clear*.

Name, ness, head, and point, have nearly the same meaning as *cape*.

A *Mountain* is a vast prominence on the surface of the Earth; as, the *Alps*.

The *heights* of mountains are reckoned from the level of the sea. Mountains sometimes occur singly, but generally united, forming *chains* or *ridges* of various lengths and heights. *Mountains are useful* in supplying springs and streams from the snow and vapours which collect on them at all seasons; in moderating the *heat*, so that without them many parts of the earth would become barren, like the deserts of Africa; and also in moderating the *moisture*: thus, when it is wet in Norway on the W. of the Dovrefeld mountains, it is dry in Sweden on the E. of them.

A *Volcano* (from *Vulcanus*, the god of fire) is a burning mountain, with an opening called a *Crater*, from which fire or smoke continually rises.

Volcanoes, during their eruption, throw out melted stones or *lava*, which flows in a terrible stream, destroying every thing in its way. Volcanoes, however, are useful in giving vent to the internal fires of the earth, which might otherwise cause such earthquakes as would destroy whole countries.

A *Shore* or *Coast* is that land which borders on the sea. A *Desert* is a barren tract of land, generally covered with sand.

The most remarkable desert in the world is *Zahâra*, or the Great Desert, in North Africa, a vast plain of heated sand, about 8,000 miles long, containing some fertile spots, called *Oases*, scattered in various parts like islands in the ocean.

Prairies (from French *prairie*, a meadow), in the United States of America, are immense plains covered with grass; these are called *Steppes* (pr. *steps*) in Asia, and *Pampas* or *Llanos* in South America.

Dunes on land commonly signify a high open country, free from any trees, with hollow and rising places, and grazed by sheep. The *strand* is that part of a shore which is covered with the sea at high water, and lies bare at the ebb. *Sand-banks* are those heaps of sand under water of which some appear when the tide is out, and others never appear. They are sometimes denominated *shoals*, *flats*, or *shallows*, because in those places the sea is shallower than it is in other parts. Where these banks have rocks mixed with the sands, they are commonly called *shelves*. A similar assemblage of rocks is called a *reef*.

LESSON 4.—THE WATER.

10. The *Water* consists of Oceans, Seas, Lakes, Gulfs or Bays, Channels, and Straits, with Creeks, Roads, Havens or Harbours, Friths or Estuaries, Sounds, and Rivers.

An *Ocean* is the largest extent of salt water; as, the *Atlantic Ocean*.

Utility of the Ocean.—The waters of the ocean, besides being the habitation of innumerable fish, and serving as it were as the highway from one part of the globe to another, tend to purify the air by their incessant motion. The vapours also which rise from them fall in rain and snow to water the earth. They are nearly always of the same temperature; and the winds which blow from them cool the earth in summer, and warm it in winter. By perpetually circulating in currents, they carry the warm water of hot countries to cold ones, and bring back cold water to cool the warmer regions.

A *Sea* is a smaller portion of salt water than an ocean; as, the *Irish Sea*.

A *Lake* is a body of water entirely surrounded by land; as *Lake Ladoga* in Russia.

Lagoon is a shallow lake into which the sea occasionally flows.

A *Gulf* is a body of water almost surrounded by land; as, the *Gulf of Venice*.

A *Bay* is a portion of sea running into the land, but wider than a gulf; as, the *Bay of Biscay*. A *Strait* is a narrow passage of water uniting two seas; as, the *Straits of Dover*. A *Channel* is a wider passage of water than a strait; as, *St. George's Channel*. A *Creek* is a narrow branch of the sea running up into the land.

A *Road* affords anchorage a little way off the land, with partial shelter from the winds. A *Haven* or *Harbour* is a place where ships may lie in safety; as, *Portsmouth Harbour*.

A *Frith* or *Estuary* is the widening of a river into an arm of the sea; as, the *Frith of Forth*.

A *Scound* is a strait so shallow that it may be sounded; as, the *Sound of Mull* in Scotland.

A *River* is a considerable stream of inland water, which takes its rise either in some mountain or in some high land, and runs into the sea, or into a larger river; as, the *Thames*, the *Trent*.

Benefits of Rivers.—Rivers usually overflow their banks during the seasons of heavy rains, making the land near them very fertile. Some countries, like Egypt, which have no rain, are watered only by their rivers. Rivers are also useful in furnishing an abundance of fresh water, and in constantly supplying the ocean.

A *Watershed* is the line of highest ground from which rivers flow.

The navigation of rivers is often interrupted by *Rapids* and *Falls*.

LESSON 5.—THE CIRCLES.

11. The real figure of the Earth is best represented by an artificial *Globe* on the surface of which are traced a number of circles or lines, that the *position* of places may be more conveniently and accurately determined. These circles are either great or small.

12a. A great circle divides the globe into two equal parts; a small circle into two unequal parts. Every circle is divided into 360 equal parts called *degrees* (marked on maps thus, °); every degree into 60 geographical miles or *minutes* (marked '); and every minute into 60 *seconds* (marked "). The degrees vary in extent, according to the magnitude of the circles. On the great circles, a degree, being the 360th part of the Earth's circumference, is equal to 60 geographical miles, or about $69\frac{1}{10}$ English miles.

a. The wire on which an artificial globe turns, is called its *axis*; the ends of this axis are the *poles*; one of which is called the *North* or *Arctic* pole, because it always points to a star in the constellation *Arctos* or the *Bear*; and the other the *South* or *Antarctic* pole.

13a. Of the great circles, the most remarkable are the *Equator*, the *Ecliptic*, the *Horizon*, and the *Meridian*.

b. The *Equator* is an imaginary circle drawn round the globe, which divides it into the northern and southern hemispheres, every point of which is equally distant from the poles.

c. The equator is likewise called the *Equinoctial Line*, or by way of eminence, the *Line*; because, when the sun appears to move over it, the days and nights all over the earth are of an equal length. This happens twice a year, about the 21st of March, which is therefore called the *Vernal Equinox*; and about the 23rd of September, called the *Autumnal Equinox*.

14a. The *Ecliptic* is a circle which cuts the equator obliquely at two opposite points, and represents the sun's apparent path in the heavens.

b. The *Ecliptic* passes through the middle of an imaginary broad circle or belt in the heavens, called the *Zodiac* (see No. 26).

15a. The *Horizon* is the imaginary line which bounds the view on the surface of the earth, and is either *Rational* or *Sensible*. If, placed at the centre of the Globe, we could take within our view one half of the heavenly sphere, a large circle would appear to cut the globe into two equal parts; that circle would be the *Rational Horizon*. The *Sensible Horizon* is the circle that bounds our view where the earth and sky appear to meet. The *level* or *plane* surface on which the spectator stands is called the *Plane* of the *Sensible Horizon*.

b. The *Rational Horizon* is represented by the broad wooden circle on the terrestrial globe.

LESSON 6.—16a. A *Meridian* (from *meridies*, mid-day) is a great circle passing through the poles. Every place on the Earth has its meridian; thus, a circle drawn through London and passing

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through the poles, is the meridian of London; a circle drawn through Edinburgh, or Paris, or Madrid, and passing through the poles, is the meridian of Edinburgh, of Paris, of Madrid.

b. The *Meridian* from which we calculate the distance of places east or west, is called the *first Meridian*; and that distance is the *Longitude* of a place. All places in the British Isles reckon their first Meridian or *Longitude* from *Greenwich*, near London. The lengths of the degrees of *Longitude* diminish as they advance towards the poles.

c. *Longitude* is denoted by lines which run from the top to the bottom of a map, and is expressed by figures at the top and bottom. When the figures increase from the left to the right, the *Longitude* is *East*; but when they increase from right to left, the *Longitude* is *West*. The *Longitude* can never be more than 180 degrees either E. or W.

17a. The *Latitude* (from *latus*, wide) of a place is its distance North or South from the Equator, and this can never be more than 90 degrees North or South. *Latitude* is denoted by lines running across the map, and is expressed by figures at the sides. If the figures increase upwards the latitude is *North*; if they increase downwards, it is *South*. All places in England are in *N. Latitude*; all in Australia are in *S. Latitude*.

b. *Parallels of latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator, which diminish in size as they approach the poles. Of these parallels, the most remarkable are the *Polar* or the *Arctic* and *Antarctic* circles, the *Tropic of Cancer*, and the *Tropic of Capricorn*. The *Arctic Circle* is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the North Pole; the *Antarctic Circle* is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the South Pole; the *Tropic of Cancer* is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the Equator; the *Tropic of Capricorn* is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the Equator.

c. The *Tropics* (from *τροπή*, *trepō*, I turn) are so called, because when the Sun arrives at either of them, he is said to turn back to the other. The sun arrives at the *Tropic of Cancer* on the 21st of June, which is called by us the *Summer Solstice* (from *Lat. sol*, the sun, *sto*, I stand), when those who live north of this tropic have the longest day and the shortest night; and those south of the equator the contrary. The sun arrives at the *Tropic of Capricorn* on the 21st of December, which is our *Winter Solstice*.

LESSON 7.—THE ZONES.

18. The Surface of the Earth is divided into five *Zones* or *Belts* (from *ζώνη*, *zōnē*, a girdle); one *Torrid*; two *Temperate*; and two *Frigid*.

19a. The *Torrid Zone* (so called from its heat) is the middle portion of the Earth's surface, extending from the *Tropic of Cancer*, Lat. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. to the *Tropic of Capricorn*, Lat. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.

b. Within this space, the sun is directly over the heads of the inhabitants twice a year, when the heat is intense. At the equator, the *Days* and *Nights* are equal, the sun rising at 6 o'clock and setting at 6 o'clock throughout the year. At 16° N. or S. the longest day is about 13 hours, and the shortest about 11 hours. *Twilight* is here always short, sunset being speedily followed by darkness. The greatest quantity of rain falls at the Equator; this decreases as we recede from the Equator to the Poles. A greater quantity falls in Tropical America (about 115 inches) than in the Old World, which rarely exceeds 78 inches. Though the amount of rain which falls is greatest in the Tropics, yet the number of rainy days rarely exceed 80, whilst in England we have at least 154 rainy days in the year. In these regions, the rains follow the Sun; that is, when the sun is North of the equator the rains prevail in that Tropic; when he is South of

that line, they prevail in the Southern. From the Equator to 5° N. and S., there are *two seasons* in the year, the rainy in winter, and the dry in summer. In the regions subject to the *variable winds*, that is from 5° to about 12° N. or S. of the Equator, rain is almost incessant, accompanied by thunder and lightning. From 12° to $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. and S. of the Equator, there are two rainy and two dry seasons in the year. During the rainy season the rain falls in torrents, so that a larger quantity falls in a few hours than in a month with us. Within this zone are found the finest fruits and trees, the largest and most ferocious animals, and the most venomous serpents and insects.

20a. The two *Temperate Zones* lie between the Tropics and the Polar Circles; the North Temperate extending from the Tropic of Cancer $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. to the Arctic Circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.; the South Temperate from the Tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. to the Antarctic Circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South. These zones have four Seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, and as the Sun is here never overhead, they are free from the intense heat of the Torrid Zone, and possess a more pleasant and healthful climate.

b. These zones are frequently subdivided into—1. The *Sub-Tropical*, which extend from the Tropics to lat. 34° N. and S. 2. The *Warm Temperate*, extending from 34° to 45° N. and S. 3. The *Cold Temperate*, from 45° to 58° N. and S. 4. The *Sub-Arctic* and *Sub-Antarctic*, from 58° to $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. and S. Hardy and useful animals abound in these zones, and the inhabitants have generally more strength of body and mind than those in the torrid and frigid zones.

21. The two *Frigid Zones* include the space between the Poles and the Arctic and Antarctic Circles; that is, from $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 90° N. and S. The regions within these circles are the coldest on the earth, being chiefly covered with ice. They have only two Seasons, a long winter of extreme cold, and a short summer of great heat, without any spring or autumn. The nights in winter are from 24 hours to 6 months; decreasing as we recede from the poles. Nothing grows here except a little moss.

LESSON 8.—TEMPERATURE.

22a. The *Temperature* of a country denotes the degree of heat or cold to which the atmosphere is subject, its humidity or dryness, its changeableness or uniformity; and thus its adaptation to the comfort and health of its inhabitants.

The *temperature of a country depends* chiefly on the following:—1. On its *Latitude*, or distance from the Equator, as the cold increases from the Equator to the Poles. 2. Its *height above the level of the sea*, for the higher we ascend the colder the air becomes. Even in the Torrid Zone, mountainous and elevated districts enjoy an agreeable climate. 3. The *proximity to the sea*, for districts near the sea are cooler in summer and warmer in winter than those at a distance. 4. The *prevalence of certain winds*, by bringing the colder or warmer air from one country to another; thus, the Eastern coasts of England are exposed to the easterly winds blowing from the German plains, very cold and drying; while the Western shores are subject to the warm and moist westerly winds from the Atlantic.

c. Other important but secondary causes influencing a climate are these:—1. The *slope of a country*, or the aspect which it presents to the sun, whether towards the north or the south. 2. The *position of certain mountain chains*, as they afford protection from certain predominating winds. 3. The *nature of the soil*; thus, a sandy or marly soil is warmer than a clayey one. 4. The *degree of cultivation*, for lands drained and cultivated are warmer than those which are swampy and uncultivated. 5. Countries whose atmosphere is *moist* have in general warmer winters and cooler summers than others, though not perhaps equally healthy. 6. For the reasons above stated, the *average temperatures* of places do not correspond with their latitudes. To show what places have the *same annual temperature*, imaginary lines are, on some maps, drawn through them, which are called *isothermal lines*, or lines of *equal heat*.

LESSON 9.—THE SEASONS.

Note.—By young pupils, this and the following lesson may be deferred till some advance has been made.

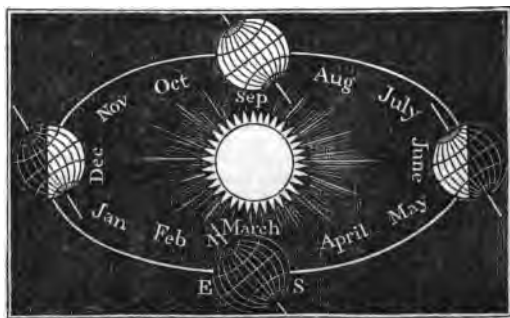
23a. The North Pole of the Earth always points towards the *North Star* in the heavens, and its axis is *inclined* to the Ecliptic; hence, as the Earth moves round the sun, the North Pole is sometimes *towards* the sun, and sometimes *turned from it*.

b. The sun heats those parts of the earth most which are most *directly* exposed to its rays, as a fire heats those things most which are directly before it; consequently the countries farthest from these rays receive only a small portion of heat. This causes the *variety of seasons* in different parts of the earth.

24a. During one half of the year, from the 21st of March to the 23rd of September, the *North Pole is toward the sun*, and the South Pole is turned from it. The Sun is then most directly over the *Northern hemisphere*, when it is *Summer* there, and *Winter* in the *Southern hemisphere*. *b.* During the other half of the year, from the 23rd of September to the 21st of March, the *Southern hemisphere* is towards the sun, and thus has *Summer*, when it is *Winter* in the Northern hemisphere. Hence, the Northern and Southern hemispheres have always *opposite* Seasons; thus, when it is *summer* in England, it will be *winter* in Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Chili, &c.

25. As the North Pole is most turned towards the sun in the middle of Summer (*June 21*), and the South Pole in the middle of our Winter (*Dec. 21*), which is summer in the South, this difference will daily diminish during the intermediate periods. In the middle of Spring and the middle of Autumn, the two poles will be *equally* distant from the sun, whose rays will then fall directly on the Equator, so that day and night will be of equal length in all parts of the world. The periods when this happens are called the *Vernal* (March 21) and *Autumnal* (Sept. 23) *Equinoxes*.

The subjoined diagram will illustrate these explanations :—



26. An imaginary broad Belt or Circle in the heavens, which the *Ecliptic* divides into two equal parts, was called by the ancient Egyptian astronomers *Zodiac* (signifying an animal); because they imagined the constellations (or *clusters of stars*), included within this belt to resemble certain animals from which they named each constellation.

27. Both the *Zodiac* and *Ecliptic* are divided into 12 equal parts, called *signs*, each denoting a constellation or collection of fixed stars, through which the sun appears to move in about a month, and through the whole in a year. Each of the twelve signs is divided into thirty smaller parts, called *degrees*, nearly corresponding to as many days.

Exercises.—1. Answer questions proposed. 2. When it is spring or summer in England, state the season in the following:—

Calcutta	Sydney	New York	Canton
Cape Town	Madras	Valparaiso	Lima
Pekin	Hobart Town	Buenos Ayres	Quito.

LESSON 10.—DAYS AND NIGHTS.

Note.—This Lesson, if found difficult, can be deferred for a time by a very young pupil.

28. As the Earth turns on its axis in 24 hours, all parts of the earth have alternately day and night, but not of equal length. At places under the Equator, the days are always equal, or 12 hours each, and the sun rises and sets at six o'clock the whole year round. On the 21st of March and the 23rd of September, when the sun is *directly over the Equator*, it enlightens half of each hemisphere, and the days and nights are *equal in all parts of the world*. These periods, as previously stated, are called *Equinoxes*.

29a. From the 21st of March to the 23rd of September, or in our *Summer*, the Sun shines continually at the *North Pole*, causing 6 months day at that Pole, and leaving the South Pole 6 months in darkness. Every place in the Northern Hemisphere has thus *more than 12 hours* of light during our summer; and every place in the Southern Hemisphere has *less than 12 hours*.

b. From September 23rd to March 21st, or in our winter half year, the North Pole has continual *night*, and the South Pole continual day. At the same time the Southern Hemisphere has days of more than twelve hours, while our days are shorter. It is in this way that the long days of summer and the short days of winter are caused.

c. From the Equator to the Polar Circles, the days increase as the *Latitude* increases. At the Arctic and Antarctic Circles (Lat. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), the longest day is 24 hours, the longest night the same. In Latitude 67° the longest day is one month; in 70° two months; in 80° four months; and at the Poles six months.

d. As a compensation for the absence of sunlight, in high latitudes the *Auroras Boreales*, or Northern Lights, appear with the greatest lustre, and extend over the greater part of the hemisphere, presenting a light somewhat resembling that which precedes sunrise. By means of these lights, the inhabitants are enabled to travel from one place to another. In the north-east parts of Siberia, Hudson's Bay, &c., they are frequently attended with a continual hissing and cracking noise through the air.

30a. To find the difference of time between two places.—*Rule.* For every 15 degrees of longitude *East* of London reckon one hour *earlier*, and for every 15 degrees *West* of London one hour *later*.

b. As the Earth moves from West to East the whole 360 degrees in 24 hours,

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it moves in that direction 15 degrees in one hour. If the sun, therefore, rise at a certain hour at a given place, it will rise one hour *earlier* at a place 15 degrees further *east*; or one hour *later* at a place 15 degrees further *west*.

Exercises.—When it is 9 or 12 o'clock in London, state the hour in the following :—

Petersburg	Turin	Cairo	Stockholm
Aleppo	Sierra Leone	Lima	Santiago
Brussels	Smyrna	Cape Town	Buenos Ayres.

LESSON 11.—DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS.

31a. *Plants*, in some or other of their forms, are scattered over the surface of the earth, affording sustenance to man and other animals. Each portion of the earth has its own appropriate plants, adapted to its climate, soil, and elevation above the level of the sea. Thus, some plants thrive most in hot regions, others in temperate and others in cold or mountainous districts.

b. Plants are said to be *annual* when they spring up and decay in one season; *biennial* (*bis-annus*), when they send forth stems and leaves in the first year, and perfect their flowers and fruits in the second; *deciduous* (*decidère*), when they cast their leaves in the autumn and renew them in the spring; *perennial* (*per-annus*), when they live a greater or less number of years; and *evergreen* when they are never destitute of foliage.

32a. The *Temperature* of the air is the chief agent in limiting the range of any vegetable species. The surface of the earth is usually divided into 8 Zones or Regions of vegetation, named from the plants most prevailing in each.

1. *The Equatorial Region*, from the Equator to about 15° N. & S. lat., with a temperature ranging from 79° to the most intense heat, is the district of palms, bananas, spices, bread-fruit, and aromatic plants.

2. *The Tropical Region*, extending from lat. 15° N. and S. to the Tropics, with a mean annual temperature of 76°, is the district of tree-ferns, figs, coffee, sugar, rice, maize, cotton.

3. *The Sub-Tropical Region*, from the Tropics to lat. 34°, with a mean annual temperature of 76°, is the district of myrtles, laurels, olives, tea-plant, rice, maize, cotton, fig, &c.

4. *The Warm Temperate Region*, from lat. 34° to 45°, with a mean annual temperature of 58°, is the district of evergreens, vines, wheat, maize, chestnuts, &c.

5. *The Cold Temperate Region*, between 45° and 58°, with a mean annual temperature of 48°, is characterised by wheat, oats, potato, flax, hemp, the ordinary fruits, and forest trees.

6. *The Sub-Arctic Region*, from lat. 58° to the Arctic circle, lat. 66½°, with a mean annual temperature of 38° or 35°, contains forests of firs, pines, birch, larch, &c.

7. *The Arctic Region*, from the Arctic circle, lat. 66½° to lat. 72°, with a mean annual temperature of 30°, produces rhododendrons, lichens, mosses.

8. *The Polar Region*, beyond lat. 72° to the farthest limits of vegetation, produces only a little moss and coarse grass.

For Exercises.—Draw a map divided into *Regions*, in each of which insert the names of the plants.

LESSON 12.—DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.

33a. Animals, like plants, are distributed over the surface of the globe, abounding most in those climates which are best suited to their respective natures.

b. Animals, by a providential arrangement, are adapted to the situations in which they are placed. Thus, in cold regions they are covered with thick and warm fur; while in warm regions, they are clothed only with hair thinly

scattered, or have a skin entirely naked. Sheep in temperate regions are covered with a warm fleece of wool, but when transported to a warmer climate, they change the wool into a coat of glossy hair. Even in the same climate, the quantity of covering is accommodated to the alternations of the seasons. At the approach of winter, the hair is increased in quantity and length, as may be observed in our domestic animals. The *migratory* instinct too, which leads some birds to remove their quarters at the change of seasons is another instance of admirable arrangement, by which they can enjoy at all times a climate suited to their wants.

34. Animals are arranged by modern naturalists into four great divisions :—

1. The *Vertebrated*; 2. the *Molluscous*; 3. the *Articulated*, and 4. the *Radiated*. A more familiar but less scientific classification of animals is the following :—Bipeds, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects, and worms.

1. *Vertebrated* animals (Lat. from *vertebra*, a joint of the backbone) possess a skull and backbone, and the organs of sight, hearing, smell, and taste. This class includes many species: as, 1. *Mammalia* (Lat. *mamma*, a teat), animals that suckle their young; as, *woman*, *cow*, and all *quadrupeds*. 2. *Birds*. 3. *Reptiles* (Lat. from *repto*, I creep), those which crawl or move on their bellies, or by means of short legs, as *crocodiles*, *serpents*, *lizards*, *frogs*, &c. 4. Such *fishes* as have a bony skeleton, as *cod*, *herring*, &c.—2. *Molluscous* animals (Lat. *mollis*, soft) have soft pulpy bodies without a bony skeleton, as *cuttle-fish*, *snails*, and marine shell-fish, as the *oyster*.—3. *Articulated* animals (Lat. *articulus*, a little joint) have the head and successive portions *jointed* together, as the insect tribes, *flies*, *spiders*, *bees*, &c.—4. *Radiated* animals (Lat. *radius*, a ray) are of a *star-like* shape, with organs of motion and sense, which *radiate* from a common centre, as the *star-fish*, *sea-nettles*, *corals*, *anemones*.

35a. In *Tropical regions*, the *quadrupeds* are the most numerous and the most remarkable for size, strength, and ferocity; as the *elephant*, *rhinoceros*, *lion*, *tiger*, &c. The *reptiles* are larger and more venomous; as, the *crocodile*, the *boa* of India, and the *python* of America; and the *birds* are decked with a more splendid plumage than in the temperate zones; as, the *bird of Paradise*, the *parrot* tribe, &c.

b. In *Temperate regions* the more useful animals abound; as, the *horse*, *cow*, *sheep*, *pig*, *goat*, *ass*. The large voracious reptiles of the torrid zone are not found here; venomous serpents are few, and of a smaller size. The birds have a simpler plumage but a more melodious note. The wild quadrupeds are the *wolf*, *bear*, *fox*, *lynx*, *wild boar*, *wild cat*, and *weasel*.

c. In the *Arctic regions* there are few land animals, and those are covered with the thickest fur; as the *sable*, *ermine*, *fox*, and *polar bear*. The sea abounds with seal, whale, &c.

For an Exercise,—Draw a Map divided into regions, and insert in each the names of its respective animals.

LESSON 13.—VARIETIES OF MAN.

36. The *Human race* is usually divided into five great branches or varieties, namely :—1, the *Caucasian*; 2, the *Mongolian*; 3, the *Ethiopian* or *Negro*; 4, the *Malay*; and 5, the *American*.

1a. The *Caucasian variety* derives its name from a district inclosed by the mountains between the Black and Caspian seas. It is characterised by a white or light-coloured skin (but varying according to climate), soft flowing hair, ample beard, oval face, expanded fore head, and small mouth.

b. The *Caucasian branch* inhabits *Caucasia*, *Georgia*, *Asiatic Turkey*, *Persia*, *Arabia*, *Turkestan*, *Afghanistan*, and *Hindustan in Asia*; *Egypt*, *Abyssinia*,

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Morocco, and the northern parts of *Africa*; the whole of *Europe* (except the Magyars of Hungary), with their descendants in America, Australia, &c.

2a. In the *Mongolian variety*, the skin is yellowish or olive; the face broad and flattened; the forehead low; the eyes small, black, and obliquely set; mouth wide, lips thick, cheek bones prominent, and the beard small.

b. In this class are comprised the tribes occupying the North, Central, and South-East of Asia, as the people of China, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Japan, Burmah, Siam, Annam, with Lapland, and the Esquimaux in the extreme north of North America.

3a. In the *Ethiopian or Negro branch*, the skin is black, the hair short, black, and woolly; the forehead low and retreating, the cheek bones prominent, the nose broad and flat, and the lips very thick.

b. This branch comprises nearly all Africa, with the exception of Egypt, Abyssinia, and the northern coasts.

4a. In the *Malay branch*, the skin varies from a light tawny colour to a deep brown; the hair is black and abundant; the head rather narrow; the mouth rather wide, and nose broad.

b. The Malay race includes the aboriginal tribes of Malacca, Ceylon, the Asiatic islands, New Zealand, and Polynesia.

5a. In the *American branch*, the colour of the skin is reddish, the hair black, straight, and strong; the beard small; the cheek bones high; the eyes sunk; forehead retreating, and the nose prominent.

The American race comprises all the aboriginal American tribes except the Esquimaux. By some writers, the Malay and American races are regarded as only modifications of the *negro*.

As an *Exercise*,—Answer questions proposed and Draw a Map.

LESSON 14.—THE PRINCIPAL MODERN LANGUAGES.

37. The principal *Modern Languages* are the following:—

1a. The *English Language* (derived chiefly from the Anglo-Saxon, with an admixture of Norman, French, Latin, and other languages) is spoken in England, Scotland, Ireland, and partly in Wales; in the United States of America; in the settlements of British America; the West Indies; and among the settlers of Australia, Hindostan, Cape of Good Hope, and the other British Colonies throughout the World. It is also now much used by the European nations in *telegraphing*, as being the best medium for conveying important information in the fewest words.

b. The *Welsh* is spoken by the lower classes in Wales; the *Irish* by the lower Irish; the *Gàidhe or Erse* by the Highlanders of Scotland; the *Manx* by the inhabitants of the Isle of Man.

2a. The *German Language*, a branch of the Teutonic, is spoken throughout Germany, in Alsace, lately a prov. in France, and in the parts of Switzerland bordering on Germany. It is divided into two

branches, High and Low. High German is spoken chiefly in the Southern parts of Germany; Low German or Saxon is spoken in the Northern parts.

b. The *Scandinavian* language, also a branch of the Teutonic, embraces the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian dialects.

3. The *French Language* (derived from the Latin, but with a large admixture of foreign words) is spoken in France, in the Southern parts of Belgium, in the Western districts of Switzerland, and in the German provinces on the Rhine; in East Canada by the descendants of the former French settlers, in Haiti, and several of the West India Islands. It is understood in every court of Europe, and is much used in various parts of the world.

4. The *Spanish Language* (derived from the Latin) is spoken in Spain, in its present and former dependencies, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and the Argentine Republic.

5. The *Portuguese Language* (derived from the Latin) is spoken in Portugal, Brazil, Madeira, the Azores, in the dependencies in East and West Africa, and in Goa in Hindostan.

6. The *Italian Language* (also derived from the Latin) is spoken throughout Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica, is much used on the shores of the Mediterranean, and has supplied many terms in Music.

7. The *Dutch* is spoken in Holland, in its dependencies—Java, Surinam, Sumatra, &c., and by the Dutch descendants in the Cape of Good Hope.

8a. The *Russian* is spoken in European Russia, and in most parts of Asiatic Russia. b. *The Hungarian* is spoken by the Magyars in Hungary.

9. The *Romaic*, or modern Greek, is spoken in Greece, and by the Greeks throughout the Turkish Empire.

10. The *Turkish* is mostly confined to the Turks in Europe and Asia.

11. In *Asia*, the principal languages are—1. The *Chinese* and *Japanese*, which are extensively spoken. 2. The *Arabic* which is spoken in Arabia, Syria, Egypt, throughout the North of Africa, and in several other parts. 3. The *Persic*. 4. Of the numerous dialects of Hindostan, the chief are—the *Hindustanee*, *Bengalee*, *Mahratta*, and *Tamul*. Besides the above-named there are numerous dialects confined to certain districts.

LESSON 15.—SOCIETY AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

33. A *State* is a body of people connected with the same government, and yielding obedience to the same general laws. That part of the earth which they possess is called the *territory* of the state, and the body of inhabitants,—the *people*.

39a. The members of some states, whether they are personally rich or poor, are *free*, enjoying equal rights, and subject to the supreme law alone, as in *Great Britain*, where every individual has full scope for the exercise of his taste, talents, and exertions. In several other countries a difference of right prevails; many of the labourers being mere *serfs* or *slaves*, without any personal rights at all, as was the case in Prussia till 1810, and in Russia till 1863.

b. In all states, the great body of the people are called *Commons*; if born in certain cities, they are called *Citizens*. Some individuals who have been conspicuous for the exercise of great talents, which have proved beneficial to the State, are in several countries very properly *ennobled*; that is, have certain titles and privileges conferred upon them which can be transmitted to their descendants. In *Great Britain*, the privileges of the nobility do not (as formerly was the case in France) exempt the holders from any duty or tax due to the state, but are strictly confined to the *perpetuation of their rank and estates to their posterity*.

40. The power of governing a state is called the *Sovereignty*, and the person who exercises it the *Sovereign*. The supreme or sovereign power consists of three parts:—1. The *Legislative*, which enacts laws. 2. The *Judicial*, which determines the application of the law to individual cases; and 3. The *Executive*, which puts the law in execution. The particular manner in which the sovereignty is exercised, is called the *Form of Government*.

41a. A *Monarchy* is that state in which the supreme power is vested in one person, and it may be either *arbitrary* or *limited*, *hereditary* or *elective*. When the monarch has the exercise of the supreme power without control, that is, when his *will* is the law, the state is called an *arbitrary* or *despotic monarchy*; as *Russia*, *Turkey*, and many states of *Asia*.

b. That state in which the monarch has only a part of the supreme power in common with some of his subjects (as the Nobility, Clergy, and Commons), and is bound to observe the fundamental laws or *Constitution* of the kingdom, is called a *constitutional* or *limited Monarchy*, as, in *Great Britain*.

c. *Hereditary Monarchy* descends by inheritance to a son, daughter, or relative of the same family. *Great Britain*, *Denmark*, and *Holland*, are hereditary monarchies.

d. In an *Elective Monarchy*, the chief magistrate is chosen by certain electors, on the death or abdication of his predecessor. Such, formerly, were *Poland* and the *German Empire*.

42. Persons appointed by others to represent their interests and wishes are called *Representatives*; the nobles are called *Peers*; the assembly of peers and representatives in consultation for the management of public affairs is called in *England* a *Parliament*; in some other countries a *Diet*, *Congress*, &c.

43a. A *Republic* is that state in which the supreme power is shared by many, and it may be either an *aristocracy* or a *democracy*.

b. An *Aristocracy* is a republican state in which the supreme power is consigned to the *nobles*, and when very few, it is called an *Oligarchy*. *Venice* and *Genoa* were once of this class.

c. A *Democracy* is a republican government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of rulers chosen *by* and *from* the whole body of the people, or by their representatives assembled in a congress or national assembly; as, in the *United States of America*, which elect their *President* every four years.

44. In Great Britain, *monarchy*, *aristocracy*, and *democracy* are wisely blended, and the powers of the *King* (or *Queen Regnant*), the *Lords*, and the *Commons*, have been modified so as to form a reciprocal check on each other, and therefore, a safeguard against oppression. Under the *British Constitution*, indeed, greater personal freedom is enjoyed by all classes than under any other political constitution in the world. *Aristocracy* and *democracy* are blended in the Swiss States.

LESSON 16.—DIFFERENT RELIGIONS.

45. The four prevailing religions of the world are the *Christian*, *Jewish*, *Mahometan*, and *Pagan*.

a. *Christians* are those persons who believe in *Jesus Christ* as the Saviour of the world, and follow His precepts and those of His Apostles. There are three great divisions of Christians—Roman Catholics, Greek, and Protestant Christians, each having peculiar doctrines and modes of worship. A number of Christians adhering to the same opinions and forms of worship is called a *Church*.

b. Those Christians who profess submission to the Pope or Bishop of Rome are called *Roman Catholics*. Those who have separated from the Romish Church are called *Protestants* or *Reformers*. From the two most eminent reformers, *Luther* and *Calvin*, those who embrace the opinions of the former are called *Lutherans*; of the latter, *Calvinists*. Those Christians who deny the authority of the Roman Pontiff, and acknowledge the Patriarch of Constantinople as their chief ecclesiastic, are said to be of the *Greek Church*.

46. The peculiar characteristics of the *Romish Church* are the following:—

1. The Romish Church asserts that the Scriptures alone are insufficient for their own interpretation, and require the aid of *Tradition*; that the Pope, as head of their church, is *infallible*, and has absolute authority in all matters of Faith and Worship.

2. It discourages and mostly prohibits the use of the Scriptures in the common language; utterly denies the *right of private judgment to interpret* and decide on matters of Faith and Worship, and has always been an intolerant church.

3. It enjoins the celibacy of the priests; maintains the doctrines of Transubstantiation, of the Invocation of the Virgin Mary and of the saints; Auricular Confession, Purgatory, Absolution, and of seven Sacraments (namely, 1. Baptism, 2. Confirmation, 3. the Eucharist, 4. Penance, 5. Extreme Unction, 6. Holy Orders, 7. Matrimony); practises, if not enjoins, Image-worship, and claims the power of granting *Indulgences*, that is, exemptions from obligations.

4. Its Public Service is set forth in the *Missal* or *Mass-Book*, which requires a splendid *Ritual* and numerous ceremonies calculated to dazzle the eyes of the multitude. (See Spain, art. 376, Italy, 419.)

47. The chief points of difference between the *Greek* and *Roman Churches* are the following:—

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1. The Greek Church maintains that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father only. (John xv. 26.)

2. It encourages the free circulation of the Scriptures, and considers them the only Rule of Faith. It forbids any innovation on established doctrines.

3. It is very tolerant; permits every nation to use its own Liturgy and in its own language. It observes Easter at a different time from the Romish Church.

4. Though it venerates, it neither adores nor worships the Virgin Mary; it rejects all *images*, but permits *pictures* both in the churches and private houses; it denies Purgatory, yet offers prayers for the dead that God would be merciful to them; it holds in reverence the tombs and relics of holy men.

5. It denies the infallibility and rejects the authority of the Pope; forbids all Penance, and grants no Indulgences; considers that there are only two Sacraments (Baptism and the Lord's Supper); administers the Lord's Supper in both kinds—bread and wine; and allows only a voluntary and private confession to the priest before receiving communion.

6. It requires the Parish Priests to be married; observes many holy-days; keeps four solemn fasts in the year; disallows organs in the Public Worship, but permits lights before the altar, and practises many ceremonial observances, of which preaching and the public reading of the Scriptures form only a very small part.

43. The Protestant or Reformed Religion raised its standard early in the 16th century, and made rapid progress, especially in the North of Europe. The great objects which it sought to accomplish are the following:—

1. To assert the *right of sound Reason* in determining from Scripture all matters respecting Faith, Practice, and Church Discipline, because this principle is enjoined by Christ himself (Luke xii. 56, 57), and his Apostles (1 Cor. x. 15, xi. 13, Acts xvii. 11, Rom. xiv. 5, 1 Pet. iii. 15); and, as Reason is God's gift to man, for the right use of which he is responsible, it is to be exercised in all our affairs, both in common cases as well as in important ones.

2. To deny the Pope's infallibility or authority in matters of doctrine and discipline; to reject *unwritten tradition* as unsanctioned and unsafe; and rest Belief solely on the foundation of Scripture.

3. To maintain that only two Sacraments were ordained by Christ (Baptism and the Lord's Supper), and that men are justified by or *through Faith* in Jesus Christ alone (Rom. v. 9).

4. To encourage the study of the Scriptures; require nothing which is not sanctioned by them, and introduce a more spiritual and simple form of worship.

5. To encourage the marriage of the clergy; break up monastic institutions, and purge Christianity from the unscriptural and superstitious observances which had enveloped it during many ages of darkness.

6. The preceding are the principles of the Church of England and of every other Protestant Orthodox Church, however much they may differ in Church Government. The Church of England says in her 6th Article: 'Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation; so that whatsoever is not read therein nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an Article of the Faith,' &c.

LESSON 17.—49a. The doctrines of the Church of England, as set forth in the 39 Articles, are much the same as those of Calvin; but its *discipline* and *form of Worship* are different. The Church of England maintains a *diversity of rank* among its pastors, the chief of whom are called Bishops and Archbishops; whence this form of church government is termed *Episcopacy*, or *Hierarchy*. The Greek and Romish Churches have likewise bishops, &c. The Calvinists hold an *equality of rank* among the ministers of religion, whom they also call *Presbyters*; whence, in Scotland, because the church is governed by meetings called *presbyteries* (consisting of ministers and lay-members, termed Ruling Elders), the national religion is called *Presbyterian*.

b. That religion which is sanctioned by law, and its teachers

supported either by endowments or by public grants, is called the *Established Religion* or the *Established Church*. Those who differ from it are called *Dissenters*, *Nonconformists*, *Dissidents*, or *Seceders*. If such are allowed openly to profess their religion, they are said to be *tolerated*. Those who adhere to the *doctrines*, though not to the *discipline* of the Established Church of England are called *Orthodox*; those who do not, *Heterodox*. Thus, the *Wesleyan Methodists*, or followers of the late John Wesley (a clergyman of the Church of England), are *orthodox*; because, though observing a simpler mode of worship, they adhere to the doctrines of the Established Church, and have never formally withdrawn from it.

50c. Those who assert that there is no authority in Scripture for a national established religion, but that each assembly should maintain its own ministers and manage its own affairs, are called *Congregationalists* or *Independents*. Those who deny the validity or efficacy of infant baptism are called *Baptists* or *Anabaptists*. The *Arminians*, so called from James Arminius, a Dutch divine who died A.D. 1609, deny the doctrine of predestination.

b. Those who differ from the established belief concerning the divinity of our Saviour, were, in ancient times, called *Arians*, from Arius, a priest of Alexandria in Egypt, who died A.D. 336; and in modern times, *Socinians*, from Socinus, a native of Sienna in Italy, who died in Poland A.D. 1604; the latter differing in several particulars from the former. Besides the above, there are several other denominations of Christians.

NOTE.—The differences of opinion with regard to Doctrines and Modes of Worship arise chiefly from the freedom of thought and action allowed under a constitutional government like that of England.

51. The *Jews*, or descendants of the ancient Israelites, are a people scattered among all nations. They believe in the Old Testament only, and expect a Saviour yet to come.

52. *Mahometans* are those who believe in *Mahomet*, an impostor born at Mecca in Arabia, A.D. 569; who assumed the character of a prophet in 611 A.D.; and fled to Medina in A.D. 622. His flight, called the *Hegira*, is the event from which Mahometanism commences. The dogmas of Mahomet are embodied in the *Koran*, or Sacred Book, written in Arabic. These inculcate the Unity of God, the immortality of the soul, predestination, a last judgment, and a sensual paradise hereafter. (See Turkey, Art. 430.)

53. *Pagans* are those who worship a number of false gods. Paganism assumes a variety of forms, the principal of which are the following:—

a. *Brahmanism*, the religion of the Hindoos, acknowledges one Supreme Being, with his representatives, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, along with many inferior deities. The practice of this superstition leads to many gross and revolting rites and ceremonies.

b. *Buddhism*, the prevalent religion of China, Japan, and Further India, acknowledges several incarnations of deity, called *Buddhas*.

c. *Magism*, or the religion of Zoroaster, practises the worship of *fire*, as the symbol of the Divinity or Purity; it chiefly prevails in Persia.

d. *Fetichism* worships inanimate objects as deities, idols of wood and stone. Pagans often torture themselves, destroy their children, and practise the most cruel and wicked rites to please their gods or appease their anger.

Exercise.—If possible, 1. Draw a map, showing the extent of each religion. 2. Answer questions.

THE WORLD.

LESSONS 18, 19.—54a. Modern Geographers divide the Globe into five grand divisions, namely: Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceania. Europe, Asia, and Africa, are sometimes called the *Eastern Hemisphere* or *Old World*. North and South America are sometimes called the *Western Hemisphere* or *New World*.

b. There are five great *Oceans*, namely: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Antarctic.

c. The *Surface* of the Earth contains about 196 millions of square miles, of which about two-thirds are occupied by water.

d. The *Natural* Boundaries of the Earth are oceans, seas, rivers, and mountains. *Civil* or *Political* Boundaries are the arbitrary and changeable limits of adjacent states or kingdoms, depending on political and military events.

55. The *habitable* parts of the earth are calculated at $52\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles; and the number of inhabitants at 1,250 millions. Of these—

	<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Inhabitants.</i>
<i>Europe</i> contains . . .	3,768,000	281,230,000
<i>Asia</i> , the continent . . .	16,930,000	750,000,000 ?
<i>Africa</i>	12,000,000	100,000,000 ?
<i>America</i> (N. & S.) . . .	16,167,000	80,000,000 ?
<i>West Indies</i>	86,550	3,917,000 ?
<i>Oceania</i>	5,500,000	26,600,000 ?

From this table it will be seen, that Asia is $4\frac{1}{2}$ times larger than Europe, America $4\frac{1}{2}$ times larger, and Africa 3 times larger.

56. EUROPE, as we see, is the smallest division of the globe; but, having received the light of Christianity, is the most civilised and important. The *climate*, with the exception of the extreme North, is in general temperate.

57. ASIA was the cradle of the human race, from which have issued the various tribes and nations that have peopled the earth. In it occurred the most remarkable transactions that are recorded in Scripture history, and in it were founded the earliest kingdoms of the world. Civilisation and improvement, however, in the native states are in a very backward condition. The *climate* is exposed to greater degrees of heat and cold than that of Europe.

58. AFRICA has always been in a state of barbarism, with the exception of Egypt and ancient Carthage. This, perhaps, has arisen from its peculiar form, which renders the countries in the interior almost inaccessible to travellers. Lying mostly within the tropics, it has the hottest *climate* of all the continents.

59. AMERICA, frequently called the New World, from its having been discovered by Columbus in 1492, is, in the North, rapidly progressing in arts and civilisation. The countries in South America, however, are still little removed from barbarism. America exhibits nearly every variety of climate.

60. OCEANIA comprises four extensive groups of Islands; the 1st called *Malaysia*, situated in the Indian Archipelago, includes Borneo, Sumātra, Java, &c.; the 2nd called *Melanesia*, includes

New Guinea and the islands on the North and East of Queensland; the 3rd includes Australia, New Zealand, and the adjacent islands; and the 4th called *Polynesia*, or 'the many isles,' comprises the remaining numerous islands scattered in the Pacific Ocean.

Note to the Teacher.—*Map drawing* is recommended as a valuable auxiliary in acquiring a correct knowledge of the *forms* of countries and the *position* of places. The maps should contain fair and accurate *outlines* and *boundaries*, and the *chief names*; but highly finished drawings are not desirable. Two kinds of maps may be required:

1. *Political* maps, containing the countries, capitals, and chief rivers.
2. *Physical* maps, containing the *outlines* of the country, then the rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c.

Afterwards, *Questions* should be proposed on each Paragraph.

MODEL EXERCISE 1.—On Lesson 18.—1. Draw a map of Europe, Asia, and Africa, inserting only the countries.

2. Answer questions proposed on each paragraph from 54 to 60 inclusive.

Exercise on Lesson 19.—1. Draw a map of North and South America, inserting only the countries.

2. Answer a second time questions proposed on the paragraphs from 54 to 60.
3. Point out the *relative position* of each country.

SUMMARY OF EUROPE.

LESSON 20.—61. Boundaries.—Europe is bounded *N.* by the Arctic Ocean; *E.* by the Ural Mountains, the River Ural, and the Caspian Sea; *S.* by the Caucasus Mountains, Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, the Archipelago, and the Mediterranean; *W.* by the Atlantic Ocean.

62. Extent.—The length of Europe from *E.* to *W.* is about 3,300 miles; Breadth from *N.* to *S.* 2,400 miles; Area, 3,768,000 square miles; Pop. 281,230,000.

63. Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Straits.—The *White Sea* on the North of Russia; *Straits of Waigatz* between Russia and Nova Zembla; the Arctic Ocean; the Atlantic Ocean; *Skager-Rack* North of Denmark; *Cattegat* between Denmark and Sweden; the *Sound* (2½ miles across) between Sweden and Zealand; *Great Belt* between Zealand and Fuhnen; *Little Belt* between Fuhnen and Jutland; the *Baltic Sea* (ar. 155,000 square miles) with its branches, the Gulfs of *Riga*, *Finland*, and *Bothnia* between Sweden, Russia, and Prussia; *German Ocean* (or North Sea) between Great Britain and the Continent; *Straits of Dover* (20½ miles across) between England and France; *English Channel* between England and France; *St. George's Channel* and *Irish Sea* between Great Britain and Ireland; *Bay of Biscay* on the West of France; *Straits of Gibraltar* (13 miles across in the narrowest part) joining the Atlantic and the Mediterranean; the *Mediterranean Sea* (ar. 870,000 square miles) between Europe and Africa; *Gulf of Lyons* in the S. of France; *Gulf of Genoa* in the North-West of Italy; *Straits of Bonifacio* between Corsica and Sardinia; *Straits of Messina* between Italy and Sicily; *Gulf of Taranto* in the S. of Italy; *Adriatic Sea* or *Gulf of Venice* between Italy and Turkey; *Archipelago* between Greece and Asia; the *Levant*, forming the Eastern part of the Mediterranean; the *Sea of Marmora* between Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia; the *Dardanelles* (1 mile across, anc. *Hellespont*) joining the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora; the *Straits of Constantinople* (¾ mile across) joining the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; the *Black Sea* (ar. 180,000 square miles) between Russia and Turkey in Asia; the *Straits of Caffa* or *Yenikale* (4 miles across) joining the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof; *Sea of Azof* in the South of Russia.

64. Chief Islands.—In the Atlantic Ocean, near the North of Europe, are Iceland and the Faroe Isles, belonging to Denmark. More southerly are Great Britain and Ireland, to which belong the Shetland Isles, the Orkneys, the Hebrides or Western Isles, the Isles of Man, Anglesea, Scilly, Wight, and the Channel Islands (namely, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark).

In the Baltic are Fuhnen, Zealand, Falster, Langland, Laland, Moen, Bornholm, belonging to Denmark; Oland and Gotland to Sweden; Alsen, Femern, and Rugen to Prussia; Dago, Oesel, and Aland to Russia.

In the Bay of Biscay are the *Ushant* (Ang) Isles, Belle-Isle, Isles of Rhé and Oleron belonging to France.

In the *Mediterranean* are the Balæaric Isles (namely Iviça, Majorca, Minorca,) belonging to *Spain*; Corsica to *France*; Sardinia, Elba, Sicily, and the Lipàri Islands to the *Kingdom of Italy*; Malta and Gôzo to *England*. In the *Adriatic Sea* are the Dalmatian Isles, belonging to *Austria*. South of the Adriatic are the Ionian Isles (namely Corfu, Cerigo, Zante, Cephalônia, Santa Maura, Thiaki or Ithâca, and Paxo), which were ceded in 1863 by England to *Greece*. To the South of Greece is Crete or Candia belonging to *Turkey*. In the *Levant* are Rhodes and Cýprus, also belonging to *Turkey*. In the *Archipelâgo* are Eubœa (lately Negropont), Mitylênê, Scio, Samos, Cos, &c., belonging to *Greece*.

65a. Peninsulas.—*Jutland*, in Denmark; *Spain* and *Portugal* *Morëa* in Greece; and *Crimëa*, south of Russia.

b. Isthmuses, are those of *Corinth* and *Perecop*, the former joining the Morëa, the latter the Crimëa.

c. Capes.—*Nordkyn* and *North Cape*, N. of Lapland; *Naze*, South of Norway; *Spurn-Head*, north of the Humber; *Lizard Point* and *Land's End* in Cornwall; *Cape Clear*, south of Ireland; *Cape La Hague*, north-west of France; *Capes Ortegal* and *Finisterre (tare)*, north-west, and *Trafalgar*, south-west of Spain; *Cape St. Vincent*, south-west of Portugal; *Cape Passáro*, south of Sicily; *Spartivento* and *Di Leuca*, south of Italy; and *Cape Matapán*, south of the Morëa in Greece.

LESSON 21.—66. Surface.—*a.* The surface of Europe is much diversified. Though its mountains do not reach that stupendous height, nor stretch in such unbroken chains, as those of Asia and America, yet we may clearly trace two *highlands*, the northern and the southern, and an intermediate lowland. The *southern highland* comprises the most elevated mountains of the continent, the Alps and the Pÿrênêes, connected together by the low chain of the Cevennes. *North* of this range, the great European lowland commences and occupies the greater part of France, Belgium, Northern Germany, all Poland, and the greater part of Russia. In the extreme North of Europe, the mountainous character again prevails. The following are the most noted Mountains, with their respective heights:—

b. Mountains.—Dof-rine or Dov'rëfëld in Norway, 8,000 feet.

	Feet.		Feet.
Ural Mountains N.E. of Russia	8,400	Gt. St. Bernard, in Switzerland	11,080
Carpathian, N.E. of Hungary	8,468	Pÿrênêes, bet. France and Spain	11,168
Hæmus or Balkan, in Turkey	8,500	Olym'pus, in Turkey	6,500
The Alps, N. of Italy	15,200	Parnas'sus, in Greece	5,750
Apennines, run down Italy	7,000	Ben Nêvis, in Scotland	4,370
Mont Blanc, in Savoy	15,660	Ben Macdhuil, in Scotland	4,360
St. Got'hard, in Switzerland	10,600	Snôwdon, in Wales	3,571

c. The Volcanic Mountains are Vesüvius nr. Naples . 3,932
Etna, in Sicily . 10,870 Hecla, in Iceland 5,110

d. The Plains.—The great European Lowland comprises four extensive Plains: 1. *The Great Central Plain* comprising Belgium, Holland, Denmark, North Germany, Poland, and the greater part

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of Russia. 2. *The Plain of France*, containing the North, the West, and part of the centre of France. 3. *The Plain of Hungary*, occupying the centre of that country. 4. *The Plain of Lombardy* in the north of Italy.

67a. Rivers.—Though Europe does not present the mighty rivers which characterise the greater continents, it is on the whole most commodiously watered. Almost every part of it enjoys the benefit of river communication; it is neither overspread by the dreary swamps of America, nor the sandy deserts which render uninhabitable so great a part of Asia and Africa. The following are the principal Rivers:—

In *Russia*—The Volga (2,400 miles), Ural (1,040 m.), Don (1,020 m.), Dniéper (1,250 m.), Dniéster (700 m.), Petchora (900 m.), Dwina (750 m.), Duna (550 m.)

In *Prussia*—Mem'el or Niémen (450 m.), Vistûla (550 m.), Oder (550 m.), Elbe (715 m.), Rhine (760 m.)

In *France*—Seine (450 m.), Loire (570 m.), Garonné (350 m.), Rhone (490 m.)

In *Spain*—Ebro (400 m.), Guadalquivir (290 m.), Guadiana (460 m.)

In *Portugal*—Tâgus (550 m.), Dôuro (455 m.)

In *Italy*—Po (440 m.), Arno (155 m.), Tiber (210 m.)

In *Austria and Turkey*—The Danube (1,800 m.)

In *England*—Thames (220 m.), Severn (200 m.), Trent (180 m.), Great Ouse (150 m.), Yorks. Ouse (130 m.), Wye (120 m.), Humber (50 m.), Avon (96 m.)

In *Scotland*—Tay (110 m.), Forth (100 m.), Clyde (96 m.), Tweed (96 m.)

In *Ireland*—Shannon (224 m.), Suir (100 m.), Barrow (100 m.), Blackwater (90 m.)

b. *Lakes.*—Lakes Ladôga (6,300 sq. m.), and Onéga (3,300 sq. m.) in Russia; Wenner (2,000 sq. m.), and Wetter in Sweden; Genève (380 sq. m.), Constance (230 sq. m.), and Neuchâtel' (115 sq. m.) in Switzerland.

LESSON 22.—68. Climate.—Situated within the Temperate Zone (except a small part of Norway, Sweden, and Russia), its climate is more agreeable, and better adapted to the health and vigour of the human frame, than that of any other portion of the globe of equal extent.

The Atlantic renders the countries on the West warmer but more moist than those are on the East; the Mediterranean, also, moderates the heat of the Southern countries, which otherwise, from their proximity to Africa, would sometimes be oppressive.

69. Soil.—The Soil of Europe does not indeed possess that luxuriance of vegetation which adorns the equatorial regions of Asia and America; but the most substantial and agreeable articles of human diet are nowhere produced on so great a scale, or in such high perfection. Grain, of one description or other, is raised over its whole surface, excepting its extreme North; and wines, throughout all its southern regions. The cultivation of the soil is carried on with much greater diligence in Europe than in the other continents, except, perhaps, in China and Japan; while in science, skill, and the extent of capital employed upon it, European Agriculture is quite unrivalled.

70a. Minerals.—Europe abounds most in Minerals of a useful kind. Iron, coal, salt, copper, lead, tin, zinc, cobalt, are found in perhaps greater abundance here than in any other region of similar extent. There are gold mines in Hungary and Russia;

silver is found in several parts of Germany, Hungary, and Sweden; mercury at Almaden in Spain and at Idria in the Austrian Empire; marble in Italy and Greece; and granite, slate, and porcelain clay in various parts.

The following Table shows—1st, the European countries in which the *common Minerals* most abound; and 2nd, the countries in every quarter in which the *precious Stones and Metals* most abound:—

1. Common minerals		Abundant in	2. Precious Metals and Stones		Abundant in
1. Iron (<i>greyish</i>)	{	England, Sweden, Belgium, &c.	1. Gold (<i>yellow</i>)	{	Mexico, S. America, and Russia.
2. Copper (<i>reddish</i>)		England, Sweden, &c.	2. Silver (<i>white</i>)		Mexico, S. America.
3. Lead (<i>grey</i>)	{	England, Scotland, Germany, France, &c.	3. Diamond (<i>various</i>)	{	Brazil, Hindostan, and S. Africa.
4. Coal (<i>black</i>)		England, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, &c.	4. Topaz (<i>yellowish</i>)		Ural Mts., India.
5. Tin (<i>white</i>)	{	England, Saxony.	5. Emerald (<i>green</i>)	{	Peru, Brazil.
6. Salt (<i>white</i>)		Poland, England, Spain, &c.	6. Ruby (<i>red</i>)		India, S. America.
7. Slate (<i>various</i>)	{	England, Germany.	7. Agate (<i>various</i>)	{	Sicily, Saxony.
8. Gypsum or Plaster of Paris (<i>white</i>)		France, England.	8. Jasper (<i>various</i>)		Spain, Siberia.
9. Marble (<i>various</i>)	{	Italy, Greece.	9. Garnet (<i>crimson</i>)	{	Bohemia.
10. Flint (<i>smoky-grey</i>)		England.			
11. Sulphur (<i>yellow</i>)	{	Italy, Sicily.			

71. Zoology, &c.—*a.* Europe is chiefly rich in the useful and domestic animals, and, in a great measure, is exempt from the noxious species so common to Africa and Asia. The horse, cow, sheep, goat, ass, dog, and pig, are common to nearly every country. The camel is found near the Black Sea, and the rein-deer in the regions of the North. The *wild animals* are hares, foxes, rabbits, deer, wild boars, wolves, and bears. There are several *birds of prey*, as the eagle, vulture, kite, hawk, and falcon. The seas abound with fish.

b. The Vegetable Products are enumerated under each country.

LESSON 23.—72. Races of People.—The people of Europe are chiefly divided into four great races, differing in language, political situation, and habits of life. These are—1st. The *Slavonian* who occupy the Eastern region of Europe; namely, Russia, Poland, Lithuania, and Croatia. 2nd. The *Teutonic*, occupying the centre and North of Europe; as Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Norway, and Sweden. 3rd. The *Romish*, principally occupying France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. 4th. The *Celtic* who have peopled great part of Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland, Wales, Brittany in France, and the north of Spain. 5th. To the above may be added the *Magyars*, the dominant people of Hungary.

73. Languages.—The *Languages* of Europe may be ranged under the following classes:—1. The *Slavonic*, embracing the Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Servian, Wendish, and Croatian languages. 2. The *Teutonic*, comprising the German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and English languages. 3. The *Græeco-Latin*, comprising the modern Greek, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Moldavian, and Wallachian languages. 4. The *Celtic*, comprising the Gælic, Erse or Irish, and Welsh languages, and the Armorican in Brittany. 5. The *Ouralian*, comprising the Hungarian, Finnish, and Estonian languages, and perhaps, the Turkish. 6. Besides the preceding, there is the *Basque*, spoken in the Pyrenean provinces of France and Spain.

74. Civilisation and Industrial Arts.—It may be truly asserted

that the least civilised state of Europe is more advanced in all that respects mental cultivation and improvement in the *Arts* than the most improved *native* state in any other part of the world. From this continent have issued the various colonies which are occupying and governing the extensive regions of America and Australia. *Commerce, Manufactures, and Agriculture*, as well as the Arts and Sciences, are pursued in different degrees by all the nations in Europe. These, while affording employment and support to the inhabitants, are among the chief means of extending the blessings of civilisation to the most distant lands.

75. Government.—The *Political State* of Europe is peculiarly advantageous to the inhabitants. In other quarters either a turbulent democracy prevails, or vast empires are subjected to the sway of a single despot. It is in this continent only that the secret has been found of establishing a regular and *Constitutional Liberty*, in which the extremes of tyranny and democracy are equally avoided. Even the absolute monarchies are generally administered with comparative mildness according to legal forms, which afford to the bulk of the people a tolerable security of person and property.

76. Religion.—The *Religion* of Europe is almost entirely Christian. The only exceptions are a few pagans in the north, the Mahometans in Turkey, and the Jews, who are nowhere fully identified with the body of the people. The Christians of Europe are divided into three great churches:—1, the Greek; 2, the Roman Catholic; and 3, the Protestant.

1. *The Greek or Eastern Church*, which was that of the Constantinopolitan Empire, separated from the Romish or Western Church about 858 A.D. Various attempts have subsequently been made to re-unite the churches, but without success. It is the established religion of Russia, Roumania, Greece, Servia, and Montenegro, and has many adherents in Hungary and the adjacent districts.

2. *The Roman Catholic Religion* which reigned so long with supreme sway over Europe, still nominally embraces a numerical majority of its people. Though reduced, it predominates in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Austria, and is almost exclusive in Belgium. Many of the smaller states of Germany, and several of the cantons of Switzerland adhere to it. The greater part of Ireland and of Poland are attached to it.

3. *The Protestant or Reformed Religion.* The term *Protestant* was assumed in the first instance by Luther and his adherents, who in 1529 solemnly *protested* against an unjust decree of the Diet held at Spire in Germany, which forbade the spread of the reformed principles of religion. The denomination of *Protestant* has from that time been applied to all those Christians who have separated from the Church of Rome. The Protestant Religion is established in Great Britain, Holland, Prussia and the north of Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and prevails in several of the Swiss Cantons. (See Art. 48.)

LESSON 24.—77. THE COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS OF EUROPE.

Countries.	Capitals.	Countries.	Capitals.
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland		11. { a. North German confed . . .	Berlin
1. { a. England and Wales	London	b. South German confed . . .	Munich
b. Scotland	Edinburgh	12. Switzerland	Berne
c. Ireland	Dublin	13. Spain	Madrid
2. France	Paris	14. Portugal	Lisbon
3. Belgium	Brussels	15. Italy, in 1871 . . .	Rome, Florence
4. Holland	Amsterdam	Constantinople	
5. Denmark	Copenhagen	16. Turkey	
6. Sweden	Stockholm	17. { Turkish Trib. Prov.	Bucharest
7. Norway	Christiania	a. Roumania	Belgrade
8. Russia	Petersburg	b. Servia	Zettinie
9. { Austro-Hungarian Empire	Vienna	c. Montenegro	Athens
10. Prussia	Berlin	18. Greece	

Note.—The *First-rate* European Powers are—1. Great Britain; 2. France; 3. Russia; 4. Prussia; 5. Austria.

Second-rate Powers—1. Italy; 2. Spain; 3. Turkey.

Third-rate—1. Holland; 2. Sweden and Norway; 3. Belgium; 4. Portugal; 5. Denmark; 6. Switzerland.

MODEL EXERCISES.

Ex. on Lesson 20.—1. Carefully Read, with due attention to the proper Pronunciation of Words, the paragraphs from 61 to 65 inclusive.

2. Draw an Outline Map of Europe, inserting the coast line, the oceans, seas, &c., capes, and islands.

3. Point out the above on the Map, and state to what country the Islands respectively belong. Name the Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, &c.

Ex. on Lesson 21.—1. Either Draw a second Map, or fill up the former by inserting the mountains, plains, and rivers.

2. Describe the Surface of Europe. Name and Point out the Mountains, Plains, and Rivers.

3. Name the source and course of the Volga, Elbe, Danube, Seine, &c.

4. Name the chief towns on the Thames, Seine, Ebro, Rhine, &c.

5. Name the Rivers emptying themselves into the Baltic, Mediterranean, &c.

Ex. on Lesson 22.—Describe the Climate of Europe, the Soil, the Minerals, Zoology. Name the countries producing coals, iron, lead, tin, &c.

Ex. on Lesson 23.—1. Name the different Races of people occupying Europe; state the respective countries of these.

2. Name the classes of Languages; name their branches.

3. Describe the Civilization and Industrial Arts; the Government; the Religion. What countries adhere to the Greek Church? the Roman Catholic? the Protestant?

Ex. on Lesson 24.—1. Draw a Map of Europe, inserting the Countries, Capitals, Mountains, and Rivers. 2. Point out these on the Map.

Note.—To avoid swelling the volume no additional Questions will be inserted.

LESSONS 25, 26.—GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

78a. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND consists of two large islands and many smaller ones. The total area is 121,517 sq. miles, and pop. in 1871 = 31,817,108.

b. *Great Britain* consists of England and Wales (sometimes called South Britain), and Scotland (or North Britain). The *Area* of these with the islands is 89,000 sq. miles.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

79a. PHYSICAL.—ENGLAND including WALES is bounded on the *North* by Scotland; *East* by the German Ocean; *South* by the English Channel; and *West* by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The *Length* from Berwick to the Isle of Wight is 360 miles. *Breadth* from North Foreland in Kent to Land's End in Cornwall is 320 miles, but the av. br. is less than 200 miles. The *Area* of England is 50,922 sq. miles; of Wales 7,398 sq. miles; total 58,320 sq. miles. The pop. of England in 1871 was 21,487,688; of Wales 1,216,420; of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, &c., 144,430; of the Army and Navy abroad 207,193; Total 23,055,736. *Cap.* LONDON.

b. *England* means the land of the *Angli*, a branch of the Saxons from Holstein and Sleswick. *Welsh* was a term applied to the British by the old Saxons to denote *aliens* or *foreigners*. The native name of the Welsh is *Cymry*, which appears in the forms of *Cambria*, *Cumberland*.

c. *Coasts*.—The *Coasts* on the *West* are generally bolder, more elevated and indented than on the *East*. About two thirds of the Southern coast are lined with cliffs. The *East* coast, N. of Flamborough, is, in general, lined with bold and elevated cliffs; South of that point, the coast is, in general, low.

d. *Capes* on the *East*.—Flamborough Head (214 ft. high), Spurn Head, a low sand-bank, in Yorkshire; Lowestoft Ness, low sand-bank, in Suffolk; the Naze (100 ft.) in Essex; North Foreland (200 ft.), South Foreland (400 ft.), and Dungeness, low with a lighthouse, in Kent. On the *South*, Beachy Head (564 ft.) and Selsey Bill in Sussex; St. Catherine's Point and the Needles S. of the Isle of Wight; St. Alban's Head (344 ft.) and Portland Bill (30 ft.) in Dorset; Start Point and Bolt Head (430 ft.) in Devon; Lizard Point (224 ft.) and Land's End (60 ft.) in Cornwall. On the *West*, Hartland Point in Devon; Worm's Head in Glamorgan; St. Goven's Head and St. David's Head in Pembroke; Braich-y-Pwll and Great Orme's Head (673 ft.) in Caernarvon; Point of Aire in Flint; Formby Pt. in Lancashire; St. Bee's Head (333 ft.) in Cumberland.

LESSON 27.—80a. *Seas, Bays, Inlets, &c.*—On the *East* are Mouth of the Tees, the Humber, the Wash, and Mouth of the Thames, connected with the *German Ocean*. The Straits of Dover between England and France. On the *South*, Portsmouth Harbour, Southampton Water, the Channel between the Isle of Wight and Hampshire (the *East* part is called *Spithead*, the *West* part the

Solent), Weymouth Bay, Tor Bay, Plymouth Sound, Falmouth Harbour, and Mount's Bay, all connected with the *English Channel*. On the *West* are Barnstaple, Swansea, and Caermarthen Bays, connected with the *Bristol Channel*. Next are Milford Haven, St. Bride's Bay, and Cardigan Bay, connected with *St. George's Channel*. The Menai Strait (crossed by a suspension bridge) separates Anglesea from the mainland. The estuaries of the Dee, Mersey, and Ribble, Morecombe Bay and Solway Frith, are connected with the *Irish Sea*.

b. *Depth of the Sea*.—Of the seas surrounding Britain, the German Ocean is the shallowest, as it contains many sand-banks; its depth at the distance of 40 miles from the land is only 130 ft. The English Channel varies from 150 ft. to 300 ft. in depth; the Irish Sea varies from 300 ft. to 400 ft. *Tides*.—The Tides on the *West* coast rise higher and more rapidly than those on the East and South coasts, as the estuaries on the West have their openings directed towards the great Tidal Wave of the Atlantic. The narrower the opening, too, the greater and more rapid the rise; thus, the tide on the *West*, at the Mouth of the Severn, rises to 60 ft.; at Milford Haven to 36 ft.; on the *South*, at Brighton to only 21 ft., at Portsmouth to 17 ft.; on the *East*, at the Mouth of the Thames to 19 ft., at the Wash to 22 ft.

c. *Harbours, Sand-Banks, &c.*—The most important and capacious Harbours in the South are Portsmouth Harbour, Plymouth Sound, Falmouth Harbour, and Milford Haven.

d. The principal Sand-banks are—1. *Dogger-Bank*, occupying the centre of the German Ocean between England and Denmark, the northern extension of which is called *Fisher-Bank*. 2. *Maplin-Sands*, East of Essex. 3. *Goodwin-Sands* East of Kent. There are several sand-banks at the mouth of the Thames.

e. Many Lighthouses are fixed along the coast to warn sailors of dangerous rocks or shallows; of these Eddystone Lighthouse, 9 miles from Plymouth Sound, is the most famous.

f. Of Roadsteads, the following are the principal:—*Yarmouth Roads* off the coast of Norfolk; the *Downs*, between Goodwin Sands and Kent; *Spithead* and the *Solent* between the Isle of Wight and Hampshire.

31. *Islands*.—Of the numerous Islands adjacent to or belonging to England, the following are the principal:—

Holy Island or *Landisfarn*, *Fern Island* and *Coquet* on the E. of Northumberland; *Cawsey*, *Foulness*, and *Mersea* on the coast of Essex. *Thanet* and *Sheppey* adjoining Kent. *Portsea*, *Hayling*, *Thorney Isle*, and the *Isle of Wight* on the S. of Hampshire. *Eddystone Rock* on which the celebrated lighthouse is built, 9 miles from Plymouth Sound. The *Scilly Isles*, in number 145, but only 6 inhabited, of which St. Mary's is the largest, lie 30 miles to the S. W. of Land's End. Tin was anciently procured from these islands. *Lundy-Isle*, 2½ miles in length on the N. W. of Devon, is a mass of granite rising 200 ft. above the sea. The *Isle of Anglesea*, separated from the mainland by the Menai Strait, forms one of the Welsh counties. *Holy Island*, on which the town of Hólyhead is situated, is connected with Anglesea by two embankments.

The *Isle of Man* in the Irish Sea, 30 miles by average 10 miles, Area 220 sq. miles, is mountainous in the interior, the highest peak is Snaefell 2,004 ft. The people speak the *Manx*, a dialect of the Celtic, and have their own parliament. The towns are *Douglas*, the largest, *Castleton* (the residence of the governor), *Ramsey* and *Peel*. The island forms the bishopric of *Sodor and Man*. This island once possessed a feudal sovereignty, formerly under the Earls of Derby, and next under the Dukes of Athol, of whom the English government purchased the sovereignty in 1806, and the remaining rights in 1829.

The *Channel* or *Norman Islands*, which have been annexed to the English crown since the time of William the 1st, lie off the coast of France, but are officially connected with Hampshire and the diocese of Winchester. The climate is healthy and the soil fertile. The islands are *Jersey*, 11 miles by 5 miles, contains 28,700 acres, chief town St. Helier. *Guernsey*, 9 miles by 5 miles, contains 15,600 acres; St. Peter's is the only town. *Alderney* contains 1,960 acres, and is noted for its breed of cows. *Sark* contains 1,400 acres. Besides these, there are two small islets adjacent—*Herm* and *Jethou*. The inhabitants of the Channel Islands are Protestants, speak a French patois, and have their own little parliament.

LESSON 28.—32a. Surface.—The *Surface* of the interior of England is agreeably diversified, the greater portion consisting either of moderate elevations, clothed with almost perpetual verdure, or of extensive table lands and plains. The north-west and south-west parts are hilly. Wales is, in general, mountainous, intersected with elevated valleys and plains.

b. The chief *Mountain Ranges and Groups* are the following:—The *Cheviot Hills* between England and Scotland, the highest point 2,684 ft. The *Cumbrian Mountains* in Cumberland, Westmoreland, &c., of which the highest peaks are Scaw-fell, 3,166 ft. (the highest point in England); Helvellyn 3,055 ft.; Skiddaw, 3,022 ft. These mountains are in general steep, rugged, and well wooded, and encircle the well-known lakes of Cumberland. The *Pennine Chain* extends from the Cheviots to the Peak district in Derbyshire. The hills of this range form a succession of high moorlands, bleak and treeless, with deep valleys, and some elevated summits, of which the principal are Cross-fell in Cumberland, 2,900 ft.; Wharfedale 2,384 ft.; Ingleborough 2,361 ft., and Pen-y-gent 2,270 ft. in Yorkshire. The *Cambrian Group* includes all the Welsh mountains, of which the principal are Snowdon, 3,571 ft.; Cader Idris, 2,914 ft.; Plinlimmon, 2,463 ft.; Brecknock Beacon, 2,862 ft. The *Devonian Range* extends through Cornwall, Devonshire, and part of Somerset. The principal heights are Yes-Tor, 2,060 ft.; Cawsand Beacon, 1,792 ft., and Rippon Tor, 1,549 ft. on Dartmoor; Brown-Willy, 1,368 ft. in Cornwall; and Dunkerry Beacon, 1,770 ft. on Exmoor, Somerset.

Other less important groups or heights are—North York Moors; the Yorkshire Wolds; the Lincolnshire Wolds; the East Anglian Heights in Norfolk, branches of which are the Gogmagog Hills in Cambridge, and the Chiltern Hills in Bucks. The North Downs run through Hampshire, Surrey, and N. Kent. The South Downs run parallel to these. The Malvern Hills are in Worcester; the Cotswold in Gloucester; and the Mendip in Somerset.

c. *Plains.*—The *Cumbrian Plain* lies along the river Eden. The *Plain of York*, the largest in England, extends from the Tees to the Don, and from the Pennine Range on the West to the Wolds on the East. The *Cheshire Plain* includes Cheshire and S. Lancashire. The *Central Plain* includes portions of the Midland Counties, Warwick, Leicester, &c. The *Eastern Plain* includes parts of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. *Salisbury Plain* is an elevated tract, extending 20 miles N. of Salisbury. The *Valley of the Severn* extends a few miles on each side of that river. The *Weald*, so called from the Saxon *Weald*, a wood or forest, lies between the N. and S. Downs.

d. *Fens.*—The *Fen District* extends inland from the Wash, and occupies portions of S. Lincoln (called *Holland*), the Isle of Ely in Cambridge, and parts of Huntingdon and Norfolk. In this district formerly stood the abbeys of Ely, Crolyland, Thorney, and Ramsey. Great part of this district was drained, partly by Francis Earl of Bedford in 1634, and partly by his son William, and hence called the *Bedford Level*. The whole is intersected by the Nen, Cam, Ouse, and Welland rivers. *Holderness* is the low level land in East Yorkshire, between the river Hull and the German Ocean.

e. *Rivers.*—The principal *rivers* on the *East Coast* flowing into the German Ocean are, the Tweed, 96 m.; Tyne, 73 m.; Wear, 70 m.; Tees, 85 m.; Yorkshire Ouse, 135 m.; Trent, 148 m.; the Humber, 42 m. (The *Ouse* is formed by the junction of the Swale and Ure; afterwards it receives the Nidd, Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, and Don; the junction of the Ouse and Trent forms the Humber.) The Witham, 89 m.; Welland, 72 m.; Nen, 99 m.; Great Ouse, 156 m.; Yare, 70 m.; Orwell, Stour in Essex; the Thames, 215 m.; Medway, 60 m.; Stour in Kent.—Rivers in the

South flowing into the English Channel: Avon of Salisbury; Stour in Hampshire; Exe and Tamar. On the *West*, the principal are Parret, 40 m.; Bristol Avon, 75 m.; Warwick Avon, 90 m.; Usk, 70 m.; Wye, 130 m.; and Severn, 210 m., flowing into the Bristol Channel; the Towy, 67 m. into Caermarthen Bay; Teify, 70 m. into Cardigan Bay; the Dee, 93 m.; Mersey, 68 m.; Ribble, 60 m., flow into the Irish Sea; and the Eden, 80 m., into Solway Frith.

f. Lakes.—The English lakes lie amid the Cumbrian mountains; the principal are Windermere, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. by 1 m.; Ulleswater, 8 m. by $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Coniston, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The following are smaller. Bassenthwaite, Wastwater, Derwentwater, Crummock, and several others. Whittlesea Mere in Huntingdon has been drained; lakes Bala and Brecknock are in Wales.

LESSON 29.—83a. Climate. The *Climate* of England, though moist and variable is healthy; cooler in summer and warmer in winter than places in the same latitude on the continent.

b. The *West* part of England is warmer but more moist than the *East*, having rain more or less for about 200 days in the year, while the *East* coast has rain only about 160 days. The *West* is also less exposed than the *East* to the piercing cold *East Winds* which are most frequent from *Jan. to May* inclusive. The westerly winds, which are warm, and frequently accompanied with moisture, prevail most from June to Dec. inclusive. The prevalence of North *East Winds* in spring forms the great drawback in the climate of Great Britain, as they are injurious to vegetation and trying to man. In the South West Counties the climate is so mild that the myrtle flourishes in the open air all the year round; but, on the other hand, so moist that several fruits will not ripen there which ripen further North. The *Climate of Wales* is colder and more humid than that of England under the same parallels.

c. The average annual *Rainfall* on the *West Coast* is 47 inches, on the *East* 29 inches, of the whole kingdom about 34 inches. The following Table shows the *mean* of Winter and Summer Temperature, and *Rainfall* at the undermentioned places:—

	Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall
	Wint.	Sum.			Wint.	Sum.	
Scarborough	42	60	23	Bristol	40	64	30
York	36	63	23	Liverpool	41	61	35
London	39	62	21	Whitehaven	39	59	52

84a. Soil.—The *Soil* of England differs almost in every county; yet, in general, it is either naturally fertile, or has been rendered so by cultivation.

b. Forests.—Of the once extensive *Forests* very few remain. The following are the principal:—New Forest (67,000 acres) in Hampshire; Dean Forest (23,000 acres) in Gloucester; Windsor Forest in Berkshire; Epping Forest in Essex; Sherwood Forest in Nottingham. There are others which, though retaining the name of Forest, are now thinly covered with trees, and in some instances cleared of them; as the Forest of Arden in Warwick; Enfield Chase in Middlesex. Of *Moors*, there are in the North several extensive ones.

c. Minerals.—England is rich in the useful minerals. *Tin* is found in Cornwall; *iron* in various parts; *lead* in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Somerset, &c.; *silver* is sometimes extracted from the ore of lead; *copper* is found in Anglesea, Staffordshire, &c.; *zinc* in Cornwall and Derbyshire; *marble* in Devonshire, &c.; *freestone* in various parts; *rock-salt* in Cheshire; *alum* in various parts; *fuller's earth* in Berkshire; *alabaster* in Derbyshire; and *coal* in Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Nottingham, Staffordshire, Warwick, and several central counties; in *Flint* in North Wales; and in Glamorgan and Pembroke in S. Wales.

d. Wild Animals.—Since the extirpation of the wolf, the largest wild animals are the *fox* and the *wild cat*. The principal *birds of prey* are the *great eagle*, now almost extinct, the *falcon*, and several kinds of *hawks*. Of the *reptiles* found in England, the *viper* alone is venomous. The rivers and seas of England abound with a great variety of fish.

LESSON 30.—POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

35. *England* contains 40 counties; *Wales* 12 counties, namely :—

ENGLAND.—6 Northern Counties.

Counties.	County Towns.	Counties.	County Towns.
1. Northumberland	Newcastle	4. Cumberland	Carlisle
2. Durham	Durham	5. Westmoreland	Appleby
3. Yorkshire	York	6. Lancashire	Lancaster

5 Eastern Counties.

7. Lincoln	Lincoln	10. Essex	Chelmsford
8. Norfolk	Norwich	11. Kent	Maidstone
9. Suffolk	Ipswich		

6 Southern Counties.

12. Surrey	Guildford	15. Dorset	Dorchester
13. Sussex	Lewes	16. Devonshire	Exeter
14. Hampshire	Winchester	17. Cornwall	Bodmin

7 Western Counties.

18. Somerset	Bath	22. Hereford	Hereford
19. Wiltshire	Salisbury	23. Shropshire	Shrewsbury
20. Gloucester	Gloucester	24. Cheshire	Chester
21. Monmouth	Monmouth		

16 Midland Counties.

25. Derbyshire	Derby	33. Huntingdon	Huntingdon
26. Nottingham	Nottingham	34. Cambridge	Cambridge
27. Rutland	Oakham	35. Bedford	Bedford
28. Leicester	Leicester	36. Buckingham	Aylesbury
29. Stafford	Stafford	37. Oxford	Oxford
30. Worcester	Worcester	38. Berkshire	Reading
31. Warwick	Warwick	39. Hertfordshire	Hertford
32. Northampton	Northampton	40. Middlesex	London

WALES.—6 Counties in North Wales.

1. Anglesea	Beaumaris	4. Caernarvon	Caernarvon
2. Flint	Mold	5. Merioneth	Dolgelly, Bala
3. Denbigh	Denbigh	6. Montgomery	Montgomery

6 Counties in South Wales.

7. Cardigan	Cardigan	10. Glamorgan	Cardiff
8. Radnor	Presteign	11. Caermarthen	Caermarthen
9. Brecknock	Brecknock	12. Pembroke	Pembroke

LESSON 31.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

36a. *Agriculture* is diligently pursued throughout the country, and, in general, has attained great excellence. The chief *Products* are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, peas, beans, and grass; rye and buck-wheat are only partially cultivated; the ordinary garden fruits and vegetables are abundant; hops are cultivated chiefly in Kent, Farnham in Surrey, and Herefordshire. *Cattle-rearing* forms another important branch of rural industry. Much attention is paid in improving the breeds of horses, horned cattle, sheep, and pigs; of these and poultry there are great numbers in every part.

b. The Western districts being more moist than the Eastern are better adapted for pasturage than for tillage, and the Eastern for tillage. *Horticulture* is pursued with great assiduity and success in every part of the country.

37. Manufactures.—England is admirably adapted for excelling as a *manufacturing* and *commercial* country; from its insular situation in affording numerous seaports; from the ingenious and persevering character of its inhabitants; from its possession of great mines of coal, iron, and other minerals; and from the extensive naval force by which its commerce and colonies are protected.

a. *The Manufactures* are the most extensive in the world, comprising every useful article; and, with *mining* operations, employing more individuals than agriculture and cattle-rearing. The *Staple* or leading manufactures are *cotton, woollen, worsted, linen, and hempen* goods; next to these are hardware, machinery, glass, porcelain, earthenware, leather, silk, chemicals, paper, ale, porter, spirits, and ship-building. Coal, lead, tin, and iron mines, with stone quarries and brick making, also employ very many people.

b. *Of the Cotton Manufacture*, the chief seat is Lancashire. Some smaller concerns are in Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire. The following are the principal towns employed:—Manchester and Salford, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Chorley, Preston, Wigan, Oldham, Rochdale, Ashton-under-Line, and Stockport.

The Woollen Manufacture is chiefly carried on in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in Wiltshire, Gloucester, and Somerset. The following are the principal towns occupied in this branch:—Leeds, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield, Bradford in Yorks., with many populous villages; Trowbridge and Bradford in Wilts; Frome in Somersetshire, and Stroud in Gloucestershire. At Dewsbury and Batley are large shoddy mills, in which old woollen rags are torn to pieces and respun.

Flannels are made chiefly at Rochdale and Salisbury. *Carpets* at Kidderminster; Axminster, Wilton, and Halifax. *Blankets* at Heckmondwike in Yorks., and Wilton in Wilts. *Stuffs* and *Worsted* goods in Bradford, Yorks., and Norwich; and *Worsted Stockings* in Leicester.

The Linen Manufacture is seated chiefly in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Shropshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham. For *Silk* goods, the chief places are Spitalfields in London, Manchester, Macclesfield, and Leeds.

c. *The Hardware Manufacture* forms another important branch, and comprises a great variety of articles. The more ponderous are wrought in Staffordshire; at Coalbrook Dale in Shropshire; at Low Moor, and Bowling near Bradford, Yorks., &c. *Cutlery* and the finer articles are made chiefly in Birmingham and Sheffield. *Fire-arms, needles, &c.*, are made in London, Birmingham, &c. *Watch and clock work* in London, Coventry, and Lancashire.

d. *Miscellaneous Articles.*—*Lace, stockings, and hosiery* are chiefly made in Nottingham, Leicester, and Worcester. *Tanning* is carried on in many places. The *Boot and Shoe Trade* has its principal seats in Northampton, Stafford, and London. The *Potteries* have their chief seat in N. W. Staffordshire. *Porcelain* is also made in Worcester, Derby, Leeds, &c. *Glass* is extensively made in Newcastle, South Shields, St. Helen's, and Castleford near Leeds. *Paper* is made in Kent, Hertfordshire, Lancashire, &c. *Sugar refineries* are established in London, Hull, Liverpool, Bristol, &c. *Ale, porter, and spirits* in London, Burton-on-Trent, and many other places. *Cabinet goods* in London, Liverpool, and other places.

Ship building is another important branch which is extensively carried on both in the Government naval yards and in private dockyards. The chief *Naval Dockyards* are at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Sheerness, and Milford. The principal private dockyards are in London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, Sunderland, Yarmouth, Southampton, &c.

Coal, iron, tin, and lead mines employ many thousands of persons. In 1850 the number of *Coal-mines* in operation was 3,000; the produce was 34,000,000 of tons yearly. *Coal and iron*, indeed, may be said to form the great source of England's wealth, affording cheapness of fuel and of the most useful implements.

LESSON 32.—88. *The Commerce of Britain is very extensive; her ships traverse every sea, and her goods are found in every market in the world.*

a. *The Exports* consist almost entirely of manufactured goods, such as cotton, woollen, linen, and worsted goods; machinery, cutlery, porcelain, arms, shoes, leather, ales, porter, clothing, paper, &c. The value of these to Foreign Countries and our own Colonies amounted in 1868 to 227,778,000*l.* The *Imports* comprise chiefly the raw products of other countries, such as cotton (which forms the most important article), next wool, flax, hemp, silk, tea, sugar, coffee, molasses, hides, skins, timber, wines, oils, tallow, &c.; the total value of which from foreign countries and our own colonies amounted in 1868 to 294,693,000*l.*

b. *The Chief Commercial Ports* in England are—

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. London | 4. Hull | 7. Southampton | 9. Hartlepool |
| 2. Liverpool | 5. Newcastle-on-Tyne | 8. Stockton | 10. Cardiff |
| 3. Bristol | 6. Sunderland | | |

c. *Canals.*—For facilitating commercial intercourse between the different towns in the interior, a great number of navigable *Canals* have been cut in various parts of England. The principal of these are the *Bridgewater Canal* from Manchester, executed by the celebrated Brindley; the *Grand Trunk* or *Staffordshire Canal*; the *Grand Junction*, extending from Brentford to Braunston in Northamptonshire, and the *Leeds and Liverpool Canal*.

d. *Railways.*—Within the last few years a material change has been effected in the mode of conveyance by the extensive introduction of Railroads, traversed by carriages, of which steam is the locomotive power. Railways were, at first, used only on a small scale, chiefly in the coal mines round Newcastle, for conveying the mineral from the interior to the surface, and thence to the place of shipping. The first important passenger Railway was that between Manchester and Liverpool, which was opened in 1830. Since that time many other railways have been completed. The principal Railways are the following:—

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Great Northern. | 2. North Eastern. | 3. Midland. |
| 4. Lond. and N. Western. | 5. Great Eastern. | 6. Great Western. |
| 7. Lancash. and Yorks. | 8. Manc. Shef. and Lincoln. | 9. Lond. and Brighton. |
| 10. Lond. Chat. and Dover. | 11. Lond. and S. West. | 12. Lond. and S. Eastern. |

e. *The Electric Telegraph*, the wire of which is placed along the principal lines of Railway, is a recently introduced and important medium for most rapidly and cheaply transmitting information to distant parts of the country.

LESSON 33.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

89. Government. a.—The *Government* of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is a *limited hereditary Monarchy*, consisting of King or Queen Regnant, Lords, and Commons.

The *King* (or *Queen Regnant*) is considered the fountain of honour, from whom all degrees of nobility and knighthood are derived. His person is considered sacred, and himself is held incapable of doing wrong, the law taking cognizance, when an unlawful act is done, only of the minister instrumental in that act. Though the king by himself can make no new laws, nor extend his own prerogative, nor raise new taxes, nor act in opposition to any of the laws; yet he has the power to make war or peace, to assemble or dissolve parliament, and ratify all its acts by his assent. He appoints to all civil and military authorities, as well as dignitaries of the church, and can increase the number of peers at pleasure by creating new ones. Though the *succession* to the throne is *hereditary*, the right of inheritance may be limited by act of Parliament. By the *Coronation Oath*, the King is bound to be of the *Protestant Established Church*, to govern according to the laws of the Realm, and to maintain inviolate the *Protestant Religion*, with all the rights and privileges of the church.

b. *The Legislative Power*, or that which enacts laws, and enlarges, alters, or repeals those existing, resides in the King and Parliament. *The Parliament* consists of two houses, an upper or *House of Lords*, and a lower or *House of Commons*.

The *House of Lords* consists of Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. The Lords Spiritual (who sit merely by virtue of their office) are two English Archbishops and twenty-four Bishops (and till Aug. 1869, 4 Bishops for Ireland). The Lords Temporal comprise the Peers of the Realm. Of these, some sit by

hereditary right, as do all ancient peers; some by *creation* by patent, as do all the new ones; others (since the union with Scotland and Ireland) by *election*, either merely for the *duration of a Parliament*, as do the sixteen peers who represent the Scottish nobility; or *for life*, as do the twenty-eight peers who represent the Irish nobility. The Lords can vote by proxy. In 1869 the House of Lords consisted of 464 members.

The *House of Commons* or the Lower House consists of Knights of the shire or representatives of counties; of citizens or representatives of cities; and of burgesses or representatives of boroughs, all of whom sit and vote together. The House of Commons possesses the sole right of regulating the collection and distribution of the public money, it being a recognised principle that the people shall not be taxed but by their own consent through their representatives. The Commons cannot vote by proxy. Before any proposed measure, or *Bill* as it is usually termed, can become the law of the land, it must be read *thrice* in the House of Commons, and afterwards, *thrice* in the House of Lords, obtaining a majority of votes on each reading; and, finally, must receive the royal assent. A rejected Bill cannot be introduced again during the same Session. In 1869, the House of Commons numbered 658 members; namely, 493 for England and Wales; 60 for Scotland; 105 for Ireland; total for the United Kingdom 658. Under this three-fold form of Government, which combines the advantages of Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy, *Perfect Personal Freedom* is guaranteed to every Briton, whether rich or poor; and also by the *Habeas Corpus* and other Acts, Trial by Jury, Liberty of the Press, Liberty of Conscience, and the total Abolition of Slavery are all secured. No restriction whatever exists, but what arises from moral and social obligations and constitutional Law. There is no country in the World which enjoys the same amount of *real Freedom* as Great Britain—a fact which ought to be strongly impressed on the minds of British Youth.

The *Parliaments* of England and Scotland were united in 1707, and then called the *British Parliament*. In 1800, the *Irish Parliament* was merged in the British Parliament. The three Kingdoms were first represented in *one* parliament in 1801; since that period it has been called the *Imperial Parliament*, and is convened every year at Westminster. Each Session generally commences in the early part of the year, and lasts about 5 or 6 months.

c. *The Executive Power* devolves nominally on the King, but practically on his Ministers, who form what is called the *Cabinet* or *Privy Council*. The Sovereign appoints the Premier or Prime Minister, who is generally allowed to recommend his colleagues, subject to the approval of the Sovereign. These Cabinet Ministers conduct the affairs of the country, propose and defend government measures in parliament, and are responsible to the country for the advice which they give to the Sovereign as well as for their actions.

The *Cabinet* in 1869 consisted of 15 members; namely, 1. The First Lord of the Treasury who is the Premier; 2. The Lord Chancellor; 3. The Lord President of the Council; 4. The Lord Privy Seal; 5. the Chancellor of the Exchequer; 6. The Secretary of State for the Home Department; 7. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs; 8. The Secretary for the Colonies; 9. The Secretary for India; 10. The Secretary for War; 11. The First Lord of the Admiralty; 12. The President of the Board of Trade; 13. Postmaster General; 14. President of the Poor Law Board; 15. Chief Secretary for Ireland.

d. For putting the *Laws* into execution throughout the Kingdom, each county has the following officers:—1. A *Lord Lieutenant*, who is generally a nobleman, acts as the Representative of the Crown in regulating the *Militia*, keeping the records, and preserving the general peace and order of the county. 2. A *High Sheriff*, who is annually appointed by the king, is considered the *first Civil Officer* in the county. He executes the king's mandates, and all writs directed to him by the courts of justice; empanels juries; brings causes and malefactors to trial, and sees sentence both in civil and criminal affairs, executed. He also decides the elections of knights of the shire. 3. *Justices of Peace* or *Magistrates* are next to the Sheriff, and are empowered to put a great part of the *statute law* in execution with regard to highways, the poor, felony, riots, assaults, preservation of game; and to examine and commit to prison persons breaking the public peace. 4. The Mayor, aldermen, and common council, who form the *corporations* of cities or boroughs, possess a certain jurisdiction within their respective towns. 5. In rural districts, the Lords of the soil or manor have generally a power to

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hold courts, called *Courts-leet*, to prevent or punish nuisances; and *Courts-Baron* to enrol the conveyances and alienations of the copyhold tenants admitted either by descent or purchase. 6. The *Constable* or *Policeman* is the lowest peace officer who can imprison persons who are quarrelling, rioting, stealing, &c., until they are brought before a magistrate.

e. For the *Administration of justice*, the country is divided into 8 *Circuits*—Home, Oxford, Midland, Norfolk, Northern, Western, South Wales and Chester, and North Wales and Chester. These are travelled by the judges twice in the year, spring and summer, for the purpose of trying causes and criminals.

90a. *Revenue, &c.*—The *Revenue* of the United Kingdom is derived principally from six sources; namely, Customs' Duties, Excise and Stamp Duties, Land and Assessed Taxes, Income and Property Taxes, and Post Office Returns. The total amount of income in 1869 was 72,680,000*l.*

b. *The Public Expenditure* is made up of many items, the most important of which are—Interest on the Public Debt, Annuities, Army, Navy, Civil Service and Civil List, Salaries, and Packet Service. The total amount of Expenditure in 1869 was 75,586,000*l.* The amount of the *National Debt* of Great Britain and Ireland in March 1869 was 741,190,000*l.* The interest and charges on the management of the same were 26,424,000*l.* This Debt is composed of several *Loans* which have been lent to the Government by individuals at various times, and which bear certain rates of interest. Lenders of money to the public are called *Stock* or *Fund-holders*.

c. *Army and Navy.*—*Military Service* in Britain is quite voluntary. The militia balloting and seaport seizure of former times are entirely abolished.

d. The *Regular Army* in 1869 amounted to 204,000 officers and men; the *Militia* to 184,000 men; the *Volunteers* to 174,000 men; total 512,000 men. The *Navy* in 1869 consisted of 609 vessels of all kinds manned by 36,000 sailors.

LESSON 34.—91. Religion. a.—The Religion established by Law in England and Wales is *Protestant Episcopacy*. From the established religion there are many Dissenters of various denominations, who enjoy the fullest liberty of worship, and are eligible to every civil office under Government (with the exception of that of Lord High Chancellor), as well as to every judicial and municipal dignity.

b. The affairs of the Church of England are managed by Archbishops and Bishops; the *doctrines* are contained in the 39 Articles, and the *Form of Worship* is set forth in the Book of Common Prayer. For Ecclesiastical purposes England and Wales are divided into 2 *Provinces* under the Archbishops of Canterbury and York; 28 *Dioceses* of which two are under the Archbishops, and the remaining 26 under Bishops.

The Province of Canterbury includes Canterbury, London, Winchester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Ely, Salisbury, Exeter, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Norwich, Worcester, Hereford, Rochester, Oxford, Peterborough, Gloucester and Bristol, Llandaff, St. David's, St. Asaph, and Bangor. *The Province of York* includes York, Ripon, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Manchester, and Sodor and Man.

c. The Archbishop of Canterbury ranks next to the princes of the blood royal, above all other peers, and is styled 'Primate of all England.' The Archbishop of York gives place only to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to the Lord Chancellor, and is styled Primate of England. They are both dignified with the address, 'Your Grace.' Of the 26 English Bishops, 24 are peers of the Realm, and as such sit in the House of Lords; but the Bishop of Sodor and Man and the last elected Bishop of the 25 others have no seat. The Bishops rank above all temporal Barons; and among themselves, the Bishop of London takes the precedence, then Durham, and next Winchester; all the rest take precedence according to the time of their appointment. They are all addressed 'Your Lordship,' and styled 'Right Reverend.'

92a. Education.—*Elementary education*, though neither entirely gratuitous nor compulsory, is so widely diffused, and given at so trifling a cost, that, by means of the National, British, Wesleyan, and other societies (to which public grants are allowed), *every child* in Great Britain, however poor, for the last 50 years had the means of receiving an education suitable to his condition in life.

b. By an Act recently passed (July 1870) compulsory elementary education will, to a limited extent, be allowed. In every town there are numerous Sunday and Evening Schools, and classes in Mechanics' Institutes for labouring adults. For children in the middle and upper classes there are numerous middle-class and superior schools, both day and boarding, of various degrees of merit, many of which are very ably conducted. Of the *Public Schools*, the most distinguished are Eton, Rugby, Harrow, Westminster, Winchester and Shrewsbury. Although originally founded as charity schools, yet being now appropriated to the education of boys of the first families, the habits formed in them are generally very expensive. There are also various special institutions—medical, legal, engineering, &c. The *Universities*, which are intended to supply a still higher kind of education, are *Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Durham*; and, for students in humble circumstances preparing for holy orders, the colleges of *St. David's* at Lampeter in Wales, and *St. Bee's* in Cumberland are well-known.

c. The *Language* is *English*, which is spoken throughout England, and in nearly all Scotland and Ireland, and the South of Wales. The *Gàlic* is spoken in some of the Highlands of Scotland, the *Welsh* in Wales; the *Irish* in the West parts of Ireland; the *Manx* in the Isle of Man; and the *Norman French* in the Channel Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, &c. (See Art. 37, 1a-b.)

d. In *Literature*, England may justly be considered as standing pre-eminent. In *Philosophy*, strong, clear, and sound sense appears to be a quality peculiarly English, as is exhibited in the writings of her Bacon, Locke, Newton, Davy, Paley, and many others. Her reasoners were the first to explode those scholastic subtleties which, having usurped the name of philosophy, so long predominated among the learned. In *Works of Imagination*, the English genius is bold, original, and vigorous. Her Shakspeare, Milton, Spenser, Dryden, Pope, Cowper, Byron, Southey, Crabbe, and Wordsworth are names well-known. In *History* we have Gibbon, Turner, Hallam, Macaulay, and Froude. In *Oratory*, Pitt, Chatham, &c.; in *Criticism* and *Miscellaneous Literature*, Johnson and Addison; and in *Divinity*, Hooker, Barrow, Butler, Paley, Chillingworth, and many others.

93. Races, People, Character, &c. The population is composed of several races, namely English (the descendants of the ancient Britons, Saxons, Danes, and Normans intermixed), Welsh (descended from the Britons), Highland Scotch and Celtic Irish. The people are called *Britons*; and of the countries separately English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish. The leading feature in the *Character* of the English is an ardent love of liberty, of thinking and acting as opinion may dictate and inclination prompt, which renders them tenacious of their civil rights, stern advocates of justice, and patriotic in a high degree. The knowledge that the highest offices and dignities of the State are accessible to all, encourages them to perseverance. A favourable influence on English feelings arises from the custom of the nobility and gentry who, unlike their continental neighbours, reside during the greater part of the year at their country seats, and appear in London and at court only for a few months in spring. In their *manners*, the English are grave rather than gay, blunt rather than ceremonious. In their *habits* they are enterprising, industrious, and generally provident; in their *feelings*, humane, and zealous in promoting whatever tends to the welfare of their fellow-creatures. The favourite *amusements* of the English are those which combine the advantages of air and exercise, such as hunting, fishing, horse-racing, cricket-playing, &c.; but the enjoyments to which an Englishman is most attached, are those within his own circle, at his own house, at *Home*.

LESSON 35.—94. DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTIES, TOWNS, AND PLACES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

Explanation.—The numerals after each *Town* indicate the pop. in *thousands* of the *Parliamentary Boroughs*, which sometimes include adjacent places; thus, Newcastle, 128, indicates 128,000. The *Census* of 1871 is followed. The *County Towns* are printed in *Italics*. To towns sending *representatives to Parliament* a star (*) is prefixed.

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Agri. means agriculture, *Ar.* area, *Ag.* against, *Bat.* battle, *Bet.* between, *Bors.* boroughs, *Bpl.* birthplace, *Cas.* castle, *Cel.* celebrated, *Clim.* climate, *Co.* county, *Com.* commerce, *Def.* defeated, *Dio.* diocese, *Manf.* manufactures, *Mins.* minerals, *Occ.* occupations, *Par.* parish, *Parl.* parliament, *Past.* pasturage or pastoral, *Sub.* suburb, *Surf.* surface, *Vil.* village.

6 Northern Counties.

1. NORTHUMBERLAND, cap. Newcastle.—*Ar.* 1,952 sq. miles; *pop.* 386,959.

Surf.—rugged; on the West are the Cheviots, the East is level. *Clim.*—cool and healthy. *Mins.*—coal, iron, lead, lime, &c. *Occ.*—agric., past., mining, manf. of glass. *Dio.*—Durham. *Mems. to Pari.*—Co. 4, Bors. 6.

Alnwick, 7, nr. it Alnwick Cas. the seat of Dk. of Northumberland.

*Berwick, 13, fam. in border warfare. Bamborough Cas. on the coast, now a ref. for shipwrecked seamen.

*Morpeth, 30, flannels, foundries, &c.

Hexham, 9, once a bishopric.

*Newcastle, 128, coal trade, manf. of glass and iron, bpl. of Akenside, the poet, Bewick, naturalist and engraver.

*North Shields with Tynemouth, 38, a seaport, coal and iron trade.

Bat. Scenes.—*Flodden Field*, nr. Wooler, where Eng. def. Scots under James 4th. Sept. 1513. *Halidon Hill*, where Eng. def. Scots, July 19, 1333. *Otterburn*, the scene of Chevy Chase, where Hotspur was def. and taken prisoner, and Douglas slain, Aug. 10, 1388.

2. DURHAM, cap. Durham.—*Ar.* 973 sq. miles; *pop.* 685,045.

Surf.—On the West the Pennine Range and moorland, the East is undulating. *Clim.*—cool. *Mins.*—coal, lead, iron, lime. *Occ.*—past., agric., mining, manf. of glass, ship-building. *Dio.*—Durham. *Mems. to Pari.*—Co. 4, Bors. 6.

Barnard Cas., 8, nr. it Baby Cas. res. of Dk. of Cleveland.

Bishop Auckland, 46, with bishop's pal. Darlington, 27, linens, woollens, leather, iron, glass.

*Durham, 14, on a lofty em., a bishop's see, university, anc. cathed. and cas., tomb of Bede.

*Gateshead, 48, a sub. of Newcastle, glass and iron.

Hartlepool, 13, a watering-place and

port.

*South Shields, 44, seaport, coal trade, life boat invented here, nr. is *Jarrow*, seat of a monast. where Bede lived.

Stanhope, 5, a mining district.

Stockton, 37, a seaport, sail-cloth, linen, with ship-building.

*Sunderland with Wearmouth, 104, seaport, coal and iron trade; here is a stupendous iron bridge.

Bat. Scenes.—*Neville's Cross*, 3 m. N. of Durham, where Eng. defeated the Scots, and took king David prisoner, Oct. 1346.

3. YORKSHIRE is divided into 3 *Ridings*—North, East, and West, with a fourth division round the city called the *Ainsty*. The *North Riding* (including the city and ainsty), *cap.* York.—*Ar.* 2,114 sq. miles; *pop.* 335,385.

Surf.—varied; on the N. E. are the N. East Moors, on the N. W. are the N. West Moors. *Clim.*—cool and healthy. *Mins.*—iron-stone in Cleveland, jet and alum nr. Whitby. *Occ.*—past. and agric. *Dio.*—York. *Mems. to Pari.*—Riding, 2, City and Bors. 9.

Cleveland is a dist. extending from the Tees to Whitby.

*Malton, 8, trade in malt, corn.

*Middlesbrough, 46, iron works.

*Richmond, 4, with an anc. cas.

Richmondshire comprises the West part of the N. Riding.

*Northallerton, 4, nr. it was fought the bat. of the Standard in 1138.

*Scarborough, 26, a very fashionable bath-

ing place, cel. for its medicinal springs.

*Whitby, 13, a seaport and bathing place, near it are alum works, and bpl. of Capt. James Cook.

*York, 50, anc. *Eboracum*, the second city in England in point of rank, with a cel. cathed. and cas., many Roman antiq., the cap. of Roman Brit., bpl. of Constantine the Great, b. 274 A.D. Severus was interred here, A.D. 212.

The East Riding, cap. Beverley.—*Ar.* 1,200 sq. miles; *pop.* 269,505

Surf.—In the centre are the Wolds; the East is level. *Clim.*—healthy, exc. when the East Winds prevail from Feb. to May incl. *Mins.*—limestone. *Occ.*—agric. and past. *Dio.*—York. *Mems. to Pari.*—Riding, 2, Bors. 4.

*Beverley, 10 (now disfranchised), with an anc. minster.
 Bridlington, 9. Filey, 4. Hornsea, 3, all bathing places.
 Flamborough, a vil. with a cal. Light-house.

Holderness is the district E. of the river Hull, and extends from Bridlington to Spurn Head.

*Hull, 123, a large seaport, with iron works, distilleries, and ship-building yards, &c.

West Riding, cap. Leeds.—*Ar.* 2,669 sq. miles; *pop.* 1,831,223.

Surf.—On the E. is the Plain of York, on the West, the Pennine Range including Wharfedale, Ingleborough, Pen-y-gent. *Clim.*—healthy. *Mins.*—coal, limestone, iron, lead, sandstone. *Occ.*—chiefly manf. of woollens, stuffs, linen, blankets, cutlery, machinery, glass, porcelain, &c., with part agric. and past. *Dio.*—mostly in Ripon, the South portion in York. *Mems. to Parl.*—Riding 6, Bors. 14.

Barnsley, 23, collieries, linen; Bingley, 18, worsted goods.

*Bradford, 145, worsted stuffs, nr. are ext. iron works.

* Dewsbury with Batley, 54, coarse woollens, blankets, &c.

Doncaster, 18, corn and cattle markets, annual races.

Goole, 8, on the Ouse; Selby, 10, on the Ouse; Snaith, 4, on the Aire, all small river ports.

Halifax, 68, woollens, carpets, &c.

Harrogate, 10, medicinal springs.

*Huddersfield, 74, woollens.

Keighley, 28, iron works, worsted goods.

*Knarborough, 5, with a cel. dropping well, castle, manf. of linens.

*Leeds, 259, chf. seat of the woollen manf., with stuffs, carpets, glass, machinery,

and flax-spinning.

Otley, 12, on the Wharfe, nr. are manf. of woollens.

*Pontefract, 11, an anc. tn. with a castle.

*Ripon, a bishop's see, an anc. city with many charities.

Rotherham, 15, iron works.

Saddieworth, 18, a manufacturing district consisting of several villages.

*Sheffield, 239, cutlery and plated goods; here James Montgomery, the poet, long resided.

Tadcaster, 4, on the Wharfe, anc. *Calcaria*.

*Wakefield, 28, woollens, large dye works, and corn mark.

Manufacturing Vils.—Birstal, pop. of par. 43. Gleekeaton, 13. Elland, 15. Heckmondwike, 19; Osssett, 9; Mirfield, 12; Pudsey, 13.

Bat. Scenes.—*Bat. of the Standard*, fought in 1138 at Cowton Moor, nr. Northallerton, when the Eng. def. the Scots. *Bramham Moor*, nr. Tadcaster, where the Earl of Northumberland, rebelling against Henry 4th, was killed in 1408. *Wakefield*, where the Lancastrians def. the Yorkists, and Dk. of York was slain, in 1460. *Towton*, nr. Tadcaster, where the Yorkists under Edward 4th def. the Lancastrians under Margaret in 1461. *Marston Moor*, nr. York, where Cromwell def. the royalists, July 2, 1644.

LESSON 36.—95.—4. CUMBERLAND, cap. Carlisle.—*Ar.* 1,564 sq. miles; *pop.* 220, 245.

Surf.—on the N. undulating, on the S. mountainous. *Mts.*—Helvellyn, 3,055 ft.; Scawfell, 3,168 ft.; Skiddaw, 3,022 ft. *Lakes*—Ullswater, Thirlmere, Derwentwater, Bassenthwaite, &c. *Clim.*—cold in the mountainous parts, milder towards the West. *Mins.*—coal, lead, iron, plumbago, limestone, copper. *Occ.*—chiefly agric. and past. with mining, and manf. of cotton, linen, woollens, sail-cloth, &c. *Dio.*—Carlisle. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 4, Bors. 4.

*Carlisle, 31, on the Eden, with an anc. ca. and cathed., manf. of cottons, woollens, linen, nr. it the Roman Wall.

*Cockermouth, 7, cottons and woollens; hpl. of Wordsworth the poet.

Keswick, 6, in the midst of the Lake

dist. manf. of lead pencils, long the resid. of the poet Southey.

Maryport, 15, iron foundries.

Penrith, 12, an anc. castle.

*Whitehaven, 18, seaport, coal mines, nr. it is St. Bees, with a divinity college.

Wigton, 9, gingham.

5. WESTMORELAND, cap. Appleby.—*Ar.* 758 sq. miles; *pop.* 65,005.

Surf.—mountainous with many interesting valleys and lakes. *Mts.*—Bowfell, 2,901 ft.; Langdale Pikes. *Lakes*—Windermere and Hawes Water. *Clim.*—on the hills, cold but healthy; in the valleys, mild and moist. *Mins.*—slate, limestone, copper, lead, granite, marble, coal. *Occ.*—chiefly past., but agric. in the valleys, with coal, lead, and copper mines, and some manf. of cottons and coarse woollens. *Dio.*—Carlisle. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2 Bors. 1.

Appleby, 6, an anc. ca.

*Kendal, 13, in a beautiful val., an anc. seat of the woollen manf.

Ambleside, 9. Burton-in-Kendal, 2. Kirk-

hy-Lonsdale, 6. Kirkby-Stephen, 7.

Windermere, 3.

Bydal Mt., Grasmere, nr. Ambleside, was long the resid. of the poet Wordsworth.

6. LANCASHIRE, *cap.* Lancaster, consists of two detached portions, of which the Northern is called *Furness*.—*Ar.* 1,905 sq. miles; *pop.* 2,818,904.

Surf.—The East is hilly with high moorlands, the West is level. *Cf. hts.*—*Furness-fell*; *Coniston Old Man*, 2,577 ft.; *Pendle Hill*, 1,803 ft.; *Bleasdale Moor*. *Lakes*—*Coniston Water* and *Windermere*. *Clim.*—mild and moist; the high grounds on the East shelter the county from the East winds, but, by intercepting the clouds from the Atlantic, cause much rain. *Mins.*—coal, iron, copper, slate, freestone, and limestone. *Occ.*—chiefly the manf. of cotton goods (the great staple), woollens, flannel, silk, linen, glass, iron, machinery, and locomotives, with coal mines, agric. and past. *Dio.*—*Manchester*, except *Furness* which is in *Carlisle*. *Mems. to Parl.*—*Co. 8, Bors. 24.*

Accrington, 21, cotton.

**Ashton-under-Line*, 37, cot. *Bacup*, 10, cot. **Blackburn*, 82, cot. **Bolton*, 92, cot. **Bury*, 41, cot. **Clitheroe*, 11, cot. *Colne*, 24, cot.

(*Blackpool*, 7; *Fleetwood*, 4; *Lýtham*, 4; *Southport*, 18, all bathing places.)

Lancaster, 17, fine cas.

**Liverpool*, 493, the second seaport in the kingdom.

**Manchester*, 383, a bishop's see, centre of the cotton manf., with manf. of machinery, &c.

**Oldham*, 113, cot. **Preston*, 85, cot.

**Rochdale*, 63, cot., fan., carp., &c.

St. Helens, 45, plate glass.

**Salford*, 124, a sub. of *Manchester*, manf. of cottons.

**Warrington*, 33, cotton, glass, hardware.

**Wigan*, 39, cot.

Bot. Scenes.—*Preston* was taken in 1643 by Sir T. Fairfax for the parl. At *Ribblesden Moor* nr. *Preston*, the royalists were def. in 1648 by *Cromwell*. *Preston* was occ. in 1715 by the Pretender, and again in 1745 by his son *Charles Edward*.

LESSON 37.—96.—5 Eastern Counties.

7. LINCOLNSHIRE, *cap.* Lincoln.—*Ar.* 2,776 sq. miles; *pop.* 436,163.

Surf. is in general flat, but is intersected by two nearly parallel ranges of hills; the East range is called the *Wolds*; the West, the *Lincolnshire Moors*; West of these is the valley of the *Trent*; on the South is the Fen district called *Holland*. *Clim.* is various; the fenny district, though mostly drained, is not healthy, as intermittent fevers are not rare. *Mins.*—red marl, clay, chalk, iron, sand. *Occ.*—past. and agric. *Dio.*—*Lincoln*. *Mems. to Parl.*—*Co. 6, Bors. 8.*

Barton-on-Humber, 13; *Bollingbroke*, 1, with ruins of cas. in which *Henry 4th* was born.

**Boston*, 18, seaport; *Croyland*, 3, with ruins of a cel. abbey.

Epworth, 4, bpl. of *John Wesley*.

Gainsborough, 8, on the *Trent*, a river port. [educ.]

**Grantham*, 13, here Sir *Is. Newton* was

**Great Grimsby*, 26, seaport.

Holbeach, 7, *Horncastle*, 8, grt. horse fairs.

**Lincoln*, 26, anc. *Lindum*, a bishop's see with a cel. cathed.

Louth, 10, a neat town. *Spalding*, 9, corn, wool.

**Stamford*, 8, grt. local trade.

Cel. Scenes.—At *Gainsborough*, the royalists under Gen. *Cavendish* repulsed *Cromwell*, July 1643, but *Cavendish* was slain. At *Grantham*, *Cromwell* def. the royalists, May 13, 1643. *Lincoln* has been the scene of many historical events.

8. NORFOLK, *cap.* Norwich.—*Ar.* 2,116 sq. miles; *pop.* 438,511.

Surf.—The coast on the N. W. consists of sandbanks gained from the sea; at *St. Edmund's Point* are cliffs 80 ft. high; the East coast is low and subject to encroachment by the sea. The interior is mostly flat with only a few elevations on the N. W. called the *East Anglian heights*. *Clim.* is colder than that of the Western counties, and exposed to the N. East winds, but dry and healthy, except on the *Fens*. *Mins.*—inconsiderable, chiefly chalk and sand for glass, manf. potter's earth and marl. *Occ.*—agric., except at *Norwich*, where are manf. of woollens, crape, &c. *Dio.*—*Norwich*. *Mems. to Parl.*—*Co. 6, Bors. 4.*

East Dereham, 7; *Wells*, 6; *North Walsham*, 6.

**King's Lynn*, 17, seaport, corn trade.

**Norwich*, 82, a bishop's see, cathed., manf. of crape, camlets, woollen stuffs, stockings, silks, &c.

Thetford, 4, an anc. tn., once a bishop's see.

**Yarmouth*, 35, a seaport, herring fishery, corn trade.

9. SUFFOLK, cap. Ipswich.—*Ar.* 1,481; *pop.* 348,479.

Surf.—The coast is gen. low, except a small portion; the interior is mostly level; the highest ground is in the centre. *Clim.* is dry but cold in spring, when the N. E. winds prevail. *Mins.* unimportant. *Occ.*, agric. *Dio.*—the East in Norwich, the West in Ely. *Mems. to Part.*—Co. 4, Bors. 5.

Aldborough, 4 bpl. of Crabbe, the poet.
Bungay, 6.

*Bury St. Edmunds, 14, corn and cattle
mark., ruins of a cel. abbey.

*Eye, 6, Sudbury, 6, Woodbridge, 3.
*Ipswich, 43, corn and malt trade, manf.
of agric. implem., bpl. of Card. Wolsey.
Lowestoft, 17, seaport with 3 lighthouses.

10. ESSEX, cap. Chelmsford.—*Ar.* 1,657 sq. miles; *pop.* 466,427.

Surf.—The coast, and the North-East parts are gen. flat; the rest of the county is undulating, with a few hills; Langdon Hill, 620 ft., Danbury Hill, 620 ft., and Epping Forest. *Clim.*—cold fogs and exhalations prevail near the coast in Spring and Autumn; more inward the clim. is dry and healthy. *Mins.*—clay, sand, gravel, and chalk. *Occ.*—agric. dairies, and horticult. *Dio.*—chiefly in Rochester; a small pt. of W. in dio. of London. *Mems. to Part.*—Co. 6, Bors. 4.

Barking, 6, Chelmsford, 9, Epping, 5,
nr. it is Epping Forest. Romford, 11,
Saffron-Walden, 6.

*Colchester, 36 anc. *Camalodūnum*, a
river port, corn and malt, oyster fishery;
in 1571 many Flemings settled here,
and introd. the woollen manf.

*Harwich, 6, royal dock-yard, packets to
Holland, bathing place.

*Maldon, 5, an anc. tn. on an emin.
Southend and Walton-on-Nase, bathing
places.

Waltham Abbey, 5, manf. of silk and
gunpowder.

11. KENT, cap. Maidstone.—*Ar.* 1,627 sq. miles; *pop.* 847,507.

Surf.—beautifully diversified; S. of the Thames are two nearly parallel ranges of hills; the North thereby called the *North Downs*, 616 ft., the Southerly the *Ragstone* range; S. of the Ragstone are the districts called the *Weald* and *Romney Marsh*. *Clim.* very healthy, though exposed in Spring to the East winds. *Mins.*—iron-stone, chalk, limestone, clay. *Occ.*—agric., hops, nurseries, &c., with manf. of paper, gunpowder, ship-building. *Dio.*—Canterbury and Rochester. *Mems. to Part.*—Co. 6, Bors. 14.

*Canterbury, 20, metropolitan see of
England, with a fine cathed.; many
Huguenots settled here in 1685, and
their descendants still worship in the
crypt of the cathed.

*Chatham, 44, a principal naval station.
Deal, 8, a seaport; nr. Deal, Julius Cæsar
landed, Aug. 26, A.D. 55.

*Deptford, 60, a royal dock-yard.

*Dover, 28, a seaport, with a fam. cas.,
chalk-cliffs, packets to Calais.

(Folkestone, 12, Herne Bay, 6, Margate,
12; Ramsgate, 23; bathing places.)

Gravesend, 27, *Hythe, 24, Dartford, 6,
Faversham, 7.

*Greenwich, 167, fam. for a Royal Ob-
servatory and hospital for disabled
seamen.

*Maidstone, 36, mark. for hops, with bar-
racks, paper mills.

*Rochester, 18, a bishop's see; an anc.
city, with a cel. cas.

Sheerness, 16, a seaport and naval arsenal
on the Isle of Sheppey.

*Sandwich, 3, a small seaport.

Tunbridge, 13, Tunbridge Wells, 24, cel.
for its chalybeate springs.

Woolwich, 33, fam. for its arsenal, dock-
yard, and milit. acad.

The *Cingus Ports* were, as their name implies, originally only five, namely, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, and Hastings; to these were afterwards added Rye, Winchelsea, Deal, and Folkestone.

LESSON 38.—97.—6 Southern Counties.**12. SURREY, cap. Guildford.**—*Ar.* 748 sq. miles; *pop.* 1,090,270.

Surf.—The land nr. the Thames is diversified; the most noted of the high grounds are Banstead Downs, 576 ft., Bagshot Heath, 463 ft., and Chobham Ridge. South of this tract are the *North Downs* which stretch from E. to W. (chf. heights are Box Hill, Leith Hill 993 ft., Hog's Back, Hindhead Common 923 ft.). South of this is the district called the *Weald*. *Clim.* is mild; on the hills it is bracing and salubrious. *Mins.*—London and plastic clays, limestone, freestone, chalk, fuller's earth, and flint. *Occ.*—agric., hops, gardens. *Dio.*—Winchester. *Mems. to Part.*—Co. 6, Bors. 5.

1. Places connected with or near to London :—

*Southwark or 'The Borough,' 207.
 *Lambeth, 379, with an anc. pal. of the
 Abp. of Canterbury.
 Battersea, 53. Bermondsey, 80. Brixton,
 35. Camberwell, 31. Clapham, 37; Dul-

wich, 4 (with a col. having a master,
 4 fel., and numerous poor breth. and
 sist.). Peckham, 43. Putney, 9. Ro-
 therhithe, 25. Streatham, 14. Wimb-
 don, 9.

2. Other places :—

Croydon, 71. Godalming, 2. Richmond, 16.
 Wandsworth, 19. Egham, 9; nr. is
Bunny-mead, where Kg. John in 1215
 signed *Magna Charta*.
 Epsom, 10, cel. for its races. Farnham,

13, cel. for its hop grounds, and a
 pal. of the Bp. of Winchester.
 *Guildford, 9, grt. trade in corn.
 Kew, 1, cel. for its gardens.
 Kingston, 15, several Saxon kings
 crowned here.

13. SUSSEX, *cap.* Chichester.—*Ar.* 1,458 sq. miles; *pop.* 417,407.

Surf.—much diversified; on the N. E. is a range of high ground called Forest-
 Ridge, highest pt. Crowborough Beacon, 804 ft.; the N. West and centre are
 occupied by the Sussex Weald, an undulating tract; South of this are the South
 Downs, highest pt. Ditching Beacon, 858 ft. *Clim.*—of the S. part is mild; in
 the hilly parts and the Weald it is colder. *Mins.*—chalk, marl, clay, iron-stone,
 limestone grit, fuller's earth, sand-stone. *Occ.*—agric., hop-grounds, with ship-
 building in the sea-ports. *Dio.*—Chichester. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 4, Bors. 11.

Battle, 5, cel. for its abbey, founded by
 William 1st to commem. the battle of
 Hastings.
 *Brighton, 103. Bognor, 2. Hastings, 33;
 fashionable bathing places.)
 *Chichester, 9, a bishop's see, bpl. of

Collins, the poet.
 *Lewes, 10. *Horsham, 7. *Midhurst, 6.
 bpl. of late Mr. Cobden.
 (Eastbourne, 12. Pevensey. Rye, 8.
 *Shoreham, 25. Winchelsea, sm. sea-
 ports.)

Col. Sites.—At *Battle* the decisive bat. was fought bet. William and Harold, Oct. 14,
 1066, when Harold was slain, and William founded the abbey to commem. the vict.
 At *Pevensey*, William 1st landed, Sept. 29, 1066.

14. HAMPSHIRE, *cap.* Winchester.—*Ar.* of the mainland 1,481
 sq. miles; of Isle of Wight, 164 sq. miles; total of the county,
 1,672 sq. miles; *pop.* 543,837.

Surf.—the coast is gen. low; the interior is diversified; chf. heights, Alton
 Hills, of which Butser Hill is 917 ft. The *Forests* are Alice-Holt, Woolmer,
 Bere, and New Forest; the islands are Hayling and Portsea. *Clim.* is mild and
 healthy; on the Downs the air is bracing; that of the Isle of Wight is the
 mildest in Britain. *Mins.*—chalk, pipe-clay, fuller's earth, freestone, marl, and
 sand. *Occ.*—past. and agric., with manf. in the dock-yards. *Dio.*—Winchester.
Mems. to Parl.—Co. 5, Bors. 11.

*Andover, 5, silks. *Petersfield, 6. Ring-
 wood, 5. Romsey, 2.
 (Bournemouth, 1; Lymington, 5, bathing-
 places.) *Christchurch, 15, salmon-
 fishery.

*Portsmouth, 112, the chief Naval Sta-
 tion, strongly fortified; its subs. are
 Portsea, Southsea, Landport, and Gos-
 port.
 *Southampton, 54; seaport, fine harbour,

cavalry barracks, many steamers.
 *Winchester, 14, auc. *Venta-Belgarum*,
 Brit. *Caer-Gwent*, a bishop's see, with
 fine cathed.; a grt. pub. school; once
cap. of Wessex; many Saxon kings
 bur. here.
 In the Isle of Wight are—Cowes, 11;
 *Newport, 8; Osborne House, the fav.
 resid. of the Queen; Ryde, 11; Vent-
 nor, 2.

Histor. Sites.—In Carisbrooke Cas., nr. Newport, Isle of Wight, Charles 1st was con-
 fined in 1647. *Newforest*, *Southampton*, and *Winchester* have been the scenes of many
 events.

15. DORSET, *cap.* Dorchester.—*Ar.* 988 sq. miles; *pop.* 195,544.

Surf.—diversified, a chalk range called *Dorset Heights*, traverses the centre;
 another range called *Purbeck Heights*, lies in the S., highest pt. Pilsdon Pen,
 934 ft.; on the East are wide heaths. On the S. coast are Portland and Pur-
 beck isles. *Clim.* is mild and healthy; on the chalk hills, the air is keen and
 bracing. *Mins.*—limestone, potter's clay (sent to Staffordshire), sand, and
 chalk; and in S. W. Portland stone and coarse marble. *Occ.*—past. and dairy
 pursuits. *Dio.*—Salisbury. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 3, Bors. 6.

Bridport, 7, cordage, sail-cloth, &c.
Blandford-Forum, 1. Corfe-Castle, 2.
Lyme Regis, 2, seaport
*Poole, 10, seaport.
Dorchester, anc. *Durnovaria*, 6, breweries,

broad cloth.
Shaftesbury, 8. Wareham, 6, stockings,
buttons, &c.
*Weymouth with Melcombe-Regis, 13, a
bathing place.

16. DEVONSHIRE, cap. Exeter.—*Ar.* 2,589 sq. miles; *pop.* 600,814.

Surf.—The coasts both N. and S. are steep and rocky; the interior is much diversified; great part of the S. W. is occ. by *Dartmoor*, an elevated barren plain; highest pt. is *Yes-Tor*, 2,050 ft. *Exmoor*, another high dist. occupies the N. E., highest pt. is Dunkerry Beacon, 1,668 ft. *Black-Down Hills* lie on the E.; the rest of the county is beautiful. *Clim.* is mild but moist; myrtles grow in the open air; on the N. coast the air is colder and the winds keen. *Mins.*—chalk, sand-stone, Devonian limestone, marble, slate, fine clay, copper, tin, lead, iron, manganese. *Occ.*—dairy, past., agric., manf. of woollens, carpets, cotton, with copper and tin mining. *Dio.*—Exeter. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 6, Bors. 11.

Ashburton, 6, cloth.
Barnstaple, 11, woollens; Bideford, 6,
seaport, ropes, &c.
Brixham, 7; here William 3rd landed,
Nov. 5, 1688.
*Devonport, 64, adjoins Plymouth, large
dock-yards.
*Exeter, 44, anc. *Iaca Damulorum*, sea-
port, bishop's see, residence of many
gentry, breweries, manf. of paper, iron
foundries, scene of many histor. events.

Honiton, 3, fine lace.
*Plymouth, 69, the 2nd naval station in
the kingdom.
*Tavistock, 7, coarse linens; nr. are
mines.
*Tiverton, 10, lace, woollens, &c.
Bathing Places—Dartmouth, 4; Dawlish,
3; Exmouth, 7; Ilfracombe, 6; Linton,
1; Sidmouth, 2; Teignmouth, 12; Tor-
quay, 28.

17. CORNWALL, cap. Bodmin.—*Ar.* 1,365 sq. miles; *pop.* 362,098.

Surf.—elevated and moorland, intersected from E. to W. by a ridge of rugged hills scantily wooded; containing, however, many beautiful and fertile valleys; chf. hts., Brown Willey, 1,368 ft.; Rough Tor, 1,296 ft. The shores are much indented. *Clim.*—mild but damp, with freq. rain, but gen. healthy; myrtles grow in the open air, but fruits do not ripen well. *Mins.*—tin, copper, lead, zinc, iron, silver, manganese, antimony, cobalt, granite, porcelain-clay, &c. *Occ.*—mining of tin and copper, with pasturage and the pilchard fishery. *Dio.*—Exeter. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 4, Bors. 9. The Prince of Wales, who is also Duke of Cornwall, derives a large revenue from the mines.

*Bodmin, 6. Camborne, 14, nr. is a cop-
per mine.
Falmouth, 5, seaport, mail packets sail
hence.
Gwennap, 19, nr. are copper mines.
*Helston, 8, seaport.
Launceston, 5, with an old cas.
*Liskeard, 6, serges, leather.
Penzance, 10, frequented for its salubrity
and sea-bathing.
*Penryn, 4, adjoining Falmouth.
Perranzabuloe, 2; here, in 1825, an anc.

church was discov. which for ages had
been bur. in the sands.
Redruth, 10, nr. are rich tin and copper
mines.
St. Agnes, 6, grt. mining dist., pilchard
fishery.
St. Austell, 14, pilchard fishery, manf. of
woollens, nr. are tin mines and beds of
fine clay.
St. Germans, 3. *St. Ives, 10, pilchard
fishery.
*Truro, 10, seaport for tin, with a mining
college; bpl. of Sir H. Davy.

Col. Sites.—*Pendennis Cas.*, nr. Falmouth, was the last stronghold of Charles 1st. and surrendered to the Parliament, July 31, 1646. *Tintagel Cas.*, 5 m. from Camel-
ford, is the reputed bpl. of King Arthur.

LESSON 39.—98. 7 Western Counties.

18. SOMERSETSHIRE, cap. Bath.—*Ar.* 1,636 sq. miles; *pop.* 463,412.

Surf.—much diversified, containing sev. ranges of hills, sep. by tracts of low ground, once mere swamps, but now drained. The West is occ. by pt. of *Exmoor*. In the S. and cent. are the Vales of Taunton and the Parret. Chf. hts. *Mendip Hills*, 1,100 ft.; *Quantock Hills*, 1,270 ft.; *Black-down Hills*, and *Exmoor*. *Clim.* is healthy exc. on the low grounds; the prevailing Winds are

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the West which are moist. *Mins.*—coal, lead, fuller's earth, limestone, freestone, &c. *Occ.*—past., dairy and agric., with manf. of woollens, linens, gloves, paper, glass, leather, and mining. *Dio.*—Bath and Wells; exc. Bedminster in Dio. of Bristol. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 6, Bors. 7.

*Bath, 53, a bishop's see; an eleg. city, cel. for its medicinal springs.

Wells, 4, a bishop's see, united to that of Bath; an anc. city.

*Bridgewater, 12, bpl. of Admiral Blake, b. 1599.

*Frome, 9, woollen cloths.

Glastonbury, 3, with ruins of a cel. abbey. Wellington, 8, woollens; Yeovil, 8, gloves.

*Taunton, 15, silks, woollens, first estab. here in 1336.

Bathing Places—Clevedon, 2; Minehead, 3; Weston-super-Mare, 4.

Cel. Sites.—*Athelney*, an isle formed by the Tone and Parret, where King Alfred found security when driven from his throne by the Danes. *Sedgemoor*, 5 m. from Bridgewater, where DK. of Monmouth was def. in 1685. At Taunton, after the bat. of Sedgemoor, Judge Jeffreys held his bloody assize.

19. WILTSHIRE, cap. Salisbury.—Ar. 1,352 sq. miles; pop. 257,202.

Surf.—diversified; the Northern part contains Marlborough Downs, an elevated district; the Southern part contains the vale of Pewsey and Salisbury Plain, an elevated table land, 500 ft.; chf. hts. Ink-pen Beacon, 1,011 ft. Wingreen Hill, 941 ft. *Clim.*—mild in the valleys, on the higher grounds, keen but healthy to robust constitutions. *Mins.*—chalk on the Downs, in the vales, Oxford clay, coral-rag, freestone, and limestone. *Occ.*—agric., past., with manf. of fine woollens, carpets, silks, flannels, &c. *Dio.*—Salisbury. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 4, Bors. 11.

Bradford, 10, an anc. tn. fine cloths.

*Calne, 5, woollens. *Chippenham, 6, woollens. *Cricklade, 12. *Devizes, 6, silks. Melksham, 5, woollens. *Malmesbury, 6. *Marlborough, 5, ropes, sack-

ing; a large school.

*Salisbury, 13, a bishop's see, cathed.; nr.

is Old Sarum, an extinct city, which till 1833, though with only one house, sent 2 mems. to Parl.

Trowbridge, 12, woollens. Warminster, 7, woollens.

*Westbury, 6, woollens. *Wilton, 8, carpets, once a bishop's see.

Cel. Sites.—At Clarendon nr. Salisbury, Henry 2nd, in 1163, held a parl. which passed the 'Constitutions of Clarendon' to restrain the exorbitant power of the Romish clergy. *Stonehenge* on Salisbury Plain was probably a Druidical Temple; it consists of 2 circles of large stones, some of which are upright, others prostrate, the outer circle is surrounded by a trench.

20. GLOUCESTERSHIRE, cap. Gloucester.—Ar. 1,258 sq. miles; pop. 534,320.

Surf.—The Severn divides the county into two parts, E. and W.; the Forest of Dean on the S. W. is hilly and picturesque. N. of the Forest is the vale of Gloucester; E. of the Severn is the vale of Berkeley, and E. of this vale is the Cotswold range; chf. hts. Broadway Beacon, 1,086 ft.; Cleeve Hill, 1,134 ft. *Clim.*—mild in the valleys; on the Cotswold, sharp and bracing. *Mins.*—coal, iron, lead, zinc, building-stone, marble, limestone. *Occ.*—agric. past., dairy, with manf. of glass, pottery, woollens, carpets, cottons, lace, dye-works; iron and coal mining. *Dio.*—Gloucester and Bristol. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 4, Bors. 9.

*Bristol, 182, the third seaport in Eng., glass, iron, &c.; bpl. of the poets Southey and Coleridge.

*Cheltenham, 44, cel. for its mineral springs.

*Gloucester (*clo-ster*), 7, of Brit. origin, and once a Rom. state.

Clifton, 26, a cel. watering place. Winchcomb, 10. Wotton-under-edge, 5.

*Gloucester, 31, a bishop's see, united with Bristol; an anc. city, great trade.

*Stroud, 38, fine cloth, the water cel. for its property in dyeing cloth.

*Tewkesbury, 5, cotton and hosiery.

Cel. Site.—At Tewkesbury, the Yorkists command. by Edw. 4th def. the Lancastrians under Margaret, May 1471.

21. MONMOUTHSHIRE, cap. Monmouth.—Ar. 576 sq. miles; pop. 195,391.

Surf.—much diversified; the North and West are mountainous; chf. hts. Sugar Loaf Mt., 1,866 ft.; Blorenc, 1,720 ft. The middle and East parts consist of hill and dale; the South is level. *Clim.*—mild in the vales, cool on the high grounds. *Mins.*—coal, limestone, and iron-stone. *Occ.*—agric., past.,

orchards, manf. of flannels; collieries and iron works. *Dio.*—Llandaff, 4 pars. in Hereford. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 1.

Note.—Monmouthshire was separated from Wales, and annexed to England in 1535.

Abergavenny, 9. Pontypool, 25, iron works. Tredarar, 33, iron works. Caer-leon, 8 (*castle of the legion*), once the cap. of Wales, metropol. see of the Britons, *Iaca-Silurum* of the Romans. Caerwent, the Roman *Venta-Silurum*,

nr. is Caldecot cast.

Chepstow, 6, trade in coal, iron, nr. are the ruins of *Tintern Abbey*.

**Monmouth*, 5, trade in iron, with a cas. Newport, 26, seaport, trade in coal and iron.

Cel. Sites.—*Monmouth Cas.*, the bpl. of Henry 5th. *Raglan Cas.*, after a brave defence under the Marquis of Worcester, then 80 years of age, surrendered to Sir T. Fairfax in 1646. *Tintern Abbey*, 6 m. from Chepstow, built in 1131, is one of the finest ruins in England.

22. HEREFORDSHIRE, *cap.* Hereford.—*Ar.* 836 sq. miles; *pop.* 125,364.

Surf.—generally hilly, with valleys occasionally expanding into open plains; chf. hts., Malvern Hills on the East; the Black Mts. on the S. West. *Clim.* is very healthy, and many of the inhabs. are long-lived. *Mins.*—old red sandstone, chalk, and marl. *Occ.*—agric., hop-grounds, orchards, with manf. of gloves and hats. *Dio.*—Hereford, part in St. David's. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 3, Bors. 3.

**Hereford*, 18, a bishop's see, trade in cider, cheese, &c.

wheat, cider.

**Leominster*, 5, grt. mark. for wool, hops,

Ross, 9, John Kyrle, 'the man of Ross,' cel. by Pope, resided here.

Mem. Sites.—*Mortimer Cross*, 5 m. from Leominster, is cel. for the def. of the Lancastrians by the Yorkists, Feb. 2, 1461, when Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VI. was taken prisoner.

23. SHROPSHIRE or *Salop*, *cap.* Shrewsbury.—*Ar.* 1,291 square miles; *pop.* 248,064.

Surf. is divided into two parts by the Severn; the Northern is occ. by the plain of Salop, on the E. of which is the Wrekin Hill, 1,320 ft. The S. W. of the county contains several ranges of hills divided by beautiful valleys: Caradoc Hills, 1,200 ft., Wenlock Edge, Cleve Hills, 1,805 ft. *Clim.*—healthy. *Mins.*—coal, iron, lead, limestone, and freestone. *Occ.*—agric., past., dairies, and hops, with manf. of machinery, porcelain, glass, flannels, coarse linens, carpets, with coal, iron, and lead mines in Coalbrook Dale. *Dio.*—Hereford and Chester. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 4, Bors. 6.

**Bridgenorth*, 7, woollens, stockings, &c., with an anc. cas.

**Shrewsbury*, 23, linens, flannels, flax-spin.; has a cel. public school.

**Ludlow*, 6, with an anc. cas.

**Wenlock*, 21. Market Drayton, 5.

**Madeley*, 10, porcelain, iron works, collieries, in Coalbrook Dale.

**Oswestry*, 7.

Wellington, 14, coal and iron.

Mem. Scenes.—At *Shrewsbury* was ft. on July 21, 1403, the bat. bet. Henry 4th and the Earl of Northumberland, when the Earl was def., his son Harry Hotspur slain, and Earl Douglas taken prisoner.

24. CHESHIRE, *cap.* Chester.—*Ar.* 1,105 sq. miles; *pop.* 561,131.

Surf.—level or undulating, except the extreme East and North West borders, which are hilly. *Clim.*—moist. *Mins.*—rock-salt, coal, with copper and lead. *Occ.*—past. and dairy, with salt and coal mining, iron foundries, and manf. of cotton and silk. *Dio.*—Chester. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 6, Bors. 7.

**Altrincham*, 25. Crewe, 4. Nantwich, 10, salt mines. Runcorn, 8.

**Chester*, 38 (Roman *Deva*), a bishop's see, an anc. city, grt. trade.

**Birkenhead*, 65, seaport, ship-building.

**Macclesfield*, 35, cottons, silks.

**Stockport*, 63, cottons.

LESSON 40.—99. 16 Midland Counties.

25. DERBYSHIRE, *cap.* Derby.—*Ar.* 1,029 sq. miles; *pop.* 380,538.

Surf.—The central and North-Western portions are elevated, forming a branch of the Pennine range with numerous valleys. The South and South

East districts are undulating; chf. hts. Kinder Scout, 1,800 ft., Axe-Edge-Hill, 1,809 ft., Mam-Tor, 1,751 ft. The extreme North of the county is called *High-Peak*, the middle *Low Peak*. The most picturesque *Dales* are—Castleton-Vale, Chatsworth, Dove-dale, Monsal-dale, Mam-Tor, and Matlock. *Clim.*—cold and moist, but bracing; in exposed situat. wheat does not grow. *Mins.*—red marl, sand-stone, mill-stone, coal, lime-stone, iron-stone, lead, zinc, copper, black marble, and fluor-spar. *Occ.*—coal and lead mining, marble and spar quarrying; manf. of cottons, silks, hosiery, porcelain, and pasturage. *Dio.*—Lichfield. *Mems. to Pari.*—Co. 6, Bors. 2.

Alfreton, 11, pottery. Ashbourne, 4. Bakewell, 10. Drunfield, 7. Belper, 8, cotton, silk, earthenware. Chatsworth, nr. it seat of Dk. of Devonshire. (Buxton, 6, Matlock, 10; cel. for their mineral springs.)

Chesterfield, 11, cottons, silks; nr. are coal mines. *Derby, 61, silks, lace, first Eng. silk-mill erected here. Glossop, 17, cottons, silks, &c. Wirksworth, 5, nr. are lead mines.

26. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, cap. Nottingham.—*Ar.* 822 sq. miles; *pop.* 319,956.

Surf.—diversified, exc. the North, which is flat. Sherwood Forest is nr. the centre; in the extreme South are the Wolds, a region of moors and pastures; the beautiful *vale of Belvoir* is in the extreme South East. *Clim.*—dry and healthy. *Mins.*—limestone, red sandstone, gypsum, gravel, and coal. *Occ.*—agric. past., hosiery, lace, and coal mining. *Dio.*—Lincoln. *Mems. to Pari.*—Co. 4, Bors. 6.

Mansfield, 11, hosiery lace, cotton, nr. is *Newstead Abbey*, formerly belonging to Lord Byron.

*Newark, 12, trade in corn, malt, cattle. *Nottingham, 86, chf. seat of stocking and lace trade, with a cel. cas. (the follow-

ing are manf. vills. near:—*Greasley, Lenton, Radford, Spenston*).

*Retford East, 5 (including sev. adjacent places, 23). Southwell, 11, silks, lace, with fine church. Worksop, 10.

Cel. Sites.—At *Southwell*, Charles 1st surrendered to the Scotch army, May 6, 1646. At *Nottingham Castle*, Mortimer was seized by order of young Edward 3rd, 1330. Here, also, Charles 1st, on Aug. 22, 1642, erected his standard.

27. RUTLAND, the smallest county in England; cap. Oakham.—*Ar.* 150 sq. miles; *pop.* 22,070.

Surf.—agreeably diversified. *Occ.*—pasturage. *Dio.*—Peterborough. *Mems. to Pari.*—Co. 2, Bors. none; Oakham 11, Uppingham 5.

28. LEICESTERSHIRE, cap. Leicester.—*Ar.* 804 sq. miles; *pop.* 268,764.

Surf. has an elevat. of 320 ft., and is pleasingly diversified; the highest grounds are in the N. E., the centre, and the South; the highest pt. is Bardon Hill, 853 ft., in Charnwood Forest. *Clim.*—mild and genial. *Mins.*—coal, iron, lead, slate, limestone. *Occ.*—past. and dairy, with manf. of stockings, hosiery, cotton, carpets, and coal mining. *Dio.*—Peterborough. *Mems. to Pari.*—Co. 4, Bors. 2.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 9, an anc. tn., nr. are coal mines. Bosworth, 6. Hinckley, 8, hosiery. Loughborough, 18, lace and hosiery. Market Harborough, 15.

*Leicester, 95, hosiery, lace, boots, shoes. Melton Mowbray, 6, grt. resort of fox hunters. Lutterworth, 14; of this place Wydliffe was rector, and here he died 1384.

Cel. Sites.—*Belvoir Castle*, the magnif. seat of the Dk. of Rutland. At *Bosworth*, the decisive bat. was ft. bet. the Yorkists and Lancastrians, Aug. 22, 1485, when Richard 3rd was slain and Henry 7th elevated to the throne. At *Leicester Abbey*, Cardinal Wolsey died in 1530.

29. STAFFORDSHIRE, cap. Stafford.—*Ar.* 1,138 sq. miles; *pop.* 857,333.

Surf.—The N. East consists of high moorlands; the East and South are hilly; chf. hts. Weaver Hills, 1,154 ft., Cannock Chase, 715 ft. The centre and S. W. are undulating. *Clim.*—chiefly subject to freq. rain; the aver. rainfall is 36 in., while in London it is only 21 in. *Mins.*—on the N., new red sandstone, millstone grit, shale, limestone, potter's clay, and coal. This part is the seat

of the earthenware manf. In the S., coal and ironstone which are abundant, copper, lead, marble, &c. *Occ.*—chiefly. manf. of iron goods, pottery, glass, carpets, hats, boots and shoes, coal and iron mining, with some past. and agric. *Dio.*—Lichfield. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 6, Bors. 12.

Burton-on-Trent, 26, breweries.

Leek, 13, silks, ribbons.

*Lichfield, 7, bishop's see, bpl. of Dr. B. Johnson.

*Newcastle-under-Lyne, 15, silk, cotton, paper.

*Stafford, 15, shoes, boots, &c.

*Tamworth, 11, carpets, lace.

The *Iron dist.* comprises—*Wolverhampton.

Mems. Site.—At *Blore-Heath*, nr. Eccleshall, the Yorkists und. the Earl of Salisbury def. the Lancastrians on Sept. 23, 1459.

30. WORCESTERSHIRE, cap. Worcester.—*Ar.* 738 sq. miles; *pop.* 338,848.

Surf.—gently varied; on the N. E. are Clent Hills; on E. Lickey Hills; on S., Broadway Hill; on the W. Abberley Hills, 800 ft., and Malvern Hills, 1,396 ft.; the intermediate space is occ. by the vales of Severn, Avon, and Evesham. *Clim.*—mild and healthy in the vales, cold on the hills. *Mins.*—new red sandstone, coal, and iron-stone nr. Dudley; salt in Droitwich, clay and building stone. *Occ.*—collieries, manf. of nails, needles, carpets, gloves, porcelain, with agric., past., and hop-grounds. *Dio.*—Worcester, exc. a few par. in Hereford. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 4, Bors. 7.

Bewdley, 7, carpets, iron goods.

Bromsgrove, 13, nails and needles.

*Droitwich, 9, salt works.

*Dudley, 82, iron works, coal mines.

*Evesham, 15, stockings.

*Kidderminster, 20, carpets.

Mems. Site.—At *Worcester*, Sept. 3, 1651, Cromwell def. the royalists under Charles 2nd.

LESSON 41.—31. WARWICKSHIRE, cap. Warwick.—*Ar.* 881 sq. miles; *pop.* 633,202.

Surf. consists of gentle eminences with intervening vales; the S. E. is skirted by hills overlooking the *Vale of the Red Horse*, so called from a colossal figure carved on the slope of Edge Hill; chief mts. Burton Hills, Edge Hill, Brown Hill, 880 ft., and Forest of Arden on the W. *Clim.*—mild and healthy, cold on the hills. *Mins.*—coal, limestone, marl, red sandstone. *Occ.*—in the N. iron and steel manf.; at Coventry, ribbons, &c. S. of Coventry, agric. and past. *Dio.*—Worcester. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 4, Bors. 7.

*Birmingham, 342, hardware, arms, machinery, &c.

*Coventry, 41, an anc. tn., silks, ribbons, watches, jewellery.

Kentworth, 6, with a cel. cas.

Rugby, 14, with a cel. pub. school.

Mems. Site.—At *Edge Hill*, a bat. was ft. Oct. 23, 1642, bet. the Royalists under Charles 1st and the parl. under Earl of Essex; the royalists retired the fol. day.

32. NORTHAMPTON, cap. Northampton.—*Ar.* 985 sq. miles; *pop.* 243,896.

Surf. has an elevat. of about 300 ft.; is pleasingly diversified; a range of mts. runs along the Northern boundary; another in the S. nr. Towcester; the highest land is about Daventry; ht. of Arbury Hill, 804 ft. The N. E. extremity belongs to the Fen District. *Clim.*—mild and healthy, not subject to heavy and continuous rains. *Mins.*—limestone, clay, ironstone, and sandstone. *Occ.*—past. and agric., with manf. of boots, shoes, leather, lace, hats, and making. *Dio.*—Peterborough. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 4, Bors. 4.

Daventry, 4, shoes, whips, &c.

Kettering, 10, shoes, boots, stays.

*Northampton, 44, shoes, boots, stockings, lace; Parliaments have sometimes been held here.

ton, 163, chief seat of iron trade.

Bilston, 34, Briery Hill, 8, Tetten-

hall, 2, Tipton, 28, Walsall, 49.

Wednesbury, 25, West Bromwich, 47.

Willenhall, 27.

The *Pottery dist.* comprises—*Stoke-on-

Trent, 130, chief seat. Burslem, 27.

Fenton, 10, Hanley, 39, Longton, 19.

Tunstall, 27.

Malvern, 4, cel. for its medicinal springs.

Oldbury, 17, iron trade.

Redditch, 5, needles, fish-hooks.

Stourbridge, 24, glass and iron works.

*Worcester, 41, a bishop's see, porcelain,

lace, gloves, &c.

Leamington, 22, cel. for its mineral

springs.

Stratford-on-Avon, 3, bpl. of Shakespeare.

*Warwick, 11, with a cel. cas.

Sutton-Coldfield, 6.

*Peterborough, 17, a bishop's see, fine

cathed., bpl. of Dr. Paley.

Oundle, 6; nr. is Fotheringhay Cas., in

which Mary Queen of Scots was

beheaded, and which was razed to the

ground by her son James 1st.

Cel. Site.—At Naseby, 12 m. from Northampton, Cromwell gained a great vict. over Charles 1st, June 14, 1645.

33. HUNTINGDON, cap. Huntingdon.—*Ar.* 361 sq. miles; *pop.* 64,250.

Surf.—In the cent., S. and W. is gently varied; in the N. E. and East it is flat, forming part of the Fen dist., and containing Ramsey and Ugg meres or lakes. *Whittlesea Mere* is now drained. These meres are visited by numerous aquatic wild fowl. *Clim.*—mild, but healthy only on the higher grounds; the fens are subj. to fogs. *Mins.*—clay, stone-brash, and ironsand. *Occ.*—agric. *Dio.*—Ely. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bors. 1.

*Huntingdon, 6, trade in wool, corn; | St. Ives, 7, St. Neôts, 9.
bpl. of Oliver Cromwell. | Stilton, 5, famous for its cheese.

34. CAMBRIDGESHIRE, cap. Cambridge.—*Ar.* 819 sq. miles; *pop.* 186,363.

Surf.—flat, exc. in the S.; the North is in the Fen dist., known as the *Bedford Level* (see Less. 28), intersected by ditches and sluggish streams. The towns are on ground a little above the level. The part N. of the Ouse is called the *Isle of Ely*. The Southern part of the co. has a few elevations, as, the Gogmagog Hills, 302 ft. *Clim.*—in the upland is mild and healthy; in the Fens, agues and fevers prevail when the waters subside. *Mins.*—chalk, blue clay, called gait, and limestone. *Occ.*—past. and agric. *Dio.*—Ely. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 3, Cam. Univers, 2, Bors. 2.

*Cambridge, 34, on the Cam, seat of a cel. Univers., with great local trade.

*Cambridge Univers. consists of 16 colls. and 1 hall; each coll. is gov. by its own statutes, but the gov. of the whole

rests with a Senate.

Ely, 8, a bishop's see, an anc. city with a fine cathed., corn mark.

Wisbeach, 9, corn trade.

Newmarket, 6, fam. for its races.

Cel. Site.—The *Isle of Ely*, after the bat. of Hastings, 1066, became the refuge of the English under the brave Earl Hereward, and was held by him till 1074, when the isle was betrayed by the monks.

35. BEDFORDSHIRE, cap. Bedford.—*Ar.* 462 sq. miles; *pop.* 146,256.

Surf. is in gen. undulating; the Chiltern Hills are in the S.; chf. ht. Barton Hill. *Clim.*—mild and healthy. *Mins.*—fuller's earth, chalk, freestone, Oxford clay, limestone, marl, and marble. *Occ.*—agric. and horticult., with manf. of lace, straw-plait, and agric. implements. *Dio.*—Ely. *Mems. to Parl.*—o. 2, Bor. 2.

*Bedford, 13, lace, corn mark., many charities, bpl. of John Bunyan, and in its goal he wrote the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' Biggleswade, 18.
Dunstable, 4, straw-plait.

Leighton-Buzzard, 9.

Luton, 24, straw-plait.

Woburn, 5, with a cel. abbey, st. of Dk. of Bedford.

LESSON 42.—36. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, cap. Aylesbury.—*Ar.* 730 sq. miles; *pop.* 175,870.

Surf.—the North is much varied. The Chiltern Hills cross the county from N. E. to S. W.; the highest pt. is near Irvinghoe, 904 ft.; Muswell Hill, 744 ft. The vale of Aylesbury occ. the centre; to this succeeds the valley of the Thames. *Clim.*—mild and healthy. *Mins.*—chalk, marl, fuller's earth, plastic clay, and sandstone. *Occ.*—agric. and dairy farms, with manf. of paper, lace, and straw-plait. *Dio.*—Oxford. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 3, Bors. 5.

*Aylesbury, 28; about 8 m. S. is Hampden the prop. of the cel. John Hampden. Beaconsfield, 2, once the resid. of Edmund Burke.

*Buckingham, 7, paper, lace, nr. are the gardens of *Stowe* belonging to the late Dk. of Buckingham. Eton and Slough, 11, cel. for its pub. school, called *Eton Col.* founded by Henry 6th.

*Great Marlow, 6, silk, paper.

*High Wycombe, 14, lace, paper.

Olney, 10, long the resid. of the poet

Cowper, John Newton, and Thos. Scott.

Slough, once the res. of Sir W. Herschell,

the astronomer.

Stoke Newington, 1, the churchyard was the scene of Gray's 'Elegy'; and here Gray is buried.

37. OXFORDSHIRE, cap. Oxford.—*Ar.* 739 sq. miles; *pop.* 177,956.

Surf.—undulating; the Chiltern Hills traverse the S.; highest pt. Nettlebed Hill, 820 ft. *Clim.*—cool, but very healthy. *Mins.*—in the N. and Cent. clay, limestone, sand, and gravel; in the S. chalk, marl, and greensand. *Occ.*—agric., with manf. of gloves, horse-cloths, and blankets. *Dio.*—Oxford. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 3, Bors. 6.

*Banbury, 11, corn, cheese.

Henley-on-Thames, 14.

Dorchester, 1, an anc. tn. once a bishop's see, which was removed to Lincoln.

*Oxford, 34, a noble city, bishop's see, on the Isla.

*Oxford Univers., said to have been

founded by Alfred in 890; contains 19 cols. and 5 halls. Each col. is gov. by its own statutes. Resid. at col. or licensed lodgings is compulsory.

Witney, 7, blankets, woollens.

*Woodstock, 7, gloves, &c.; nr. is *Blenheim*, seat of Dk. of Marlborough.

Mem. Site.—At *Chalgrove*, a vil. 13 m. from Oxford, John Hampden rec. his death-wound, while charging Prince Rupert's horse, June 18, 1643, and died a few days afterwards.

38. BERKSHIRE, cap. Reading.—*Ar.* 705 sq. miles; *pop.* 196,445.

Surf.—diversified; on the E. is Windsor Forest, high and varied; West of this, the land is undulating; highest pt. White Horse Hill, 853 ft. North of this is the vale of the *White Horse*. The vale of Kennet on the S. of the county includes a large extent of low land. *Clim.*—is one of the most healthy in England; fevers and epidemic diseases are rare. *Mins.*—chalk, London clay, gravel, sand. *Occ.*—agric. and past. *Dio.*—Oxford. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 3, Bors. 5.

*Abingdon, 6, matting, sackings, &c.

Hungerford, 9, Maidenhead, 6.

Newbury, 6, malt trade.

Wantage, 7, bpl. of King Alfred.

*Reading, 32, corn trade, manf. of pins,

blankets, ribbons.

*Windsor, 17, a royal cas., princip. res. of the English sovereign.

*Wallingford, 8, malt, corn.

Mem. Sites.—At *Newbury* a bat. was ft. bet. the Royalists under Prince Rupert and the parl. forces under the Earl of Essex, Sept. 20, 1643. A second bat. occurred, Oct. 27, 1644, when the Royalists under the king were repulsed by the parl. forces under the Earl of Manchester.

39. HERTFORDSHIRE, cap. Hertford.—*Ar.* 611 sq. miles; *pop.* 192,725.

Surf.—undulating; chf. hts., Kinsworth Hill, 908 ft.; Offley Hill, 664 ft.; both form parts of the Chiltern Hills. *Clim.*—mild and salubrious. *Mins.*—chiefly chalk, but in S.E. and S.W. London clay. *Occ.*—agric. and past., with malting, and manf. of paper and straw-plait. *Dio.*—Rochester. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 3, Bor. 1.

Berkhamstead, 6, bpl. of Cowper the poet.

Barnet, 7, Bishop Stortford, 9.

*Hertford, 7, corn and malt.

Hatfield, 6, Hitchin, 18, straw-plait, silk.

Hemel-Hempstead, 8.

Hoddesden, 5, a fav. resort of anglers.

St. Alban's, 9, anc. *Verulamium*, with a cel. abbey. Lord Bacon resided here.

Ware, 5, Watford, 12.

Mem. Sites.—At *Barnet* on Ap. 14, 1471, the Lancastrians were def. by the Yorkists, and Warwick and his brother Montague killed. At *St. Alban's* on May 23, 1455, the Yorkists under Edw. Dk. of York def. Henry 6th, and took him prisoner. A second bat. occurred here on Feb. 17, 1461, when the Yorkists under Warwick were def. by the Lancastrians under Margaret.

40. MIDDLESEX, cap. London.—*Ar.* 282 sq. miles; *pop.* 3,251,804.

Surf.—undulating, except the extreme S.W. and S.E., which are flat. A range of hills lies on the N. and W.; chf. hts., Highgate Hill, 450 ft.; Hampstead Heath, 430 ft., and Harrow on the Hill. *Clim.*—mild and healthy. *Mins.*—clay, sand, and gravel. *Occ.*—dairies, gardens, nurseries, and arable farms. The manf. centre in London. *Dio.*—London. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, London city 4, Univers. 1, Westminster 2; Bors. of Chelsea 2, Finsbury 2, Marylebone 2, Tower Hamlets 2, Hackney 2.

London (within the Tables of Mortality) 3,351, cap. of the county, and metropolis of the Brit. Emp., is the largest and most pop. city in the world. London, as the *Metropolis*, comprises the fol. :—1. *London Proper* or 'The City,' situated N. of the Thames, comprises about 108 parishes, and contains the great mercantile, printing, and other large establishments. 2. *The City of *Westminster* contains the royal palaces, houses of Parl., courts of Law, &c. 3. *Bor. of *Finsbury* includes 9 para. 4. Bor. of *Marylebone* includes 3 para. 5. **Tower Hamlets* includes 15 para. 6. *Bor. of *Southwark*, S. of the Thames, includes 3 para. 7. *Lambeth*, S. of the Thames, includes 3 para. The Metrop. thus covers about 78,000 Acres or 123 sq. miles. A popular division is into 4 parts, namely—1. the City; 2. the *West End* (Temple Bar dividing it from the city); 3. the *East End*; 4. the *Borough* of Southwark.

The places adjoining London, N. of the Thames are—*Chelsea, 258; Brompton, 28; Kensington, 91; Hampstead, 32; Highgate, 4; Stoke-Newington, 9; Hornsey 19.

On the *Survey Side* are—Battersea, 53; Brixton, 35; Camberwell, 31; Clapham, 27, and Dulwich, 24.

In *Kent* are—Deptford, 60; *Greenwich, 167; and Sydenham, 19.

The other *Towns* in *Middlesex* are—Brentford, 20: the nominal county town, Enfield, 16; Harrow, 10; Hounslow, 3; Staines, 10; Uxbridge, 5.

LESSON 43.—100.—6 Counties in North Wales.

1. ANGLESEA, cap. Beaumaris.—Ar. 303 sq. miles; pop. 50,919.

Surf.—slightly undulating; the *Parys Mt.* is 478 ft. in ht. Nr. the coast are sev. small islands. *Clim.*—is mild, but in autumn foggy. *Mins.*—copper, lead, silver, limestone, marble, millstone, and coal. *Occ.*—past., copper, lead, and coal mining. *Dio.*—Bangor. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bor. 1.

Aberffraw, 1, once the res. of the Welsh

*Beaumaris, 2, seaport, bathing place; nr.

princes.

is the *Menai Strait*.

Amlwch, 7, a seaport; nr. are the *Parys*

Holyhead, 8, nearest port to Dublin, with

copper mines.

2 lighthouses.

Austintus Paulinus, the Rom. gen., landed in Anglesea, A.D. 61, def. the natives, killed the Druid priests, and cut down the sacred groves.

2. FLINT, cap. Mold, consists of two detached parts.—Ar. 289 sq. miles; pop. 76,245.

Surf.—is varied; the N. pt. contains part of the vales of Clwyd and Mold; a ridge of hills runs through the county. The detached portion is flat. *Clim.*—mild, except on the high grounds; rain is frequent. *Mins.*—coal, lead, copper. *Occ.*—agric., with coal, lead, and copper mining. *Dio.*—St. Asaph. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bor. 1.

*Flint, 4, seaport, bathing place.

Hawarden, 11, iron foundries.

Holywell, 11, cottons, foundries.

Mold, 13, cotton; nr. are coal and lead mns.

Rhyl, 1, bathing place.

St. Asaph (with Rhyl, 13), a bishop's see.

Notes.—The Welsh were independent till the reign of Edward 1st, who, in 1282, subdued the country and annexed it to the English crown.

3. DENBIGH, cap. Denbigh.—Ar. 603 sq. miles; pop. 105,266.

Surf.—is hilly, but includes the vales of Clwyd, Llangollen, and Conway. *Clim.*—is mild in the valleys; rain is frequent. *Mins.*—coal, lead, iron-stone, millstone, and slate. *Occ.*—agric. and dairy farms; manf. of flannels, coarse cloths, gloves, &c., with foundries, coal, lead, iron, flint, and slate works. *Dio.*—St. Asaph. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 1.

Abergeley, 6, a bathing place.

*Denbigh, 6, with an anc. cas., overlooking the vale of Clwyd; manf. of shoes, gloves.

Llangollen, 5, amidst beautiful scenery.

Rushon, 15, iron works.

Wrexham, 8, iron works.

Cel. Sites.—*Denbigh Cas.* is connected with sev. events in the Wars of the Roses, and in the great Civil War bet. Charles 1st and the Parl. *Offa's Dyke*, made by Offa, King of Mercia, formed the boundary bet. England and Wales, and of which sev. mounds remain.

4. CA(E)RNARVON, cap. Carnarvon.—Ar. 579 sq. miles; pop. 106,122.

Surf.—mountainous, enclosing some narrow valleys; Mts. Pen-maen-Mawr, 1,540 ft.; Carnedd-Llewellyn, 3,469 ft.; Snowdon, 3,690 ft.; the district round

is called *Snowdonia*. *Clim.*—on the coast is mild but moist; cold in the interior. *Mins.*—are slate, copper, lead, and limestone. *Occ.*—past. and slate quarrying. *Dio.*—Bangor. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bor. 1.

Bangor, 14, a bishop's see, bathing place; | Conway, 4, with a cel. cas. and a suspen-
nr. are the Penrhyn slate quarries. | sion bridge.
Carnarvon, 9, bathing place, fine scenery, | Llandudno, 1, a bathing place.
with anc. cas.; nr. is the Menai Strait.

Cel. Sites.—*Carnarvon Cas.* was built by Edw. 1st, in 1284, to overawe the Welsh, and in it his son Edw. 2nd was born, Ap. 25, 1284. *Conway Cas.* was also built by Edw. 1st about 1284.

5. MERIONETHSHIRE, cap. Dolgelly.—*Ar.* 602 sq. miles; *pop.* 47,369.

Surf.—mountainous, with sev. fine valleys, of which *Festiniog* is the most. cel. *Mts.* *Arran-Fowdy*, 2,955 ft.; *Cader Idris*, 2,914 ft. *Clim.*—cold and rainy. *Mins.*—slate, lime, lead, and copper. *Occ.*—past. and dairy; manf. of flannels, slate and lime works, lead and copper mining. *Dio.*—West pt. in Bangor; East pt. in St. Asaph. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bor. none.

Rala, 6, stockings and gloves.
Harlech, once the cap. now a vil.
Barmouth, 8, a bathing place.

Towyn, 2, a summer resort.
Dolgelly, 2, coarse woollens; here Owen
Glendwr held a parl. in 1404.

6. MONTGOMERY, cap. Montgomery.—*Ar.* 755 sq. miles; *pop.* 67,789.

Surf.—The West is open moorland, the Centre is mountainous, the East contains sev. beautiful valleys. *Clim.*—mild and moist in the valleys, cold in the high grounds. *Mins.*—slate, granite, greenstone, and lead. *Occ.*—past. and agric., with manf. of flannels, slate quarrying, and lead mining. *Dio.*—St. Asaph. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bor. 1.

**Montgomery*, 5, in a fine sit. with ruins
of a cas.; here the last bat. bet. Welsh
and Eng. was fought in 1294.
Newtown, 8, flannels.

**Welshpool*, 7, in a fine sit., manf. of
flannels; nr. is *Powys Cas.*, once a cel.
stronghold of the native princes.

Cel. Site.—*Offa's Dyke* traverses the county from N. to S. a little to the E. of Welshpool and Montgomery.

LESSON 44.—101. 6 Counties in South Wales.

7. CARDIGAN, cap. Cardigan.—*Ar.* 693 sq. miles; *pop.* 73,488.

Surf.—The coast is level, the interior is mountainous, enclosing many valleys. *Mt.*—*Plinlymmon*, 2,468 ft. *Clim.*—severe in winter, and the winds violent. *Mins.*—slate, copper, lead, and zinc. *Occ.*—past., manf. of flannels, gloves, with lead and copper mining, and slate quarrying. *Dio.*—St. David's. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bor. 1.

Aberystwith, 8, seaport, bathing place,
grt. trade, an anc. cas.
**Cardigan*, 2, seaport, anc. cas.

Lampeter, 2, a theolog. col. for candidates
for orders in the Ch. of Eng.

8. RADNORSHIRE, cap. Presteign.—*Ar.* 425 sq. miles; *pop.* 25,428.

Surf.—mountainous, exc. the E. which is undulating; chf. ht., Radnor Forest, 2,163 ft., once covered with wood, now only with heath. *Clim.*—very cold in winter. *Mins.*—slate, limestone, sandstone. *Occ.*—Past. with some agric. *Dio.*—St. David's. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bor. 1.

Knighton, 5, nr. Offa's Dyke. **Presteign*, 2.

9 BRECKNOCK, cap. Brecknock.—*Ar.* 719 sq. miles; *pop.* 59,904.

Surf. mountainous, enclosing many beautiful valleys. *Mt.*—*Brecknock Beacon*, 2,862 ft. *Clim.*—mild in the valleys, cold with much rain on the higher grounds. *Mins.*—red sandstone, coal, copper, lead, iron, and limestone. *Occ.*—past., manf. of coarse woollens, and iron works. *Dio.*—St. David's. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bor. 1.

**Brecknock*, 6, an anc. tn. with a cas. Built, 3, nr. are mineral springs. *Hay*, 4.

10. GLAMORGAN, cap. Cardiff.—*Ar.* 855 sq. miles; *pop.* 896,010.

Surf.—mountainous in the North and Cent.; the peninsula of Gower is nearly level, the vale of Glamorgan is undulating. *Clim.*—mild and moist on the coast, cold but healthy in the interior. *Mins.*—In the N. and Cent. is the great Welsh coal-field with iron-stone, in other parts are lime, lead, marl, &c. *Occ.*—chiefly coal mining and iron works, with dairy and agric. *Dio.*—Llandaff. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bors. 4.

Aberdare, 40, iron works.

Aberafon, 3, tin and copper works.

*Cardiff, 39, cf. port for coal, iron, tin, &c.

Llandaff, 1, a bishop's see, now a mere vil.

*Merthyr-Tydvil, 96, iron foundries, coal mines, &c.

Neath, 9, copper and iron works.

*Swansea, 51, seaport, an anc. cas., smelting and iron works.

Cel. Sites.—The castles of *Cardiff, Neath, and Swansea.* At *St. Fagan's*, nr. Llandaff, Crownwell def. the Royalists in 1648.

11. CA(E)RMARTHEN, cap. Carmarthen.—*Ar.* 947 sq. miles; *pop.* 116,944.

Surf.—partly mountainous and partly undulating; the most extensive vale is that of Towry; chf. ht. is Black Mt. range. *Clim.*—is moist and moderately mild. *Mins.*—The S. part forms a portion of the Welsh coal-field; in other parts are the old red sandstone, with iron, lead, lime, slate. *Occ.*—agric. and past. with iron and tin working. *Dio.*—St. David's. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 1.

*Ca(e)rmarthen, 10, a seaport, once a resid. of the Welsh princes; nr. are tin and iron works.

Dynevor, nr. Llandello, another resid. of the native princes.

Llandello-Vawr, 4, flannels; nr. are coal mines.

Llanelly, 18, seaport, copper and iron works.

12. PEMBROKESHIRE, cap. Pembroke.—*Ar.* 628 sq. miles; *pop.* 91,936.

Surf.—is undulating exc. the N., which is hilly. *Clim.*—in the S. is mild and moist, in the N. cold. *Mins.*—coal, lime, slate, and marl. *Occ.*—past. and agric. with coal mining, slate quarrying, and fisheries. *Dio.*—St. David's. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bors. 2.

*Haverford-West, 6, a river port; here many Flemings settled in the reign of Henry 1st.

Milford, 8, a seaport, packets to Ireland.

*Pembroke, 13, nr. is the cas., bpl. of Henry 7th; one mile dist. is *Pater* or

Pembroke Dock, with gov. dockyards and arsenal.

St. David's, 6, a bishop's see, much decayed; anc. *Menevia*, the metropolitan see of Wales.

Tenby, 3, a bathing place.

LESSON 45.—102. BRIEF HISTORY a.—BRITISH PERIOD, 55 B.C. to 51 A.D.—When Britain was invaded by the Roman General, Julius Caesar, 55 years before Christ, it was occupied by various tribes who had originally come from Gaul and Belgium. These were independent of, and frequently hostile to each other; but whenever a powerful invasion was made, the tribes formed a political confederacy under one General-in-chief.

The principal tribes were the following:—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Cantii</i> in Kent | 6. <i>Trinobantes</i> in Essex. | 11. <i>Ordovices</i> in N. Wales. |
| 2. <i>Regni</i> in Sussex. | 7. <i> Iceni</i> in Norfolk, &c. | 12. <i>Demetae</i> in W. Wales. |
| 3. <i>Belgae</i> in Hamps. | 8. <i>Coritavi</i> in Lincoln. | 13. <i>Silures</i> in S. East Wales. |
| 4. <i>Durotriges</i> in Dorset. | 9. <i>Brigantes</i> in York, Lanc. | 14. <i>Dobani</i> in Gloucester. |
| 5. <i>Dumnonii</i> in Cornwall. | 10. <i>Cornavii</i> in Cheshire. | |

b. The Britons were Celts of the *Cymry* branch, whose descendants are the modern Welsh. They were divided into several classes, namely, 1. the *Druids* or Priests; 2. the *Bards* or Poets; 3. the *Equites* or chief warriors; and 4. the common people. 1. The *Druids* possessed the greatest moral authority. They acknowledged a Supreme Being with many inferior gods; inculcated the eternal transmigration of souls; practised their rites in dark groves; venerated the oak and mistletoe; directed not only religious duties but the education of

youth, and taught their disciples astronomy, astrology, magic, &c. 2. The *Bards* were a branch of the Druids, and chanted not only the praises of their gods, but the genealogies and exploits of their chiefs, accompanying their songs with an instrument called the *chrotha*. 3. The *Equites* possessed the military power, and to this class their hereditary chiefs belonged. 4. The common people appear to have possessed more liberty than those in Gaul.

Most of the tribes practised both pasturage and agriculture. They had no fortresses; their dwellings were small round huts, a number of which enclosed by a ditch formed a *town*. Their boats, called *cordies*, were made of light osiers. They tattooed their bodies and stained them blue and green with woad; the poorest were clad only in the skins of beasts, others in checkered mantles and close trousers, called *braccæ*. Though they shaved their chins, they suffered their moustaches and hair to grow. Their arms were a small shield, javelins, and a pointless sword. They fought from chariots, having scythes affixed to the axles. The warrior drove the chariot and was attended by a servant who carried his weapons. The tribes in the South West were more civilised than the rest; exchanging with the ancient Phœnicians, *tin* for ivory bracelets, necklaces, &c.

LESSON 46.—103. ROMAN BRITAIN, A.D. 51 to A.D. 426. a.
—Though Cæsar had exacted the submission of several of the chiefs, yet the country was not actually subjugated till about A.D. 51. The Roman sway extended from A.D. 51 to A.D. 426, when the Roman troops were finally withdrawn.

For administrative purposes, the Romans divided the country into five large provinces, namely:—

1. *Britannia Prima*, which comprised all the country South of the Thames and the Severn.

2. *Britannia Secunda*, which comprised modern Wales, Monmouth and Hereford.

3. *Flavia Caesariensis*, which comprised the country lying N. of the Thames and S. of the Humber, and between the German Ocean on the East and the Severn on the West.

4. *Maxima Caesariensis*, which contained all the country N. of the Humber as far as the wall (*vallum*) of Hadrian, which extended from a little North of the Tyne to the Solway Frith.

5. *Valentia*, which extended from Hadrian's Wall to the Frith of Forth and the wall of Antoninus.

The Northern part of the island, which was never conquered by the Romans, was called *Caledonia*, of which the East part was occupied by the *Picti*, and the West part by the *Scoti*. These tribes afterwards amalgamated.

6. During this period, the Romans introduced their language, dress, and manners; encouraged learning and civilisation; constructed excellent military roads and splendid buildings; and improved the general dwellings of the people. During this period, also, the Britons had embraced *Christianity*, established *Episcopacy*, and founded *Bishoprics* in London, York, Lincoln, Llandaff, and Caerleon in Wales. The flower of the British youth, however, had been so frequently withdrawn to recruit the Roman armies in other countries, that the nation had become comparatively feeble.

LESSON 47.—104. SAXON PERIOD, A.D. 449 to A.D. 990. a.
On the withdrawal of the Romans from the island, the British chiefs were either so enfeebled or disunited, that they were unable effectually to repel the repeated incursions of the Northern barbarians. In this emergency, Vortigern of Kent is said to have invited, in A.D. 449, the brothers Hengist and Horsa, Jutish leaders, to assist the Britons against their enemies. The offer was accepted, and the invaders were repulsed. Soon, however, quarrels ensued between the Britons and their allies, when the latter turned against their employers, and, having called to their aid fresh forces from their

native country, defeated the Britons in several engagements, and gradually wrested district after district from them.

These foreigners were all of kindred origin; the *Jutes* came from Jutland, the *Angles* from Sleswick, and the *Saxons* from N. Germany. The conquest of the Eastern and Central parts of Britain by the Anglo-Saxons occupied about 180 years from the landing of Hengist. They succeeded in forming one *Jutish* kingdom (Kent), 3 *Saxon* (Essex, Sussex, and Wessex), and 4 *Anglian* (Bernicia, Deira, East Anglia, and Mercia), in all eight, called the *Octarchy*. As Bernicia and Deira, however, were united about 617 A.D. into one kingdom, Northumbria, the term *Heptarchy* or seven kingdoms, is generally employed. In A.D. 800 *Egbert*, having become king of Wessex, after consolidating his own dominions, gradually extended his sway by conquering Kent in 819, Essex in 824, and Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia in 827. He thus became *Monarch of all Saxon England*, and virtually put an end to the Heptarchy.

The following Table shows the formation of the Saxon Kingdoms:—

Kingdom	Tribe	Date	Modern Counties
1. Kent . . .	Jutes.	457	Kent.
2. Sussex . . .	South Saxons	491	Sussex and Surrey.
3. Wessex . . .	West Saxons	519	Hants, Isle of Wight, Berks, Wilts, Dorset, part of Devon.
4. Essex . . .	East Saxons	527	Essex, Middlesex, S. of Hertford.
5. { a. Bernicia . . .	Angles	547	Northumberland and S. E. of Scotland.
b. Deira . . .	do.	560	Yorkshire, Durham.
6. East Anglia . . .	do.	571	Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, &c.
7. Mercia . . .	do.	585	Cheshire, Derby, and midland counties.

b. *The Britons*, during this long period, though gradually driven from the Eastern and Central parts of the island, continued to occupy the entire *Western Shore*, and maintained their independence for centuries. This district was divided into four distinct Principalities, namely:—

British Kingdoms	Modern Counties
1. <i>Strath Clyde</i> . . .	{ the S. West of Scot. from the Solway to the Clyde; the cap. was <i>Alelwyd</i> , or mod. Dumbarton.
2. <i>Cumbria</i> . . .	{ Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, from the Solway to the Mersey.
3. <i>Cambria</i> . . .	{ Wales and Monmouth, freq. div. into sev. principalities.
4. <i>Damnonia</i> or <i>West Wales</i> . . .	{ Cornwall and West Devon.

Strath-Clyde and *Cumbria* were generally united under one sovereign. The monarch reigning in 827 acknowledged the supremacy of the Saxon *Egbert*. Gradually these monarchs extended their sway over the whole of Scotland, which they held as independent sovereigns, while they paid vassalage for this portion of their dominions. In 1237, the two districts were separated, *Strath-Clyde* being joined to Scotland, while *Cumbria* was formally annexed to England by Henry 3rd.

Cambria or *Wales* continued a separate and independent principality till 1282, when it was subdued by Edward 1st, and annexed to the English Crown. *Damnonia* or Cornwall, &c., was annexed to England by Athelstane in 927 A.D.

c. When the Saxons came to Britain, they were *Pagans*, and continued such for 150 years, till they were converted by Augustine, the monk, and his fellow missionaries from Rome. Hence, the Saxons were brought into subjection to the Bishop of Rome. The *British Church*, on the contrary, was independent of, and opposed to any union with Rome, appointed its own bishops, observed its own ordinances, and regulated its affairs by its own synods. Among the Saxons, the following ranks existed:—1. The *Princes*, who reigned by hereditary right. 2. The *Barls*, *earl-cundmen* orthane-born, were next in rank, and generally had large estates. 3. The *Sith-cundmen*, were thanes of a lower grade, occupying an intermediate position between the higher nobility and the *ceorls*. 4. The *Ceorls* or *Peasants* were *freemen* according to law, but dependent on the nobility, attached to the glebe, and unable to change their lords. 5. The *Theowes* or *Serfs* were slaves in the full sense of the word, and were mostly of Celtic or Roman origin.

LESSON 48.—105a. DANISH PERIOD, 1017 to 1041.—*The Danes* (or rather the Scandinavian Pirates who came from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) made their first attempt on England about 787 A.D., by landing in Dorset, and plundering the neighbouring country. Similar incursions were made from time

to time in other parts of England. Though repeatedly defeated by various Saxon monarchs, yet the Danes had succeeded before 900 A.D. in permanently establishing themselves in a district on the East coast of England, called *Danelagh*. This extended from the Tees to the Thames, and comprised the Eastern shores of York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. At length, under Sweyn and Canute (A.D. 1017), they became masters of *England*, and retained their position till 1041, when, on the death of Hardicanute, the crown again devolved on an Anglo-Saxon sovereign, *Edward*, surnamed the *Confessor*, who reigned till 1066 A.D.

6. THE NORMANS, A.D. 1066.—On the death of *Edward*, *William*, Duke of *Normandy* in France, laid claim to the Crown of England, landed with a large army, and at the battle of Hastings defeated and slew Harold, who had been made Sovereign by the will of his countrymen. Shortly after the battle, *William* was declared King, and reigned from 1066 to 1087. *William* introduced into England what is called the *Feudal System*. By this, the country was divided into 60,000 baronies and fiefs, which were held on condition that the occupiers joined the king's standard whenever they were required. By *William's* conquest of England, *Normandy* and the *Channel Islands* were annexed to the English Crown. *William* was succeeded by his son *William 2nd*, who reigned from 1087 to 1100. At his death, *Henry*, a younger son of *William 1st*, succeeded, and reigned from 1100 to 1135, leaving only a daughter, *Matilda*, who had married *Geoffrey*, Earl of Anjou. The throne was then usurped by his nephew *Stephen*, who reigned from 1135 to 1154.

HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.—On the death of *Stephen*, *Henry 2nd*, son of *Matilda* and the first of the *House of Plantagenet*, ascended the throne, and reigned from 1154 to 1189. *Henry* was king of *England* and duke of *Normandy*, *Britany*, *Anjou*, *Poitou*, *Guienne* and *Gascony* in France; and in 1172 he subdued *Ireland*, which he annexed to the English crown. *Richard 1st* succeeded his father *Henry*, and reigned from 1189 to 1199, when he was succeeded by his brother *John*, who reigned from 1199 to 1216. *John*, by his folly, lost *Normandy* and the other French possessions, and was compelled by his barons in 1215 to sign *Magna Charta*, which secures to every Englishman personal freedom. *Henry 3rd*, a feeble prince, succeeded his father *John*, and reigned from 1216 to 1272. In his reign the *House of Commons*, through the influence of the Earl of *Leicester*, took its rise in 1265. *Edward 1st*, son of *Henry 3rd*, succeeded and reigned from 1272 to 1307. He proved himself a sagacious and skilful prince; in 1283 he conquered *Wales*, which he annexed to England; and in 1296 *Scotland*, which he rendered feudatory. His son *Edward 2nd*, who succeeded and reigned from 1307 to 1327, lost the battle of *Bannockburn* in 1314; and was deposed by his wife and Mortimer her paramour, by whose instigation he was cruelly murdered in *Berkeley Castle* in 1327. His son *Edward 3rd*, who succeeded, reigned from 1327 to 1377. *Edward*, who carried on many wars in France, exhibited all the qualities of an able general, while he was not forgetful of his duties as a sovereign, for he encouraged manufactures and commerce at home, and induced many foreign artisans to settle in England. In his reign, *Wickliffe* began to expose the unscriptural tenets and practices of the Church of Rome. *Edward* was succeeded by his grandson *Richard 2nd*, the son of the Black Prince, who reigned from 1377 to 1399, when he was deposed by his cousin *Henry*, son of *John of Ghent*, Duke of Lancaster, and confined in *Pontefract Castle* where he died soon after, either by violence or starvation.

c. HOUSE OF LANCASTER—(badge a Red Rose).—On the death of *Richard 2nd*, *Henry of Lancaster* usurped the throne, and reigned as *Henry 4th*, from 1399 to 1413, when he was succeeded by his son *Henry 5th*, 1413 to 1422. *Henry*, who was a skilful warrior, advanced an absurd claim to the throne of France, which he endeavoured to substantiate, but died in 1422, leaving an unsettled kingdom to his infant son *Henry 6th*, who reigned from 1422 to 1461. In 1455, *Edward*, Duke of *York*, began to urge his claims to the throne, as they were stronger than those of the reigning sovereign. This led to a series of conflicts called the *Wars of the Roses*. At the battle of *Wakefield*, 1460, *Edward* was defeated and slain; but his son *Edward*, then about 20 years of age, prosecuted the war; and after the second battle of *St. Alban's* was proclaimed King by the title of *Edward 4th*, March 3, 1461. After various vicissitudes, *Henry 6th* was captured and committed to the Tower, where he died May 22, 1471.

d. HOUSE OF YORK—(badge a White Rose).—*Edward 4th* reigned from 1461 to 1483; when he was succeeded by his son *Edward 5th*, a mere child, who within 10 weeks was confined to the Tower and there murdered, when his uncle

Richard ascended the throne in 1483, as *Richard 3rd*. Shortly after Richard was opposed by *Henry Tudor*, Earl of Richmond, who claimed descent on the mother's side from the house of Lancaster. At the decisive *Battle of Bosworth Field*, in 1485, Richard was killed, when Henry was immediately hailed as *King Henry 7th*. He was the first of the *House of Tudor*, and by marrying *Elizabeth*, daughter and heiress of *Edward 4th*, he effected the *Union of the Houses of York and Lancaster*.

Lesson 49.—106a. HOUSE OF TUDOR.—*Henry 7th* reigned from 1485 to 1509, when he was succeeded by his son *Henry 8th*, 1509 to 1547. In this important reign the doctrines of the *Reformation* began to spread; the severance of the Church of England from that of Rome was completed, and the general suppression of the Monasteries effected. In 1536 Wales was formally incorporated with England. *Edward 6th*, when only nine years of age, succeeded his father, *Henry 8th*, 1547 to 1553. In this short reign, by the exertions of the young king's able advisers, the *Reformation* was advanced, various superstitious ceremonies were abolished, and a new Liturgy in English adopted. On the death of *Edward* in 1553, his sister *Mary* succeeded, and reigned from 1553 to 1558. *Mary* strenuously endeavoured to restore popery; imprisoned and put to a cruel death many of the best and noblest of the English reformers, and attempted to alter the succession to the throne. At her death, *Elizabeth*, her sister, daughter of *Henry 8th* and queen *Anne Boleyn*, ascended the throne 1558, and reigned to 1603. *Elizabeth* re-established the Protestant Religion, encouraged trade, navigation, and colonisation; ruled with great vigour and general prudence, acting on the principles of rigid economy and avoidance of debt; defeated the Spanish Armada, and raised her country to a high state of prosperity.

b. HOUSE OF STUART.—On the death of *Elizabeth*, March 24, 1603, *James 6th* of Scotland, son of *Darnley* and *Mary Queen of the Scots*, ascended the throne as *James 1st* of England, and reigned from 1603 to 1625. By *James's* accession, the crowns of *England* and *Scotland* became united, though their parliaments continued for a time distinct. In 1611, the present authorised version of the BIBLE was published. In 1625, *James* was succeeded by his unfortunate son *Charles 1st*, who was beheaded in 1649. This was not the act of the people of England, but only of a few ambitious individuals. The Commonwealth under the *Cromwells* lasted from 1649 to 1660; when *Charles 2nd*, son of *Charles 1st*, ascended the throne of his ancestors. This is called the *Restoration*. At *Charles's* death in 1685, his brother *James 2nd*, a bigoted Roman Catholic, ascended the throne. *James*, having attempted to reimpose popery on the nation and alter the constitution, and having in other things violated the fundamental laws of the realm, was, by a free parliament, expelled from the throne in 1688; when *William, Prince of Orange* (nephew and son-in-law of *James*), and his wife *Mary* were invited to assume the Sovereignty. This event is called the REVOLUTION of 1688. On the death of *William* in 1702, *Anne*, daughter of *James 2nd*, ascended the throne, to the exclusion of her father, who was still living, and of her brother, who had been brought up a papist. *Anne* reigned from 1702 to 1714. On May 1, 1707, the *Union of England and Scotland* was completed under the name of *Great Britain*. By this act, the Succession to the throne was vested in the *Princess Sophia of Hanover* and her heirs, being Protestants, and that there should be one Parliament of the United Kingdom, to which 16 Scotch Peers and 45 Commons should be elected. The first *United Parliament of Great Britain* met on Oct. 23, 1707. *Anne* died Aug. 1714, and was immediately succeeded by *George 1st, Elector of Hanover*, son of the late Electress *Sophia*, and the nearest Protestant male heir.

c. HOUSE OF HANOVER.—*George 1st* reigned from 1714 to 1727. In Sept. 1715, the Earl of Mar raised a Rebellion in Scotland to place on the throne the son of *James 2nd*, usually called the *Pretender*. The Rebellion was suppressed in Feb. 1716. *George 2nd* succeeded his father in 1727, and reigned till 1760. His reign was disturbed in 1745 by an attempt to place on the throne *Charles Edward*, son of the old Pretender. This second Rebellion at first gained many adherents, but was ultimately crushed at *Culloden*, when *Charles Edward* with difficulty escaped to France. *George 3rd* succeeded his grandfather in 1760, and reigned till 1820. In this long reign many important events occurred, of which only two or three can be mentioned here. In 1776 the *British American Colonies* revolted from the mother country, and, with the aid of France, obtained their independence under the title of the United States of America. This was recognised by England in 1782. In 1789, the *First French Revolution* broke out, which soon led to a general European war. In 1800, the *Legislative Union* of

Ireland with Great Britain was effected, when the united Parliament was henceforth to be styled the *Imperial Parliament*. This important measure, though much opposed in the Irish Parliament, was carried in the British by a majority in the Commons of 208 to 26, and in the Lords of 75 to 7. On June 18, 1815, the decisive *Battle of Waterloo* was fought, when Napoleon 1st was driven from the throne of France, which soon led to a General Peace.

George 4th, who succeeded his father, reigned from 1820 to 1830. In 1829 the *Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill* was passed, by which Roman Catholics became eligible to any office except to that of Lord High Chancellor. William 4th succeeded his brother George 4th, and reigned from 1830 to 1837. In 1832, the *Reform Bill* was passed. In 1837, *Victoria*, daughter of the Duke of Kent and niece of William 4th, ascended the throne. In March 1857, the great *Indian Mutiny* broke out, which was with difficulty suppressed in 1859. In September 1858, the Government of India was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown. In July 1869, the *Irish Protestant Church* was by Act of Parliament not only *disestablished* but *disendowed*.

SCOTLAND.

LESSON 50.—PHYSICAL.—107a. SCOTLAND is bounded on N. by the Atlantic; E. by the German Ocean. The length is 270 miles. Breadth varies from 40 miles to 150 miles. *Area*, exclusive of the islands, is 26,014 sq. miles; *ar.* of the islands is 4,671 sq. miles; total 30,685 sq. miles. *Pop.* of the mainland and islands is 3,358,613. *Cap.* EDINBURGH.

b. The *Coasts* of Scotland are much *indented*, forming a length of line extending nearly 2,500 miles. The coasts are in general *bold* and *rocky*; the chief exceptions on the *East* are the portions between St. Abb's Head and the Firth of Tay, and between Burgh Head and the Ord of Caithness. On the *West*, the coast of Ayrshire as far South as Girvan, and the coast about the head of the Solway Firth are low.

c. The chief *Inlets* on the *East* are the Firths of Forth, Tay, Moray, and Cromarty. On the *North*, Dunnet Bay, Kyle of Tongue and Eribol. On the *West*, Lochs Broom, Torridon, Hourn, Sunart, Linne (*leen*), Fyne, Clyde, Glenluce, Wigton, and Solway.

d. *Capes*.—On the *East coast*, St. Abb's Head, 286 ft.; Fife Ness, Buchan Ness, 130 ft.; Kinnaird's Head and Tarbet Ness, 175 ft. On the *North*, Duncansby Head and Dunnet Head. On the *West* are Capes Wrath, 600 ft.; Ardnamurchan Point; Mull of Cantire on the S. of Cantire; Corsill Point; Mull of Galloway, 325 ft., and Burrow Head in Wigton.

108. Seas, Straits, &c.—On the *East*, the German Ocean. On the *North* and *West*, Pentland Firth, between Caithness and the Orkney Isles (remarkable for the strength and rapidity of its tides and currents); the Atlantic Ocean; the Great and Little Minch, between the Outer and Inner Hebrides; the Sound of Sleat, between Skye and the mainland; Sound of Mull, between Mull and the mainland; Sound of Jura, the North Channel between Scotland and Ireland.

109. The Islands comprise four groups—1, the Orkney Islands; 2, the Shetland Isles; 3, the Hebrides; and 4, the islands in the Firth of Clyde.

1. The *Orkney Islands*, separated from the mainland by the Pentland Firth, amount in number to 67, of which 27 are inhabited. They comprise *Pomona* or *Mainland*, *cap.* Kirkwall; *Hoy*, on which is Wart Hill, 1,556 ft.; North and South *Ronaldsha*, *Westra*, and others.

2. The *Shetland Isles*, which lie further North, consist of about 100, of which 24 are inhabited. The Area is about 530 sq. miles; pop. about 31,600; the principal are *Mainland*, the largest (60 m. by from 3 m. to 24 m.), *Fell*, *Unst*, and *Fetlar*.

3. The *Hebrides* or *Western Islands* consist of the Inner and the Outer Hebrides. The *Inner Hebrides* are those which lie adjacent to the mainland, and include—1. *Skye*, 547 sq. miles; pop. 18,700 (with the adjacent isles of *Raasay*, *Rona*, *Scalpa*, *Canna*, *Rum*, *Eig*, and *Muck*, all of which are mountainous, with a moist climate, and poor soil). 2. *Mull*, 330 sq. miles, mountainous; cf. mt. *Ben More*, *cap. Tobermory*. (Near *Mull* are *Coll*, *Tiree*, *Skerryvore*, on the last is a lighthouse. *Iona* or *Icolmkill*, held sacred in the middle ages for its religious and educational establishments. *Skafu*, cel. for its basaltic columns and caverns.) 3. *Jura*, 180 sq. miles, cf. mt., the Paps of *Jura*, 2,568 ft. (near are the isles of *Colonsay* and *Oronsay*). 4. *Islay*, 240 sq. miles, with much fertile land, and fam. for its whisky; pop. 10,332; *cap. Lochindaal*. The *Outer Hebrides* are situated West of the Minsh, and include—1. The large island of *Lewis* with *Harris*; the North part is called *Lewis*, 577 sq. miles; the South part *Harris*, 191 sq. miles; the two parts are united by an isthmus. Pop. 23,680; *cap. Stornoway*. The clim. is mild but stormy, and the Soil peaty. The northern extremity is called the *Butt of Lewis*. 2. *North Uist* (wist), 118 sq. miles. 3. *Benbecula*, 43 sq. miles. 4. *South Uist*, 127 sq. miles. 5. The *Barra* group and several smaller islands.

4. The *Islands in the Firth of Clyde* comprise—1. *Bute*, 15 m. by 5 m., mountainous in the N., fertile in the S. 2. *Arran*, 20 m. by 11 m., mountainous; cf. mt. *Goat Fell*, 2,874 ft. 3. *Great and Little Cumbrey*. 4. *Alsa Crag* in the Firth of Clyde. 5. *Inchmarnock* nr. *Bute*, and *Holy Island* nr. *Arran*.

5. Besides the above there are some isolated rocks and islets on the East coast, as *Bass-Rock* and *May Island* in the Firth of Forth, and *Bell-Rock* in the Firth of Tay.

LESSON 51.—PHYSICAL continued.—110a. Surface.—

Scotland in its general outline consists of two distinct portions—the *Highlands* and the *Lowlands*. The *Highlands* include the Northern and Western portions of the country, and are separated from the Lowlands by a broad valley, called *Strathmore* (or great strath), which extends across the country diagonally, from near Stonehaven on the German Ocean to the banks of the Forth on the West of Stirling. This district, occupied with lofty mountains, presents a bleak and rugged aspect. On the coasts agriculture is followed, but the interior valleys are on so high a level that they admit only in scattered patches the culture of the coarser kinds of grain, particularly oats and bigg. The *Lowlands* include the districts lying East and South of *Strathmore*, and extend to the English border. The *arable* lands are almost solely comprised in broad flat valleys, chiefly along the friths, called *Straths*. Several of these are noted for their fertility.

b. *Mountains*.—In Scotland there are three mountain regions.

1. The *Northern Highlands*, lying West of the Caledonian Canal, occupy portions of Sutherland, Ross, and Inverness. 2. The *Grampian* region, lying between the Caledonian Canal and *Strathmore*, occupy parts of Aberdeen, Perth, and Inverness. The greater portion of this region consists of high rocks and naked moors, interspersed with numerous bogs. 3. The *Cheviot and Lowther* groups occupy portions of the S. of Scotland.

1. Of the *Northern Highlands*, the highest mts. are—*Ben Attow*, 4,000 ft.; *Ben Wyvis*, 3,700 ft.; and *Ben Dearg*, 3,600 ft. 2. Of the *Grampians*, the highest are—*Ben Nevis*, 4,373 ft., the highest in Britain; *Ben-Macdui* (dwee), 4,300 ft.; *Cairn-toul*, 4,200 ft.; *Cairn-gorm*, 4,100 ft.; *Ben-Avon*, 4,000 ft.;

Ben-Lawers, 3,900 ft.; Ben-More, 3,800 ft.; and Ben-Lomond, 3,200 ft. 3. In *South Scotland*, the highest are—the *Cheviot Hills*, 2,600 ft.; the *Lowther Hills* in Dumfries, 2,500 ft.; *Lammermoor Hills* in Haddington, 1,600 ft.; *Pentland Hills*, Edinburghshire, 1,800 ft.; *Broadlaw Hills* in Peebles, 2,700 ft. Other smaller ranges are the *Sidlaw Hills* in Forfar; *Ochill Hills* in Perth; and *Campsie Fells* in Stirlingshire.

c. *Plains*.—The Plains of Scotland are not extensive. The principal are *Strathmore*, extending from Stonehaven to Stirling; *Clydesdale*, the Plain of Ayr, Tweedale, and the plain of Caithness.

d. *Rivers*.—The principal on the *East side* are—the *Tweed*, 96 miles, the Tyne of Haddington; *Forth* 60 miles; *Tay* 100 miles; *S. and N. Esk*; the *Dee* 87 miles; *Don* 50 miles; *Deveran*; the *Spey* 96 miles; and the *Findhorn*. On the *South and West* coasts are the *Esk*, *Annan* 45 miles; *Nith* 60 miles; *Dee of Kircudbright*; the *Ayr*; and the *Clyde* 98 miles.

e. The principal *Lakes* are *Loch Shin*, 17 miles by 1 in Sutherland; *Maree* 12 miles by 3, and *Fannich*, 7 miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in Ross; *Lochs Ericht*, *Ness*, *Oich*, *Lochie*, and *Morrer* in Inverness; *Katrine* 8 miles by $\frac{3}{4}$, *Tay* 14 miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Rannoch* and *Earn* in Perth; *Awe*, 23 miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in Argyle; *Lomond* 24 miles by 7 in Dumbarton; *Leven* 4 miles by 3 in Kinross; and *Doon* 6 miles by 1 in Ayr. *Lomond*, *Katrine*, and some others are noted for their picturesque scenery.

111a. *The Climate* is similar to that of England, but cooler in summer and warmer in winter; except in the central and elevated regions, where the climate is chill and humid.

The Western and Southern parts are milder than the Eastern, but more exposed to frequent and heavy rains; while the Eastern, though drier, are subject in Spring and early Summer to cold East Winds. The Climate, on the whole, is healthy and favourable to longevity. The prevailing *Winds* are West and South West; but in Spring and early Summer, North and North East.

The mean of *Wint.* at Edinburgh is 38°, Perth 37°, Aberdeen 39°, Glasgow 38°.

The mean of *Sum.* at Edinburgh is 57°, Perth 57°, Aberdeen 59°, Glasgow 57°.

b. Mean *Ann. Rainfall* at Edinburgh 26 in., Perth 30 in., Aberdeen 27 in., Glasgow, 45 in.

112a. *Soil*.—Nearly three-fourths of Scotland are unfit for tillage, being occupied by high moorlands, which afford only a scanty pasturage for sheep and small breeds of black cattle. In the valleys and plains of the Eastern and Southern districts, however, the soil is fertile.

b. The *Minerals* are of the most useful description—coal, lead, and iron; granite, freestone, and limestone; slate and marble. Small quantities of silver and gold have also been found. The great *coal* district extends across the country diagonally from the Firth of Tay to Ayrshire. Iron-stone is found in the same district. Granite is widely diffused, the most important quarries are in Aberdeenshire. Lead abounds in the Lowther Hills, slate in Argyle, and marble in Sutherland, &c.

c. *Natural Curiosities*.—Like other mountainous countries, Scotland abounds in wild and picturesque scenes, lakes, cataracts, and caverns, many of which have been rendered famous by the writings of Sir Walter Scott. The *Falls of the Clyde* nr. Lanark; the *Fall of Pyres* on the East side of Loch Ness; the scenery of *Loch Lomond*; the *Trossachs* between Lochs Katrine and Achray; the rocks off the coast of Aberdeenshire, often assuming different forms of arches and pillars; the *Isle of Staffa*, one of the Inner Hebrides, with its basaltic columns, and other curiosities, are objects which strike every admirer of nature as singularly imposing.

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d. The *Animals*, both wild and tame, are similar to those of England. The nightingale, however, is unknown in Scotland. The rivers, especially the Tweed, Tay, Dee, and Spey, abound with salmon and trout, and the seas with herring, cod, and other fish.

LESSON 52.—POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—113. Scotland contains 32 counties, namely :—

9 Northern Counties.

Counties.	County Towns.	Counties.	County Towns.
1. a. Orkney . . .	Kirkwall	5. Inverness . . .	Inverness
b. Shetland . . .	Lerwick	6. Nairn	Nairn
2. Caithness . . .	Wick	7. Elgin	Elgin
3. Sutherland . . .	Dornoch	8. Banff	Banff
4. a. Ross	Dingwall	9. Aberdeen	Aberdeen
b. Cromarty . . .	Cromarty		

9 Central Counties.

10. Kincardine . . .	Stonehaven	15. Perth	Perth
11. Forfar	Forfar	16. Argyle	Inverary
12. Fife	Cupar	17. Dumbarton . . .	Dumbarton
13. Kinross	Kinross	18. Stirling	Stirling
14. Clackmannan . .	Clackmannan		

14 Southern Counties.

19. Linlithgow . . .	Linlithgow	26. Dumfriess	Dumfriess
20. Edinburgh . . .	EDINBURGH	27. Lanark	Lanark
21. Haddington . . .	Haddington	28. Renfrew	Renfrew
22. Berwick	Greenlaw	29. Bute	Rothsay
23. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	30. Ayr	Ayr
24. Selkirk	Selkirk	31. Kirkcudbright . .	Kirkcudbright
25. Peebles	Peebles	32. Wigton	Wigton

LESSON 53.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—114a. Agriculture.—In the valleys and plains, agriculture is pursued with eminent skill and industry.

b. The Farms, held almost universally on Leases, vary from 50 to 1,000 acres. The fields are not usually separated by hedges as in England, but by stone walls. The *Products* comprise wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, &c., which are extensively grown in the plains and valleys. Numbers of sheep and black cattle are fed on the moors and highlands. Many millions of trees have within the last century been planted in various parts of Scotland ; though the highlands, islands, and the Western districts are still very bare.

c. *Manufactures, &c.*—The manufactures comprise *cotton, linen, coarse woollens, carpets, paper, loco-motives, and machinery* of every kind.

Cotton is chiefly manufactured in Glasgow, Paisley, and Dundee ; fine *linen* at Dunfermline ; coarse *linens, sheetings, sailcloth, &c.*, at Dundee, Aberdeen, Kirkcaldy, &c. ; coarse *woollens, flannels, tweeds*, at Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, and Aberdeen ; *carpets, tartans, &c.*, at Kilmarnock, Stirling, and Bannockburn ; *stockings* at Hawick ; *silk* at Paisley ; *soap* at Glasgow, &c. ; *heavy hardware* at Carron nr. Falkirk ; *steam engines and machinery* at Glasgow ; *iron ship-building* at Greenock, Glasgow, Dumbarton, Aberdeen, &c. ; and the distillation of whisky in various parts.

d. The *Commerce* of Scotland is extensive.

The *Imports* consist, like those of England, of raw materials for manufactures, as cotton, hemp, flax, and timber ; and of colonial produce, as tea, sugar, spirits, wines, &c. The *Exports* comprise manufactured goods, as cotton, linens, sailcloth, plaids, coarse woollens ; with cattle, sheep, coal, iron, salmon, dried and pickled fish.

e. The chief *Ports* on the *East* are Leith, Dunbar, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, and Aberdeen. On the *West*—Port Patrick, Ayr, Greenock, Port Glasgow, and Glasgow.

f. Internal Communications—The *Roads* throughout are excellent.

Before the rebellion of 1745, the Scottish roads were almost impassable, but shortly after that event several good roads were constructed by the English government to connect the forts North of the Grampians with the Lowlands; and since then, many other roads throughout the country have been formed. *Canals*, from the mountainous nature of the country, are only few. They comprise the following:—1. One connecting the Forth with the Clyde. 2. The *Union Canal* connecting Edinburgh with the Forth and Clyde Canal. 3. The *Crinan Canal*, 5 m. long, across the neck of the Peninsula of Cantyre. 4. The *Caledonian Canal*, the most important, connecting Loch Eil on the West with the Moray Firth on the East, 60 m. in length. The total length of the Canals in Scotland is 225 m.

Railways now connect the leading towns as far North as Sutherland, and the mileage in 1864 amounted to above 2,000 miles.

1. The *North British* connects Edinburgh with Berwick-on-Tweed. 2. The *Caledonian* passes in one direction to Edinburgh, and in another to Glasgow. 3. A direct line connects Edinburgh with Glasgow. 4. The *Scottish Central* leads through Stirling, Perth, and Inverness to Sutherland; and from another point takes the coast to Aberdeen.

g. The Fisheries are important, particularly those of herring, cod, and salmon. The whale fishery also employs many vessels.

LESSON 54.—SOCIAL CONDITION.—115a. *The Government* of Scotland, since the union of the kingdoms in 1707, has been blended with that of England. The *Civil Law*, however, differs in a few particulars from that of England.

b. The Court of Session is the highest *Civil Court* of Scotland, having jurisdiction over all *civil* questions of whatever nature. The *High Court of Justiciary* extends to all *criminal* cases, except those of high treason, which are tried by a special commission in the English form. The inferior courts of law are those of the boroughs, justices of the peace, and sheriffs. Each county has a Lord Lieutenant, a principal Sheriff, called a *Sheriff-depute*, from his being appointed by the crown. In extensive counties, these sheriffs appoint assistants, called *substitutes*.

c. The Revenue, Debt, Military Service, &c. are included under England.

116a. Religion.—The *established form* of religion in Scotland is *Presbyterian*. The principle of this form consists in the complete equality of all its clerical members, who are called *Ministers*; each of whom has a separate *Parish* of which he performs all the ecclesiastical duties. In the management of the poor and some church functions, the minister is assisted by a body of lay-members called *Elders*, who, in conjunction with the minister, constitute the *Kirk-Session* which exercises a jurisdiction over the parish.

b. The Ecclesiastical arrangements are—1. *Parishes*, of which there are 1,023, each with its Minister, and adjudicatory called the *Kirk-Session*, composed of the Minister and certain lay Elders. 2. *Presbyteries*, of which there are 80, each consisting of several parishes united, and each forming a court of judicature for the Union. 3. *Synods*, of which there are 16, each composed of several presbyteries. 4. The *General Assembly*, consisting of 368 members (partly laymen, but chiefly ministers, elected by the various presbyteries and Universities), constitutes the Supreme Governing Body, and to which an appeal lies upon every subject. The General Assembly meets every year at Edinburgh, when a High Commissioner, appointed by the King, presides at its debates, and claims a right of constituting and dissolving it. Since 1712, the right of appointing to livings has been vested either in the crown or with private parties. A *Secession* on account of this mode of *patronage* took place in 1741. In 1834, the *Veto Act* was passed by the General Assembly modifying the right of patronage, but this act having been rejected by Parliament, a *disruption* took

place in 1843, when 470 Ministers, along with a large number of adherents, left the Establishment, and formed the *Free Church*.

c. The various religious denominations at present existing in Scotland bear the following proportion to the population:—*Established Church* 34 per cent.; *Free Church* 32 per cent.; *United Presbyterian* 18 do.; all other churches 16 do. The Episcopalian Church is under 7 bishops. The Roman Catholic Church has many adherents in the Hebrides, and in the counties of Banff and Aberdeen.

117a. Education.—Owing to the excellent institution of parish schools the advantages of education are diffused among all classes of the people, except perhaps in some of the remote Highland districts. Most of the private academies also for the middle classes are of a superior kind. There are four *Universities*; namely *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen*, and *St. Andrew's*.

A greater proportion of the people both in the upper and middle classes receive a University education than in England, owing to the less expensive charges of the Scotch than of the English Colleges. In their government, the Scottish colleges differ materially from the English, the students generally living in the towns, without any necessary check upon their private conduct, or even any obligation to attendance, except what arises from the dread of the professor's refusal of a certificate at the close. The chief exertions of the professors is bestowed on their Lectures, by which they hope to attract students to their classes. The more diligent combine with their Lectures examinations and exercises.

b. *Language.*—In all the Lowlands and Eastern districts, the Language spoken is *English*, which is continually extending. In the remote Highlands, the people mostly speak the *Gaëlic*, a dialect of the Celtic.

c. *Literature.*—Scotland has produced many writers eminent in their respective departments; in *History*—Robertson, Hume, and Alison; in *Moral and Political Philosophy*—Reid, Hume, Adam Smith, Dugald Stewart, Brown and Macculloch; in *Divinity*—Leighton, Campbell, Macknight, and Chalmers; in *Criticism and Polite Literature*—Campbell, Jeffreys, Hugh Blair, and Spalding; in *Poetry*—Thomson, Burns, Beattie, and Scott; in *Science*—Gregory, Playfair, Leslie, Brewster, and Hugh Miller; and in *Medicine*—Fringie, Hunter, and Pitcairn. As editors of newspapers, magazines, and reviews, Scotch writers occupy a prominent position.

118a. The People.—In the Southern or Lowland districts and the whole of the Eastern coasts, the people are mostly either of Saxon or of Scandinavian origin; while the Highlanders and inhabitants of the islands belong chiefly to the Celtic race.

b. As a nation, the Scotch may be considered a serious and reflecting people, enterprising, and ambitious of improving their condition. Under these impulses, they quit their native land, and seek either in the metropolis and commercial towns of England, or in distant lands, that wealth and position which they eagerly covet; yet, when they have accomplished their object, they frequently return and spend the evening of their days in Scotland. Among the lower classes, crimes against the order of society are of comparatively rare occurrence. The pride of birth is very prevalent among the upper and middle classes, particularly among the Highland clans, which frequently compels them to spend their moderate wealth in outward show rather than in solid comfort.

c. In their *Manners*, the Scotch are now much assimilated with those of the English. They are not in general a people fond of *amusements*; *golf* and *football* are the only ones that can be deemed strictly national. *Skating* and *curling*, or the rolling of smooth stones upon the ice, are also pursued when the season admits. *Dancing* is much practised, especially by the Highlanders. In regard to *Food*, the Scotch are in general temperate. The peasantry previously to the advance in wages, were content with the hardest fare. Neither wheaten bread nor animal food formed part of their ordinary diet. Oatmeal was pre-

pared under the forms of cakes or porridge, and constituted the chief means of subsistence. To this was occasionally added barley broth, with greens or *kais*, the produce of their little gardens. A favourite dish, called *haggis*, is formed of a mixture of oatmeal, fat, liver, and onions, boiled up in the bag which composed the stomach of the animal.

d. The *Lowland Dress* is the same as the English; even the poorest classes are, in general, decently and substantially clothed. The *Highlanders*, however, still retain the remnants of a national *costume* peculiar to themselves; the *tartan*, a mixture of woollen and linen cloth, adorned with stripes crossing each other, and marking the distinction of the clans; the *kilt* or short petticoat, worn by the men, the hose fastened below the knee, which is left bare, and the *bonnet* for the head.

LESSON 55.—119. DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTIES, TOWNS, AND CELEBRATED PLACES.

Note.—In the following summaries, only the principal mountains are given. *Para.* means parishes.

9 Northern Counties.

1a. THE ORKNEY ISLANDS include *Mainland* or *Pomona*, *Hoy*, *Ronaldsha*, and many others. *Cap.* Kirkwall.—*Ar.* of all 400 sq. miles; *pop.* 31,272.

Surf.—The shores are bold, the interior is undulating. *Clim.*—mild and moist; ann. *rainfall*, 36 inc. *Occ.*—agric., past., fisheries, and straw-plait. *Para.*—18. The Orkney and Shetland Islands form one county, and together send one *Mem.* to *Parl.*

Kirkwall, 3, the cap., a seaport, with a | Stromness, 1, a seaport.
fine cathedral, once a bishop's see.

b. THE SHETLAND ISLES include *Mainland*, *Yell*, *Unst*, and about 27 others. *Cap.* Lerwick.—*Ar.* of all 530 sq. miles; *pop.* 31,605.

Surf.—The shores are rocky; the interior is hilly, covered with heath, and destitute of trees. *Clim.*—damp and variable, but frost seldom lasts long. *Mins.*—limestone, gneiss, freestone, slate, with copper and iron. *Occ.*—sheep, small cattle, and pony rearing, with agric., fisheries, and manf. of coarse woollens. *Para.*—12.

Lerwick, 3, a great fishing station. | Scalloway, a seaport.

2. CAITHNESS, *cap.* Wick.—*Ar.* 712 sq. miles; *pop.* 39,989.

Surf.—level, with much moorland; on W. it is mountainous, on S. the Morven Hills. *Clim.*—cool and moist. *Mins.*—red sandstone, flagstone, slate, &c. *Occ.*—agric., fisheries, and past., with stone-quarrying. *Para.*—10. *Mems.* to *Parl.*—Co. 1, Bor. 1.

Wick, 3, a seaport, cf. seat of the herring | Thurso, 3, seaport, bpl. of Sir John
fishery. | Sinclair.

3. SUTHERLAND, *cap.* Dornoch.—*Ar.* 1,886 sq. miles; *pop.* 23,686.

Surf.—consists of wide moors, deep valleys, lofty mountains, and deer forests. *Mts.*—Ben Clibrig, 3,164 ft.; Ben More, 3,281 ft.; Ben Hee, 2,858 ft. *Clim.*—on the E. it is mild; on the high grounds, subject to much rain. *Mins.*—rock crystals, red sandstone, limestone, freestone, &c. *Occ.*—sheep and cattle rearing, fisheries, and some agric. *Para.*—14. *Mems.* to *Parl.*—Co. 1.

Dornoch, a small seaport, once a bishop's | the residence of the Duke of Suther-
see. Near Golspie is *Dunrobin* Cas., | land.

4. ROSS AND CROMARTY, *caps.* Dingwall, Cromarty.—*Ar.* of the united county 3,151 sq. miles; *pop.* 80,909.

Cromarty consists of 14 detached portions, so intermixed with Ross, that the two are now considered as one county. The large island of *Lewis* belongs to

Ross-shire. *Surf.* is wild and mountainous, with extensive moors and lakes, and some fertile land on the numerous streams. *Mts.*—Ben Wyvis, 3,422 ft; Ben Attow, 4,000 ft. *Clim.* is very moist on the W., but drier and colder on the E. *Mins.*—granite, old red sandstone, slate, and limestone. *Occ.*—agric., sheep-feeding, and fisheries. *Par.*—33. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1.

Dingwall, 2, a seaport.

Oronarty, 1, a seaport, bpl. of Hugh Miller, the geologist.

Invergordon, 1, a seaport.

Tain, 1, a seaport.

Stornoway, 2, on the Isle of Lewis.

5. INVERNESS includes besides the mainland, the islands of *Skye*, *Raasay*, and the adjacent isles; with the outer *Hebrides*, *Harris*, *N.* and *S. Uist*, *Benbecula*, &c. *Cap.* Inverness.—*Ar.* of the whole, 4,255 sq. miles; *pop.* 87,480.

Surf. consists of mountain and moorland, intersected with deep and narrow glens. Lakes and forests of oak, ash, fir, &c., are numerous. *Mts.*—Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft.; Cairngorm, 4,090 ft. *Glens*—Glenmore, which stretches through the country, Strath Spey, Glen Spean, Glen Garry, &c. *Lakes*—Arkaig, Ness, and Laggan. The Caledonian Canal traverses the county from S.W. to N.E. *Clim.* is very moist on the West, drier on the East. *Mins.*—slate, granite, and limestone. *Occ.*—chiefly cattle and sheep rearing, with some agric. and herring fishing, &c. *Par.*—24 on the mainland, 12 on the islands. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bor. 1.

**Inverness*, 14, a seaport delightfully situated, manf. of linens, plaids, and woollen stuffs.

Cel. Sites.—1. *Culloden Moor*, 5 m. from Inverness, is cel. for the decisive bat. ft. April 16, 1746, which crushed the rebellion of 1745. 2. The valley of *Glenmore* contains the three military posts of Fort George, Fort Augustus, and Fort William, erected to overawe the Highland population.

6. NAIRN.—Nairn consists of two detached portions. *Cap.* Nairn.—*Ar.* 215 sq. miles; *pop.* 10,213.

Surf. is undulating on the coast, the interior is varied and hilly. *Clim.*—healthy. *Rainfall*—26 in. *Mins.*—granite and old red sandstone. *Occ.*—agric., with sheep and cattle rearing. *Par.*—5. The county joins Elgin in returning one *Mem. to Parl.*

Nairn, 4, a small seaport.

Cel. Sites.—1. At *Cawdor Cas.* in the vil. of Cawdor, 4 m. from Nairn, Duncan is said to have been murdered by Macbeth. 2. At *Auldearn*, 3 m. from Nairn, Montrose gained a vict. over the Covenanters in 1645.

7. ELGIN OR MORAYSHIRE consists of two detached portions. *Cap.* Elgin.—*Ar.* 531 sq. miles; *pop.* 43,598.

Surf. is level on the North; the interior is undulating and hilly. The banks of the Spey and Findhorn are very romantic. *Clim.* is fine. *Rainfall*, 24 in. *Mins.*—old red sandstone, granite, slate, and limestone. *Occ.*—agric., with some fishing.—*Par.*—15, and portions of 5 others. The county joins with Nairn in sending one *Mem. to Parl.* The Bors. Elgin, Forres, Banff, &c., unite in sending one *Mem.*

**Elgin*, 7, finely sit., a cel. cathed., manf. of woollens, with foundries, &c. *Fochabers*, 1; nr. is *Gordon Cas.*, seat of Dk. of Richmond.

Forres, 3, an anc. tn.

Cel. Site.—On a waste nr. *Forres*, Shakspeare represents Macbeth and Banquo to have met the weird sisters.

8. BANFF, cap. Banff.—*Ar.* 686 sq. miles; *pop.* 62,010.

Surf.—in the N. is undulating or hilly, in the S. mountainous. *Mts.*—Cairngorm, Ben Mac Dhui, Ben Avon. *Clim.*—is cold and damp. *Mins.*—granite, marble, clay-slate, &c. *Occ.*—agric. and herring fishing on the N., cattle and sheep rearing in the S. *Par.*—20, with portions of others. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1; Banff and Cullen unite to send 1 mem.

**Banff*, 7; nr. is *Macduff*, 1.

Cullen, 2; *Buckle*, 2, seaports.

Keith, 2, an anc. tn.

Cel. Site.—*Glenlivet* is fam. for the distillation of whiskey.

9. ABERDEEN, *cap.* Aberdeen.—*Ar.* 1,970 sq. miles; *pop.* 244,607.

Surf. is much varied; the North East is hilly; the South West is mountainous. *Mts.*—Lochnagar, 3,800 ft.; Ben Mac Dhui, 4,406 ft.; Ben Avon, 3,968 ft. *Rivers*—Dee, Don, Ythan. *Clim.*—variable, but healthy. *Mins.*—gray granite, clay-slate, flagstone, and limestone. *Occ.*—manf. of cotton, linen, and woollens; shipbuilding, stone-quarrying, cattle and sheep rearing, dairies, and salmon fishing. *Pars.*—81. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. of Aberdeen 1; the universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow unite in sending 1. Aberdeenshire includes the former territorial divisions of Braemar, Buchan, Garioch, Formartin, Mar, and Strathdogie.

*Aberdeen, 88, is formed by the union of two towns—Old Aberdeen or Aberdeen on the Don, and New Aberdeen on the Dee. Aberdeen is a large seaport, with manf. of cottons, linens, woollens, paper, leather, machinery, shipbuilding, &c.; is the seat of a University consisting of 2 cols., King's Col. in

Old Aberdeen, and Marischal Col. in New Aberdeen.

Fraserburgh, 3, seaport.

Peterhead, 8, seaport. Inverary, 2.

Ballater, mineral springs.

Balmoral Cas., 7 m. from Ballater and 48 m. W. of Aberdeen, is the Highland resid. of Queen Victoria.

Col. Sites.—1. At *Harlaw*, nr. Inverary, in 1411, Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, was def. by James 1st, King of the Scots. 2. At *Alford*, Montrose def. the Covenanters, July 2, 1645. 3. At *Barra Hill*, nr. Inverary, Robert Bruce def. the English under the Earl of Buchan in 1307.

LESSON 56.—120. 9 Central Counties.

10. KINCARDINSHIRE OR MEARN, *cap.* Stonehaven.—*Ar.* 394 sq. miles; *pop.* 34,651.

Surf. is mountainous in the cent., North, and West; on the East is the *How* or *Hollow* of the *Mearns*. *Strathmore* commences at Stonehaven. *Clim.*—salubrious. *Mins.*—granite, clay-slate, limestone, and porcelain clay. *Occ.*—cattle and sheep rearing, agric., and fisheries. *Pars.*—18. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1.

Stonehaven, 3, seaport.

| Laurencekirk, 2, bpl. of Dr. Beattie.

11. FORFAR OR ANGUS, *cap.* Forfar.—*Ar.* 889 sq. miles; *pop.* 237,528.

Surf.—On the N.W. are the *Braes* of Angus, a rugged district; on the E. of this is the *vale* of *Strathmore*; on the S. the *Sidlaw Hills*; and next the plain on the coast. *Mt.*—Glashmeal, 3,501 ft. *Clim.* is cold and moist on the high grounds. *Mins.*—granite, old red sandstone, clay-slate, limestone, and jasper. *Occ.*—manf. of linens, sailcloths, &c., agric., past., and fisheries. *Pars.*—49. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bors. 4.

*Forfar, 11, manf. of linens.

Arbroath, 19, seaport.

Brechin, 7, with an old cathed.

*Dundee, 118, seaport, manf. of coarse

linens, carpets, &c.

Coupar-Angus, 2.

*Montrose, 14, seaport, flax mills, bleaching, &c.; bpl. of Marq. of Montrose.

Col. Sites.—1. *Glamis Cas.*, 5½ m. from Forfar, is the reputed scene of the murder of Malcolm 2nd in 1034; it is now the seat of the Earl of Strathmore. 2. The *Bell Rock Lighthouse* is 13 m. from Arbroath.

12. FIFE, *cap.* Cupar-Fife.—*Ar.* 513 sq. miles; *pop.* 160,310.

Surf. is much diversified; on the E. is the plain called the '*How of Fife*;' on the W. are *East Lomond*, 1,471 ft., *West Lomond*, 1,713 ft., *Largo Law*, 948 ft. *Clim.*—dry and healthy. *Mins.*—coal, limestone, ironstone, freestone, and lead. *Occ.*—manf. of linen, coal mining, stone quarrying, agric., and shipping. *Pars.*—68. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bors. 2. St. Andrew's University and Edin. University join in sending 1 mem. *Cupar-Fife* unites with St. Andrew's, &c. in sending 1 mem.

*Cupar-Fife, 5, linens, breweries.

Burntisland, 2.

Dunfermline, 14, damasks, diapers, &c.;

bpl. of Charles 1st; tomb of Robert Bruce.

Dysart, 8, coarse linens, &c.

Leven, 2. *Kirkcaldy, 12, seaport.

*St. Andrew's, 6, seat of the oldest University in Scotland, founded in 1411.

13. KINROSS, cap. Kinross.—*Ar.* 78 sq. miles; *pop.* 7,208.

Parls. 4. Kinross unites with Clackmannan in sending 1 mem. to Parl.

Kinross, 2, manf. of cottons, tartans, &c.

Cel. Site.—In the castle in *Loch Leven*, Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1567-8.

14. CLACKMANNAN, cap. Clackmannan.—*Ar.* 46 sq. miles; *pop.* 23,742.

Mins.—coal, iron, limestone, and lead. *Occ.*—manf. of blankets, serges, &c., coal mining, iron works. *Parls.*—4. The co. unites with Kinross in sending 1 mem. to Parl.

Clackmannan, 1.
Alloa, 6, seaport, iron works, &c.

Dollar, 1, with an acad. founded in 1819
by Capt. Mac Nab.

15. PERTH is chiefly a Highland county, consisting of one large portion and two small ones. *Cap.* Perth.—*Ar.* 2,834 sq. miles; *pop.* 127,741.

Surf. is much diversified. The *vale of Strathmore* intersects the county diagonally. On the West of this is the *Grampian* region, penetrated by numerous glens. *Mts.*—Ben-y-gloe, Ben Dearg, Ben Lawers, Ben More. *Glens*—Glen Lyon, Glen Rannoch, Glen Garry, &c. The *Trosachs*, so celebrated, lie between Lochs Achray and Katrine. The *Lowland District* lies S. E. of Strathmore, and includes portions of the Ochill and Sidlaw Hills, with the straths of Earn and Tay, and the *Carse of Gowrie*. *Clim.* is cold on the high grounds, but milder on the Lowlands. *Mins.*—granite, clay, clay-slate, red sandstone, limestone, freestone, and some coal. *Occ.*—past. in the high grounds, agric. in the lowlands, with manf. of linen, cotton, and woollens, and stone quarrying. *Parls.*—79. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bor. 1.

This county includes the old districts of *Athol*, *Breadalbane*, *Balgukidder*, *Gowrie*, *Perth*, *Menteith*, *Rannoch*, *Strathearn*, and *Stromont*.

*Perth, 25, seaport, fine town, manf. of linen and cotton, with tanneries, iron works; till 1437 it was considered the *Cap.* of Scotland.
Abernethy, 1, the anc. cap. of the Pictish

Kings.
Blair Gowrie, 3.
Crieff, 4, manf. of cotton and flax goods.
Dunblane, 1, once a bishop's see.

Cel. Sites.—1. *Blair Athol Cas.*, 35 m. N. of Perth, is the resid. of Dk. of Athol. 2. At *Kilticrankie*, a narrow glen, 14 m. from Dunkeld, the Highland clans under Grahame, Viscount Dundee, def. the troops of William 3rd under Gen. Mackay in 1689, July 26. 3. *Scons*, 1 m. from Perth, once had a pal. and an abbey, in which the Scotch kings were crowned; the stone on which the kings sat was removed by Edw. 1st to Westminster Abbey. 4. At *Dunsinane Hill*, 1,114 ft., one of the Sidlaw Hills, 8 m. from Perth, Macbeth had his cas. where he was def. by Malcolm in 1054. 5. At *Sheriff Muir*, nr. Dunblane, the Royalists under Dk. of Argyle encountered the Scotch rebels under the Earl of Mar, in Nov. 1715. Both sides claimed the victory.

16. ARGYLE comprises a large extent of mainland, the peninsula of Cantire, and the adjacent islands of Mull, Islay, Jura, Tiree, Coll, Iona, &c. *Cap.* Inverary.—*Ar.* of the mainland 2,192 sq. miles; of the Islands 1,063 sq. miles. Total 3,255 sq. miles; *pop.* 75,635.

Surf.—the coasts are much indented; the interior is mostly rugged moorland and mountain. *Clim.*—very moist; annual *Rainfall* in some parts is 80 in. *Mins.*—Slate, granite, marble, lead. *Occ.*—cattle and sheep rearing, dairies, some agric., and fisheries. *Parls.*—36. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1.

Inverary, 1, a seaport; nr. is *Inverary Cas.*, the res. of Dk. of Argyle.
Campbeltown, 6, seaport.

Dunoon, 3, a bathing place.
Oban, 2, a seaport.

Cel. Site.—*Glencoe*, a romantic valley nr. Loch Etive, is the scene of the atrocious massacre of the Macdonalds in Feb. 1691.

17. DUMBARTON consists of two portions, the larger lying on the West, the smaller on the East, separated by the county of Stirling. *Cap.* Dumbarton; total *ar.* 320 sq. miles; *pop.* 58,839.

Surf.—much diversified. *Clim.* is mild but humid. *Mins.*—iron, coal, limestone, clay-slate, &c. *Occ.*—manf. of cottons, glass, paper, with pasturage. *Par.*—12. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1.

Dumbarton, 11, the former cap. of Strathclyde, has ship building, foundries, &c.; its cas., of great antiq., is on a rock 206 ft. above the Clyde.

Kirkintilloch, 6, manf. of cottons, sackings &c.
Helensburgh, 4, a bathing place.

18. STIRLING consists of one large portion and two small detached ones. *Cap. Stirling.*—*Ar.* 462 sq. miles; *pop.* 98,179.

Surf.—mountainous on the West, including Ben Lomond, 3,192 ft.; the middle part includes the Campsie Hills, with several moors and bogs; the East is generally level. *Clim.* is bleak on the West, more genial on the East. *Mins.*—coal, iron, freestone, and limestone. *Occ.*—manf. of carpets, tartans, cottons, paper, with foundries, coal mines; past. on the moorlands, and agric. on the lowlands. *Par.*—25. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bor. of *Stirling* unites with *Dunfermline*, &c., in sending 1 mem.; *Falkirk* with *Lanark* in sending 1 mem.

**Stirling*, 14, with a fine cas., once the res. of the Kings of Scotland, with manf. of cottons, woollens.
**Falkirk*, 9, cattle markets.
Bannockburn, 2, woollens, tartans, &c.

Kilsyth, 4, cottons.
Carron, 1, large iron works.
Bridge of Allan, 2, fam. for mineral springs.
Denny, 2, manf. paper.

Cel. Sites.—At *Bannockburn*, Robert Bruce def. the English in 1314. 2. At *Falkirk*, Edw. 1st def. the Scots in 1298; and here the Highlanders under Prince Charles Edw. def. the Royalists in 1746. 3. At *Kilsyth*, Montrose def. the Covenanters in 1645. 4. *Stirling* Cas. has been the scene of many historical events.

LESSON 57.—121. 14 Southern Counties.

19. LINLITHGOW or WEST Lothian, cap. Linlithgow.—*Ar.* 127 sq. miles; *pop.* 41,191.

Surf. is pleasingly diversified. *Clim.*—cold but healthy. *Mins.*—coal, limestone, freestone, granite. *Occ.*—agric., cotton manf., coal mining, and stone quarrying. *Par.*—18. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bor. of *Linlithgow* unites with *Falkirk* in sending 1 mem.

**Linlithgow*, 3, with an anc. royal pal.
Bathgate, 4.

Borrowstoneness, 2, seaport.

20. EDINBURGHSHIRE or MID Lothian, cap. EDINBURGH.—*Ar.* 367 sq. miles; *pop.* 328,335.

Surf.—diversified. *Mts.*—*Muirfoot Hills*, 2,000 ft.; *Pentland Hills*, 1,800 ft. *Clim.* is salubrious. *Mins.*—coal, limestone, sandstone, greenstone. *Occ.*—agric. and past.; manf. of flax, silk, and woollen goods, and paper, with some fisheries. *Par.*—42. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, *Edinburgh* city 2; the *Univers.* joins *St. Andrew's* in sending 1, *Leith* 1.

**Edinburgh*, 196, cap. of Scotland, and seat of the supreme courts of law, and resid. of many eminent men, is picturesquely sit. on two ridges of hills, and divided into an old and a new town; many of the houses are high, of which each storey or flat forms a separate dwelling. It is the seat of a University and centre of several large printing establishments; its cas. is on a precipitous rock, 437 ft. in ht. *Calton*

Hill, ht. 255 ft., contains an Observatory and many monuments. About 1 m. dist. is *Arthur's Seat*, ht. 822 ft.; in the valley bet. it and *Calton Hill* is the royal pal. called *Holyrood House*.

**Leith*, 44, a seaport; nr. are *Newhaven* and *Granton*, fishing vils.
Musselburgh, 7; *Porto-Bello*, 4, both on the coast.
Dalkeith, 5, with a pal. of the Dk. of *Buccleuch*.

Cel. Sites.—1. *Edinburgh* has been the scene of many historic events. 2. At *Pinkie*, nr. *Musselburgh*, the Eng. under the Earl of Hertford def. the Scots, Sept. 10, 1547.

21. HADDINGTON or EAST Lothian, cap. Haddington.—*Ar.* 280 sq. miles; *pop.* 37,770.

Surf.—much diversified; in the S. are *Lammermoor Hills*, 1,700 ft. *Clim.*—variable. *Mins.*—red sandstone, coal, and limestone. *Occ.*—agric., past., and fisheries. *Par.*—28. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bor. 1.

•Haddington, 4, wool and corn mark., bpl. | Dunbar, 3, a seaport, herring fishery.
of John Knox. | North Berwick, 1. Preston Pans, 1.

Cel. Sites.—1. At *Dunbar*, Edw. 1st, in 1296, def. the Scots under Balliol; and here also, Cromwell def. the Scots, Sept. 3, 1650. 2. At *Preston Pans*, the Highlanders under Charles Edw. Stuart def. the Royalists under Sir John Cope in 1745. 3. *Tantallon Cas.*, the anc. and cel. resid. of the Douglasses, is on the coast nr. N. Berwick.

22. BERWICK, cap. Greenlaw.—Ar. 473 sq. miles; pop. 36,474.

Surf.—Level on the S. including 'the *Merse*,' or borderland, and *Lauderdale*; on the N.W. are the *Lammermoor Hills*. *Clim.* is dry, but cold and subject to sudden changes. *Mins.*—limestone, marl, slate, with some coal. *Occ.*—agric., with cattle rearing. *Para.*—31. *Mem. to Parl.*—Co. 1.

Greenlaw, 1. | Dunse, 2. | Coldstream, 1.

23. ROXBURGH, cap. Jedburgh.—Ar. 670 sq. miles; pop. 53,965.

Surf.—diversified; on the S. are the *Cheviot Hills*; cf. hts., *Carter Fell*, *Peel Fell*, N. of these are *Teviotdale* and *Tweedale*; on the S. is *Liddisdale*. *Clim.* is mild. *Mins.*—red sandstone and limestone. *Occ.*—past. on the *Cheviots*, agric. on the plains, with manf. of woollens and hosiery. *Para.*—30. *Mem. to Parl.*—Co. 1.

Jedburgh, 3. | 3 m. dist. is *Abbotsford*, formerly the
Hawick, 11, manf. of woollens, hosiery. | resid. of Sir Walter Scott.
Kelso, 4, corn trade. | Roxburgh, now a vill., was once the county
Melrose, 1, with ruins of a cel. abbey; | tn.

24. SELKIRK, cap. Selkirk.—Ar. 260 sq. miles; pop. 14,001.

Surf.—hilly, including the dales of *Ettrick* and *Yarrow*. *Mt.*—*Ettrick Pen*, 2,258 ft. *Rivers*—*Tweed*, *Ettrick*, and *Yarrow*. *Clim.*—cold but healthy. *Mins.*—clay-slate, granite. *Occ.*—past., with agric. and manf. of woollens. *Para.*—3, with portions of 7 others. *Mem. to Parl.*—Co. 1.

Selkirk, 4. | Galashiels, 9, manf. of tweeds.

At *Philpphaugh*, nr. Selkirk, *Montrose* was def. by the *Covenanters* under *David Lesley* in 1645.

25. PEBBLES or TWEEDALE, cap. Peebles.—Ar. 356 sq. miles; pop. 12,314.

Surf.—elevated and hilly, with moor and bog. *Mts.*—*Hart Fell*, 2,635 ft.; *Broadlaw Hill*, 2,741 ft. *Clim.* is cold. *Mins.*—grey wacke or whinstone, red sandstone, limestone, and some coal. *Occ.*—past. *Para.*—16. *Mem. to Parl.*—Co. 1.

Peebles, 2. | Inverlathen, 1, mineral springs.

26. DUMFRIES, cap. Dumfries.—Ar. 1,098 sq. miles; pop. 74,794.

Surf.—mostly hilly, but flat on the *Solway*; the county includes *Eskdale*, *Annandale*, and *Nithsdale*; *Mts.*—*Black Larg*, 2,890 ft.; *Lowther*, 2,522 ft., and *Queensberry*, 2,259 ft. *Clim.* of the S.W. is mild but moist. *Mins.*—grey wacke, limestone, red sandstone, ironstone, with some coal. *Occ.*—agric., sheep and cattle rearing, and some manf. of woollens, &c. *Para.*—43. *Mem. to Parl.*—Co. 1, the Bor. of Dumfries with *Annan*, &c., sends 1.

•Dumfries, 15, considered a provincial | the poet.
cap., manf. of cottons and woollens, has | *Annan*, 3, a seaport.
an observatory, and the tomb of Burns | *Moffat*, 1, mineral waters.

27. LANARKSHIRE or CLYDESDALE, cap. Lanark.—Ar. 889 sq. miles; pop. 765,279.

Surf. is much diversified; the Southern part is hilly with moorlands, in which are the *Lowther Hills*, of which cf. ht. is *Green Hill*, 2,403 ft.; *Tintock*, 2,308 ft., is a detached mass. The middle part is undulating, the Northern is level. The *Falls* or *Cataracts of the Clyde*, near *Lanark*, comprise *Bonnington Linn*, 80 ft. of fall; *Corra Linn*, 84 ft., and *Stonebyres*, 80 ft. *Clim.* is mild and moist in the lowlands. *Mins.*—coal, lead, iron, limestone, and building stones.

Occ.—chiefly manf., with coal, lead, and iron mining, shipbuilding, agric., and past. *Pars.*—exclusive of Glasgow, 55. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bors. 3; Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen send 1.

**Lanark*, 5.

Airdrie, 13, collieries, iron works.

Rutherglen, 9, muslins.

*Glasgow, 477, the chief seaport and emporium of trade and commerce in Scotland, manf. of cottons, woollens, silks, machinery, steam engines, &c., has

178 churches and chapels, many splendid edifices, a cathed., a well-endowed Unvers. and another called the Andersonian University.

Hamilton, 11, lace, check-shirts, &c., with a ducal pal.

Col. Sites.—1. At *Bothwell Bridge*, on the Clyde, 2 m. from Hamilton, the Covenanters were def. by the royal forces under Dk. of Monmouth, June 22, 1679. 2. At *Drumclog*, 5 m. from Strathavon, the dragoons of Claverhouse were def. by the Covenanters in June 1679.

28. RENFREW, cap. Renfrew.—*Ar.* 247 sq. miles; *pop.* 216,919.

Surf.—level, except on the West, which is hilly with moorlands. *Clim.*—moist. *Mins.*—coal, iron, limestone, and freestone in abundance. *Occ.*—manf. of cottons, &c., with coal mining, iron works, past., and dairy farming. *Pars.*—30. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1, Bors. 2.

Renfrew, 4, silks, muslins, &c.

Johnstone, 6, cottons, with iron foundries.

*Greenock, 57, large seaport, ship building.

Port Glasgow, 10, seaport.

*Paisley, 4, cottons, silks, fancy goods, &c.

Pollockshaws, 7, cottons.

Col. Sites.—1. At *Langeide*, nr. Pollockshaws, the troops of Mary Queen of Scots were def. by the Regent Murray in 1568. 2. In the town of *Renfrew*, the *Stewart* family, so called from their office of *Stewards* of Scotland, had their earliest known patrimonial inheritance about the 12th century.

29. BUTESHIRE consists of the islands of *Bute* and *Arran*, with Great and Little Cumbray, Inchmarnock, Holy Island, and Pladda. —*Ar.* of the whole 171 sq. miles; *pop.* 16,977. *Cap.* Rothesay 7, a celebrated bathing-place.

a. The Island of *Bute* is separated from the mainland by a channel called the 'Kyles of Bute;' *area*, about 60 sq. m.; *pop.* 9,306; *cap.* Rothesay, 7. The *Surf.* on the N. is mountainous, on the S. undulating. *Clim.*—mild and moist. *Mins.*—limestone, slate, with some coal. *Occ.*—agric. and herring fishery.

b. Isle of *Arran* is separated from the peninsula of Cantire by *Kilbrennan Sound*, and from Bute by the *Sound of Bute*; *area*, about 111 sq. m.; *pop.* 5,538. *Surf.* on the N. is mountainous, on the S. undulating. *Mt.*—Goatfell, 2,874 ft.

Mins.—coals, freestone, limestone, and ironstone. *Occ.*—agric. and fishing. *Arran* has no town. *Buteshire* has 6 *pars.*—3 in Bute, 2 in Arran, and 1 in the Cumbrays. The Co. sends 1 *Mem. to Parl.*

30. AYRSHIRE, cap. Ayr.—*Ar.* 1,149 sq. miles; *pop.* 200,745.

Ayrshire consists of 3 Districts—*Cunningham* in the N., *Kyle* in the centre, and *Carrick* in the S. *Ailsa Craig*, a rock off the coast, 1,098 ft., belongs to Ayrshire. The *Surf.* of Ayrshire is varied; there are several fine plains on the coast; the East and South East are mountainous. *Clim.* is moist but healthy; *ann. Rainfall* is 50 in. *Mins.*—coal, ironstone, lead, plumbago, antimony, copper, limestone, &c. *Occ.*—agric. and cattle rearing, coal mining, and manf. of cottons and woollens. *Pars.*—46. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bors. 2.

**Ayr*, 17, seaport, fishery, export of coals, &c.; 2 m. dist. is hpl. of Burns the poet.

**Kilmarnock*, 22, carpets, leather, cottons, woollens.

Ardrossan, 2, seaport.

Dalry, 4, coal and iron works.

Girvan, 6, seaport.

Irvine, 6, seaport, exp. of coals.

Saltcoats, 4, seaport.

Largs, 2, seaport.

Maybole, 4, with a cas.

Stewarton, 3, carpets, &c.

Troon, 2, seaport.

Kilwinning, 4, muslins; nr. are coal pits.

31. KIRKCUDBRIGHT, cap. Kirkcudbright.—*Ar.* 954 sq. miles; *pop.* 41,852.

Surf. is hilly on the N. and W. *Mt.*—Black Larg, 2,890 ft. *Clim.*—mild, but moist on the low grounds. *Mins.*—granite, limestone, &c. *Occ.*—agric. and past. *Pars.*—28. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 1.

Kirkcudbright, 2, seaport.

Castle Douglas, 2.

32. WIGTON, cap. Wigton.—*Ar.* 512 sq. miles; *pop.* 38,795.

Wigton consists of two peninsulas and the mainland. *Surf.* is undulating, rising towards the N. from 500 to 1,000 ft.; there is much moorland. *Clim.* is mild and moist. *Rainfall* at Stranraer 55 in. *Mins.*—sandstone and slate. *Occ.*—agric. and past. *Pars.*—17. *Mems. to Part.*—Co. 1, Bor. 1.

*Wigton, 1, seaport.

Portpatrick, 1, nearest port to Ireland.

Stranraer, 5, seaport.

Whithorn, 1, once a bishop's see.

LESSON 58.—HISTORY.

122a. ROMAN PERIOD.—In the early Roman Period, the *Northern Part* of Scotland, from Pentland Frith to the Frith of Forth, was called *Caledonia* (from the Caledonii, a leading tribe), and sometimes, *Britannia Barbada*. It was then occupied by various Celtic and Scandinavian or Gothic tribes. *South of the Frith of Forth*, was called *Valentia*, and generally formed part of Roman Britain.

b. SCOTS AND PICTS.—About 360 A.D. the *Scotti* or *wanderers*, a Celtic tribe (originally it is supposed from South Britain), emigrated from the North and East parts of Ireland (where they had previously settled), and effected a settlement in Argyleshire, to which they gave the name of *Dalriada*. Here they remained for more than 300 years. During this period, the rest of the country, both Central and Eastern, lying North of the Friths of Forth and Clyde, formed the kingdom of the northern and southern *Picts*, who were of Scandinavian or Gothic origin, spoke a different language from the Scotti, and were generally under the dominion of one king.

c. FROM A.D. 736 to 1034. *Angus Mac Fergus*, king of the Picts, conquered Dalriada, over which his descendants reigned till 819, when the Dalriadic family recovered their ancestral dominions. In 843, the whole of Caledonia was governed by *Kenneth Mac Alpin*, originally king of the Scots of Dalriada, but thenceforth styled King of the Picts. During the 10th century, the country was ruled as one kingdom by the successors of Kenneth Mac Alpin, and known by the name of *Albania* or *Albia*. About the middle of the century, however, the name *Scotland* began to be applied instead of Caledonia or Albania, and from the commencement of the 11th century, the people were styled *Scots* simply. During the above period, the portion *South of the Forth and Clyde*, once forming the ROMAN VALENTIA, consisted of three districts:—1. The *Eastern part*, called BERNICIA, which formed part of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of *Northumbria*. 2. STRATHCLYDE, which comprised modern Dumfries, Lanark, Renfrew, and North Ayr. This was a Cymric or Welsh kingdom, sometimes independent of, at other times united with Cumbria. It was conquered by Kenneth 3rd, in 778. 3. GALLOWAY, a Pictish kingdom, which comprised the modern counties of Kirkcudbright, Wigton, and South Ayr.

d. LORDS OF THE ISLES.—About A.D. 890 the Norwegians conquered the Orkneys and the Western Isles, which they retained till 1266, when they sold the sovereignty to the King of the Scots. This transfer, however, was resisted by *Macdonald*, the Celtic chief of the islands, who thenceforward assumed the dignity of 'Lord of the Isles.' One of these sovereign Lords or Kings having been refused an Earldom in the North of Scotland, which he had claimed, declared war against James the king of the Lowland Scotch, in which he was assisted by the Highlanders, most of whom were at that time nearly independent. The decisive battle was fought at *Harlaw* in Aberdeenshire, in 1411, when Macdonald was signally defeated and his power broken. The last Lord of the Isles was attainted for rebellion in 1439, and lost his life. The Orkney and Shetland Isles were annexed to the Scottish crown in 1468.

e. MODERN SCOTLAND.—1034 to 1603.—About 1034, *Duncan* became King of Scotland, but from some cause, was attacked and slain near Elgin in 1040, by his kinsman *Macbeth*, rendered so famous by Shakespeare. Macbeth then usurped the throne, and reigned from 1040 to 1057, when *Malcolm Canmore* (or Great Head), the son of the slain Duncan, assisted by Saxon troops from England, made war upon him and slew him. Malcolm in 1068 married Margaret, eldest sister of Edgar Atheling of England. Afterwards, many changes occurred in the succession. In 1251, Alexander 3rd married Margaret eldest daughter of Henry 3rd of England. In 1281, Eric, king of Norway, married Alexander's daughter, Margaret, who died in 1283, leaving only an infant daughter, 'the Maiden of Norway,' who, in the following year, by the

death of her grandfather's children, became the direct heir to the Scottish throne. In 1290, in consequence of the death of this child, Margaret, daughter of Eric and grand daughter of Alexander, a disputed succession took place, when Edward 1st, of England, who had been appointed umpire, decided in favour of *John Balliol*, exacting from him, however, homage as Lord Paramount. Shortly after, Balliol having broken his pledge, Edward invaded Scotland in 1296. On the death of Balliol, *Robert Bruce*, grandson of a former competitor, assumed the title of king and was crowned at *Scone*, March 1306. On the death of Edward 1st in 1307, his son Edward 2nd prosecuted the war, but was defeated by the Scots at *Bannockburn*, June 1314, which led to the Independence of Scotland in 1329. Robert Bruce was succeeded by his son David 2nd, a mere child, who reigned till 1370. David Bruce died in 1370, leaving an only daughter, Margaret, who had previously married Walter, the Lord *High Steward* of Scotland. Their son was chosen king, as Robert 2nd, thus founding the *royal line of Stewart*, 1370. The following is the order of succession of the STEWART DYNASTY :—Robert 2nd, 1370; Robert 3rd, 1390; James 1st, 1406; James 2nd, 1437; James 3rd, 1460; James 4th, 1488; James 5th, 1513; Mary, 1542; James 6th, 1567, who ascended the throne of England as James 1st, March 1603. The *Reformation of Religion* in Scotland was consummated about 1560, chiefly through the instrumentality of *John Knox*. This has proved in Scotland, as in other countries, the greatest of National Blessings.

IRELAND.

LESSON 59.—PHYSICAL.—123a. IRELAND is bounded on the North, West, and South by the Atlantic Ocean; on the East by the North Channel, Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel. The greatest length is 290 miles, the mean length about 220 miles. The greatest breadth is 175 miles, mean breadth 140 miles. The ar. including the islands is 32,513 sq. miles; pop. in 1871 was 5,402,759. Cap. DUBLIN.

b. The Coast is much indented on the North, the West, and the South West; the shores on these sides are generally high and rocky, and the cliffs in many places precipitous. The Eastern Coast is generally low, and the shore frequently obstructed with sunken rocks and sandbanks, particularly the shores of Down and Antrim. The entire length of the coast line is about 2,000 miles.

124a. Principal Inlets or Estuaries.—On the North, Loughs Foyle and Swilly. On the East, Belfast Lough, Strangford Lough, Dundrum Bay, Carlingford Lough, Dundalk and Dublin Bays, and Wexford Haven. On the South, Waterford, Cork, and Kinsale Harbours. On the West, Bantry, Kenmare, and Dingle Bays, Mouth of the Shannon, and the Bays of Galway, Clew, Killala, Sligo, and Donegal.

b. *Capes.*—On the North, Fair Head, Bengore, Malin Head, Horn Head. On the East, Howth Head and Wicklow Head. On the South, Carnsore Point, Cape Clear, and Mizen Head. On the West, Dunmore Head, Kerry Head, Loop Head, Slyne Head, Achil Head, Erris Head, and Rossan Point.

125a. Islands.—The Islands, which are all adjacent to the coast are numerous but small.

b. On the North are Rathlin, Inistrahull, Inch, in Lough Swilly, and Tory N. of Donegal. On the West are—North Isle of Arran, on the West of Donegal; Achil Isle (ar. 56 sq. m.), Eagle, Clare, and others on the W. of Mayo; the three South Isles of Arran in Galway Bay; the Blaskets and Valentia Island (ar. 12 sq. m.) West of Kerry. On the South are Durney Isle and Cape Clear Island.

126a.—Surface. The surface of the interior of Ireland is mostly level, being occupied by a great *Central Plain* which stretches from Dublin Bay on the East to Galway Bay on the West, and from Lough Neagh on the North to the borders of Waterford on the South. The highest part of this plain does not exceed 320 ft. above sea level. The mountainous or hilly districts of the country are the North West, the West, and the South West, and the county of Wicklow.

b. Mountains.—The mountains of Ireland do not form continuous chains, but lie in detached groups, many of which are cultivable to the very top. The following are the principal groups:—1. The mountains of *Antrim*; chief heights, Trostan near Cushendall, 1,810 ft.; Divis near Belfast, 1,559 ft. 2. Mountains of *Donegal*; chief height, Errigal, 2,462 ft. 3. Mountains of *Mayo*, of which the chief are Nephin Beg mountains, 2,639 ft., Croagh Patrick, 2,510 ft. 4. Mountains of *Connemara* in Galway; chief heights, Mulree, 2,632 ft.; Twelve Pins, 2,396 ft. 5. Mountains of *Kerry*; chief heights, Mac Gillycuddy's Reeks, 3,404 ft.; mount Brandon, N. of Dingle Bay, 3,120 ft. 6. Mountains of *Wicklow*, chief height, Lugnaquilla, 3,039 ft. 7. *Mourne* mountains in Down, chief height Slieve Donard, 2,796 ft. Besides the above, there are *Slieve Bloom* mountains, 1,691 ft., on the borders of King's County and Queen's County; *Silver Mine* mountains, 2,265 ft., N. W. of Tipperary; and *Galty* mountains, 3,005 ft., and *Knockmeleadow* mountains, 2,698 ft. S. of Tipperary.

c. The Bogs.—A striking feature in the Surface of Ireland is the quantity of *Bog-land*, which is estimated to occupy above 12,000 sq. miles. The *Bogs* of Ireland differ materially from the *Fens* of England. The *Bogs* are all on elevated ground, and can thus be easily drained; while the *Fens* of England, being level or nearly so, are drained with difficulty. The bogs are composed of vegetable matter called *peat*, which serves for fuel. The largest is the *Bog of Allen*, which extends through Kildare, King's County, Meath, and Roscommon. A great portion of the Central Plain consists of red *Bog-land*. Bogs also occur in the hilly districts of Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Wicklow, and other parts.

d. Chief Rivers.—1. In the *North*, Foyle 80 miles, Bann 90 miles, and the Blackwater of Tyrone 50 miles. 2. On the *East*, Lagan 42 miles, Boyne 80 miles, Liffey 70 miles, Slaney 55 miles. 3. On the *South*, Barrow 100 miles, Suir 100 miles, the Blackwater of Cork 90 miles, Lee 50 miles, Bandon 40 miles. 4. On the *West*, the Shannon 224 miles, the largest river in Ireland; Moy in Mayo 40 miles, Erne in Fermanagh 80 miles. Most of the Irish rivers abound with salmon.

e. Lakes or Loughs.—Lough Neagh, S. of Antrim, *ar.* 153 sq. miles, the largest in the British Islands; its shores are low, and its waters noted for their petrifying quality. Lough Erne consists of two lakes, an upper and a lower one; the total *ar.* is 57 sq. miles. Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg, are formed by the Shannon. A smaller Lough Derg lies in Donegal. Loughs Conn and Mask are in Mayo; Corrib (*ar.* 67 sq. miles) in Galway; and the lakes of Killarney in Kerry, consisting of an upper, middle, and lower lake, are noted for their romantic scenery.

127a. The *Climate* of Ireland is mild, and much more moist than that of England; but, in several respects, it is more agreeable, as the summers are not so hot nor the winters so severe.

b. As the Westerly Winds, charged with the vapours of the Atlantic, prevail for about 9 months in the year, the average number of rainy days in the year is considerable, amounting to about 208. The rains, however, are seldom heavy. The annual *rainfall* on the East coast is 29 inches, on the West 47 inches. The constant moisture of the air gives to the country the appearance of freshness and verdure; and hence the poetic name of the *Emerald* or Green isle. Several plants, which require artificial heat in England, flourish here in the open air; but, on the other hand, peaches, grapes, and most of the southern fruits do not ripen without much care.

128.—*Soil, &c.* a. The *Soil* of Ireland, with the exception of the bogs, is generally loam, resting on a substratum of limestone, which, though often shallow, is almost everywhere fertile. The country is in most parts deficient in trees, though formerly there were numerous forests.

b. *Minerals*—are *limestone*, which is abundant nearly everywhere; *granite*, which prevails particularly in the Wicklow and Galway ranges; an inferior kind of *coal*, generally only a few inches in thickness, is found in Kilkenny and several other places; and *peat*, exclusively used by the poor for fuel, occupies above 2,800,000 acres. The other minerals are black marble, iron-ore, copper, lead, zinc, manganese, antimony, alum, roofing slate, clays, building stones, and rock-salt.

c. The *Wild animals* do not materially differ from those of England. Though toads are said to exist in the S. West, and frogs to frequent the pools, yet moles, serpents, and *venomous animals* are unknown, the moist climate being destructive to them.

LESSON 60.—POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—**129.** Ireland is divided into four provinces: 1. *Ulster*; 2. *Leinst.*; 3. *Munster*; 4. *Connaught*; and these are subdivided into 32 counties.

North.—1. *Ulster* contains 9 Counties; namely,

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>County Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>County Towns.</i>
1. Antrim	Belfast	6. Cavan	Cavan
2. Londonderry . . .	Londonderry	7. Monaghan . . .	Monaghan
3. Donegal	Donegal	8. Armagh	Armagh
4. Tyrone	Omagh	9. Down	Downpatrick
5. Fermanagh	Enniskillen		

East.—2. *Leinster* contains 12 Counties; namely,

10. Louth	Dundalk	16. Kildare	Athy
11. Meath	Trim	17. Dublin	DUBLIN
12. West Meath . . .	Mullingar	18. Wicklow	Wicklow
13. Longford	Longford	19. Wexford	Wexford
14. King's County . .	Tullamore	20. Carlow	Carlow
15. Queen's County . .	Maryborough	21. Kilkenny	Kilkenny

South.—3. *Munster* contains 6 Counties; namely,

22. Tipperary	Clonmel	25. Kerry	Tralee
23. Waterford	Waterford	26. Limerick	Limerick
24. Cork	Cork	27. Clare	Ennis

West.—4. *Connaught* contains 5 Counties; namely,

28. Galway	Galway	31. Leitrim	{ Carrick-on-Shannon
29. Mayo	Castlebar	32. Roscommon . . .	Roscommon
30. Sligo	Sligo		

LESSON 61.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—**130a.** *Agriculture, &c.*—The *East* part of the country, from its comparatively greater dryness than the West, is chiefly occupied with *agriculture*; while the middle, western, and southern districts are occupied chiefly in *pasture*.

As a grazing country, indeed, Ireland is probably superior to any other in Europe. Of *domestic animals*, the most important are cattle, pigs, and poultry.

b. The chief agricultural *Products* are oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, flax, and mangold wurzel. Though the mode of farming has considerably improved within the last 30 years, yet the subdivision of the land into small *patches* forms a great retardment to real and settled prosperity. *Pasture* farms are either *grazing* or *dairy*. In the former, large numbers of oxen and sheep are reared, which, with numerous pigs, are principally exported to England. The dairy farms produce butter, which is also largely exported. Numerous goats are reared in the mountainous regions. Probably above three-fourths of the people depend on the produce of the soil.

c. *Manufactures, &c.*—Ireland is not a manufacturing country. The staple manufacture is that of *linen*, of which the annual value is about 7,000,000*l.* The principal towns occupied in this business are Belfast, Newry, Drogheda, and Dublin. *Cotton goods* are manufactured at Belfast, Kildare, Tullamore, &c.; *poplins*, a mixed fabric of silk and wool, at Dublin and Bandon; *lace* at Belfast, Cork, &c.; *woollen goods* at Kilkenny, and Roscommon, and by the cottier farmers in different parts; *gloves* in Limerick, &c.; *paper* in Galway, &c.; *glass* in Dublin, Cork, &c.; *whisky* and *porter* in Dublin and other places.

d. *Commerce.*—The *Imports* comprise tea, coffee, tobacco, sugar, wine, timber, tallow, flax, hemp, Indian-corn, and coal, which last is largely imported from Scotland and England, with cotton, woollen, and hardware goods. The *Exports*, which are chiefly to Great Britain, consist principally of agricultural produce—cattle, pigs, salt-beef and pork, bacon, butter, oats, wheat, barley, flour, oatmeal, and eggs, with linen, copper-ore, &c.

e. *Chief Ports.*—On the *North*, Londonderry. On the *East*, Belfast, Dundalk, Drogheda, Dublin, Wexford. On the *South*, Waterford, Cork. On the *West*, Limerick, Galway, Sligo.

f. *Internal Communications.*—The *Roads* in Ireland are good, except in remote and mountainous districts. There are two principal *Canals*—The Grand Canal, 164 miles, connects Dublin with Ballinasloe, on the Shannon; The Royal Canal, 92 miles, connects Dublin with Longford. Of *Railways*, about 2,000 miles are now open for traffic. *Electric Telegraph* wires have been laid between the chief towns; and a *Submarine Line* connects Ireland with England.

g. *The Fisheries.*—The coasts round Ireland abound with fish, of which the most plentiful kinds are herrings, pilchards, cod, ling, hake, and mackarel. Above 11,000 boats, manned by 50,000 fishermen, are employed in the Fisheries. There are oyster beds on the coast of Clare, and in Loughs Swilly and Carlingford. Fresh water fish abound in the rivers; and Salmon Fisheries are established on the Bann, the Foyle, and other rivers. All these natural advantages, however, are not properly developed by the Irish; even the salt fish consumed in the country is not cured by the natives, but imported from Scotland.

h. *Antiquities.*—Ireland abounds with monuments of former ages. Of these may be mentioned:—1. The *Druidical Circles* of earth or stones, as in the Giant's Ring near Belfast. 2. *Cromlechs*, structures of large stones, supposed to have been *Druidical Altars*, situated near the coast. 3. *Tumuli*, which very frequently occur. 4. *Ogham* or Inscribed stones, probably intended for boundary marks. 5. *Raths* or fortified villages, with subterranean chambers, as on the *Hill of Tara* in Meath. 6. *Round Towers*, erected, it is supposed, in the 9th or 10th century to serve as bellfries and places of defence.

LESSON 62.—SOCIAL CONDITION.—131a. *Government.*—Since the union of the two Kingdoms in 1800, A.D., the two islands have become one Realm, under the name of the *United Kingdom of*

Great Britain and Ireland, and enjoy the same government. The *Laws* also of Ireland differ very little from those of England.

b. Since 1800 Ireland has been represented in the British *House of Lords* by 28 Temporal Peers elected for life, and, till the Session of 1869, by 4 Spiritual Peers; but by an Act then passed, the Irish Bishops were deprived of their seats. In the *House of Commons* Ireland was represented by 100 members from 1800 to the First Reform Act in 1832, when the number was raised to 105; and this has been confirmed by an Act passed in 1867. The *Electoral Franchise* rests with similar classes as those in England.

c. The *Local Government* is vested in the *Viceroy* or *Lord Lieutenant*, assisted by a Chief Secretary and a Privy Council nominated by the crown. The *Judicial* power rests with the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and 12 Circuit Judges. Each county has a Lieutenant and a High Sheriff, assisted by several deputy-lieutenants and magistrates, and a police force appointed by the crown.

In 1849 a Commission for the sale of *Encumbered Estates* was appointed, by which large estates were transferred from bankrupt proprietors to the hands of competent and improving landlords. The amount of Sales effected by this means, from 1849 to 1859 was 25,190,839*l.* and the sum paid to Creditors and Mortgagees was 24,229,027*l.* In 1858 the Encumbered Estates Court was superseded by the *Landed Estates Court*. The amount of Sales effected by this latter court from 1858 to 1862 was 5,940,990*l.* The *Revenue, Army, &c.* are included under England.

132. Religion.—a. There is now (1872) no established church in Ireland. The three leading Religious Denominations are—the Protestant Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, and the Roman Catholic.

b. 1. The *Protestant Episcopalian Church*, which, by an Act passed in 1869 ceased on Jan. 1, 1871, to be the established church, is governed by 2 Archbishops (Armagh, the Primate, and Dublin), and 10 Bishops, and is served by about 1,700 clergy. 2. The *Presbyterian Church* has 37 presbyteries, 598 ministers, and 560 congregations. The Ministers are partly supported by the *Regium Donum* or Royal Gift of £14,000 per annum. These two bodies form by far the most intelligent, industrious, and order-loving portion of the people. 3. The *Roman Catholic Church* is governed by 4 Archbishops (Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam), and 24 Bishops, and has upwards of 2,000 priests. The Roman Catholic priesthood are supported by their own congregations.

c. Each of the Protestant Dioceses includes two or more of the old dioceses. The *Province of Armagh* includes the following dioceses:—1. Armagh, 2. Meath, 3. Derry, 4. Down, 5. Kilmore, 6. Tuam. The *Province of Dublin* includes the following:—1. Dublin, 2. Ossory, 3. Cashel, 4. Cork, 5. Kilaloe, 6. Limerick.

d. By the Census of 1871, the Roman Catholics numbered 4,141,933; the Protestant Episcopalians, 683,295; the Presbyterians, 558,238; other Dissenting bodies, 19,035. Since 1829 Roman Catholics have become eligible to all public offices except that of Lord Lieutenant.

133. Education.—a. The present system of *National Education* for Ireland was established in 1833. It is managed by a board sitting in Dublin, and is maintained by large annual grants allowed by Parliament, in addition to the small fees required of the children. The Education given in the National Schools is strictly confined to the common and most useful branches of *Secular Knowledge*, the religious instruction of the pupils being in every case left to the care of their parents and the clergy of the denominations to which they belong.

b. The National Schools, aided by parliamentary grants, amounted in 1868 to 6,586, and were attended by 967,500 pupils, of whom 479,000 were Roman Catholics, and the remainder Protestants. The *Protestant Church Education Society*, which is a voluntary association, has also many schools in which religious instruction, according to the principles of the Church of England, is steadily imparted. There are two *Universities*, namely *Dublin*, consisting of

Trinity College, founded in 1591, and connected with the Episcopal Church; and *Queen's University*, founded in 1850, which is independent of all religious creeds. It consists of three colleges, one situated at Belfast, a second at Cork, and a third at Galway. Besides these there are 1. *Maynooth College*, founded in 1793, and intended for the Roman Catholic priesthood. This receives an annual grant of £30,000 from parliament. 2. *The Roman Catholic University* in Dublin. 3. *The Royal Belfast Academical Institution*, founded in 1807, and intended for students of all ages, is connected with the University of London. *Royal Schools* also exist at Armagh, Enniskillen, and other towns; and several private, endowed, and public schools connected with different religious bodies are in various parts of the country. So far back as the reign of Henry 8th every clergyman was bound to institute a parochial school; but this judicious act was either most improperly neglected, or by some means frustrated.

c. The *Language* spoken by the lower classes, especially in the central and Western parts, is the *Erse*, a dialect of the Celtic; but the English Language is becoming more and more prevalent among all classes.

d. *Literature*.—Of the most eminent Irish authors, the following may be mentioned—for *Wit*, Swift and Sheridan; for *Eloquence*, Burke, Grattan, and Curran; for *Poetry*, Goldsmith, Moore, and Parnell; for *Divinity*, Usher, Magee, and Trench; for *Speculative Philosophy*, Berkeley; for *Light Literature*, Bailem, Maria Edgeworth, and Charles J. Lever.

134. Race, Customs, and Character.—a. The Irish are descendants of the great *Celtic* family, with a large admixture in the North and East of English and Lowland Scotch emigrants. The Gentry and Middle Classes differ little either in language, dress, manners, or customs from those of the same rank in England, but the lower classes differ in many respects.

b. *Customs*.—Their *Marriages* frequently serve as opportunities for drunken revels. The practice of employing at *Funerals* hired howling women called *Uilates* is very prevalent. A fondness for loud mirth, telling long stories, and Amusements, are striking characteristics in an Irishman. Their *Fairs* are frequently the scenes of disturbance and bloodshed.

c. The *houses of the poor* are mean cabins, built of clay and straw, with an opening through the roof for a chimney. In these miserable hovels, the man, his wife and children, his cows, pigs, geese, and fowls are promiscuously lodged. The *Food* of the poor is principally the potato, with milk and meal in Ulster; with milk in the East and South; but alone in the West; yet, on this fare, the Irish are in general a robust race.

d. The *Irish Character* presents much contrariety; many traits that are amiable, and others that are highly culpable. They are lively and witty, warm-hearted and hospitable, and even many in the lowest ranks are courteous and polite; in the vivacity of their disposition and the gaiety of their manners, they resemble the French more than the English or Scotch. Hardy, daring and heedless of danger, they may be ranked among the finest soldiers in the world. On the other hand, they are foolishly credulous, fond to excess of flattery (of which demagogues avail themselves), easily influenced by sudden impulses, and deficient in that steady industry, frugality, and sensible consideration before action which generally distinguish the English and Scotch. Their brutal love of fighting, and lawless murderous combinations are notorious and disgraceful.

LESSON 63.—DESCRIPTION OF COUNTIES, TOWNS, AND CELEBRATED PLACES.

135.—*Ulster contains 9 Counties.*

1. ANTRIM, cap. Belfast.—*Ar.* 1,190 sq. miles; *pop.* 235,936.

On the *North Coast*, are the Giant's Causeway and the Isle of Rathlin. *Surf.* The coast and the West are mountainous, the Centre is table land. *Mts.*—Trostan, 1,810 ft.; Divis, 1,559 ft. *Lough Neagh* occupies 163 sq. m. *Mins.*—

granite, chalk, with some coal. *Occ.*—manf. of linens, cottons, with agric. and fisheries. *Pars.*—75. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bors. 4.

*Belfast, 174, linens, cottons, lace, iron foundries, seat of one of the Queen's Colleges. | *Carrickfergus, 9, linens, cottons. Antrim, 2. Ballymena, 6. | *Lisburn, 7, linen.

2. LONDONDERRY or Derry, cap. Londonderry.—*Ar.* 810 sq. miles; *pop.* 148,690.

Surf.—is mountainous in the South and Centre; elsewhere level. *Mts.*—White Mountain, 1,996 ft. *Clms.*—mild. *Mins.*—granite, sandstone, chalk, limestone, slate. *Occ.*—manf. of linen, and agric. *Pars.*—31. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bors. 2,

*Londonderry, 25, a river port, manf. of linen, &c., cel. for its heroic defence, under Rev. G. Walker, against the forces of James 2nd in 1689. | *Coleraine, 5, seaport, paper mills, tanneries, fisheries.

3. DONEGAL, cap. Lifford.—*Ar.* 1,865 sq. miles; *pop.* 217,992.

Surf.—mountainous with much bog and moorland, except on the East, which is level. *Mts.*—Errigal, 2,462 ft.; Glendowan, 1,770 ft.; Slieve League, 1,996 ft. On the coast are numerous islands of which the chief are *Tory* and *Aran*. Numerous *Lakes* lie within the glens of the mts. In Lough Derg is an island called *St. Patrick's Purgatory*, to which pilgrims resort. *Mins.*—mica-slate, granite, limestone, marble, porcelain-clay, copper, &c. *Occ.*—past. on the moorlands; agric. and linen manf. on the plains; fisheries on the coast. *Pars.*—61. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 1.

Lifford, 4. | Ballyshannon, 3. | Donegal, 1.

4. TYRONE, cap. Omagh.—*Ar.* 1,260 sq. miles; *pop.* 215,668.

Surf.—mountainous on the N. and S., level in the centre. *Mts.*—Sawell, 2,236 ft.; Mullaghclogher, 2,085 ft. *Clms.*—healthy, though moist. *Mins.*—limestone, old red sandstone, coal, slate, &c. *Occ.*—agric., with linen manf. *Pars.*—35. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 1.

*Dungannon, 3; nr. are collieries. | Clogher, a decayed episcopal city with a cathed. Omagh, 3. Strabane, 4.

5. FERMANAGH, cap. Enniskillen.—*Ar.* 714 sq. miles; *pop.* 92,688.

Surf.—much varied with hill and plain. *Mts.*—Culcagh, 2,188 ft. *Mins.*—limestone, sandstone, building stone. *Occ.*—agric. and dairy farm. *Pars.*—18. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 1.

*Enniskillen, 5, linens, cutlery; cel. for its brave defence against the forces of James 2nd in 1689.

6. CAVAN, cap. Cavan.—*Ar.* 746 sq. miles; *pop.* 140,555.

Surf.—mountainous on the borders, elsewhere open, and containing much bog. *Mins.*—clay, slate, yellow sandstone, iron, coal, lead, manganese, marl, potter's clay. *Occ.*—agric., with manf. of linens. *Pars.*—36. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2.

Cavan, 3. | Cootehill, 2.

7. MONAGHAN, cap. Monaghan.—*Ar.* 499 sq. miles; *pop.* 112,785.

Surf.—undulating, interspersed with bogs and small lakes. *Clms.*—moist. *Mins.*—limestone, slate, clay-slate, freestone. *Occ.*—agric., pastur., and flax. *Pars.*—19. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2.

Monaghan, 3, linen. | Clones, 2. | Carrickmacross, 2.

8. ARMAGH, cap. Armagh.—*Ar.* 513 sq. miles; *pop.* 171,355.

Surf.—mountainous on the S. W., elsewhere flat or undulating. *Mts.*—Slieve Gullion, 1,893 ft. *Mins.*—clay-slate, limestone, new red sandstone,

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granite. *Occ.*—agric., manf. of linen. *Pars.*—28. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, City 1.

**Armagh*, 7, archiepiscopal see of all Ireland, with a Protestant cathedral on the site of one built by St. Patrick; also with a Roman Catholic cathed.

Armagh was early cel. as a seat of learning.

Lurgan, 7, linens.

Portadown, 5, linens.

9. Down, cap. Downpatrick.—*Ar.* 957 sq. miles; *pop.* 277,775.

Surf.—hilly. *Mts.*—Mourne, cf. ht. Slieve Donard, 2,796 ft. *Clim.*—cold but healthy. *Mins.*—clay-slate, granite, red sandstone, limestone, lead and copper. *Occ.*—agric. bleaching, manf. of linens, fisheries. *Pars.*—70. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bors. 2.

**Downpatrick*, 3, linens, leather, soap, &c.
**Newry*, 12, a river port, linen, corn, butter, &c.
Dromore, 2, an episcopal city, with a

cathed.

Donaghadee, 2, a seaport.

Newtown-Ards, 9, damasks, muslins.

LESSON 64.—136.—*Leinster contains 12 Counties.*

10. LOUTH, cap. Dundalk.—*Ar.* 315 sq. miles; *pop.* 69,809.

Surf.—The North part consists of the peninsula of Carlingford, which is mountainous, the rest is undulating. *Mins.*—clay-slate, limestone, greenstone. *Occ.*—agric., fisheries, and linen manf. *Pars.*—61. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bors. 2.

**Dundalk*, 10, a seaport, breweries, once the resid. of Edw. Bruce.

**Droghèda* (or Tredagh), 14, a seaport, linens, cottons.

Ardee, 2.

Louth, once the county tn., now much decayed.

Cel. Sites.—1. About 2 m. W. of *Droghèda*, an obelisk marks the site where William 3rd gained a signal vict. over James 2nd on July 1st, 1690, known as the BATTLE OF THE BOYNE. 2. At *Dundalk*, Edward Bruce, brother of king Robert Bruce, was crowned, but soon afterwards, in 1315, was killed in battle. 3. *Ardee*, in early Irish History, was the frontier town between the English Pale and Irish territory.

11. MEATH, cap. Trim.—*Ar.* 906 sq. miles; *pop.* 94,480.

Surf.—slightly undulating; cf. *Riv.*, the Boyne. *Clim.*—cold and dry. *Mins.*—limestone, marl, shale. *Occ.*—agric. and past. *Pars.*—147. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2.

Trim, 2, Navan, 3.

Kells, 3, once a bishop's see.

Cel. Site.—At the HILL OF TARA, 8 m. E. of Trim, it is said that the kings, clergy, and bards of Ireland, assembled every 3rd year, up to the close of the 6th cent. to settle the affairs of the country. In later times, it has served as a rendezvous for warlike assemblies.

12. WEST-MEATH, cap. Mullingar.—*Ar.* 709 sq. miles; *pop.* 78,416.

Surf.—undulating, with many lakes and bogs. *Clim.*—mild and healthy. *Mins.*—limestone and black shale. *Occ.*—grazing and agric. *Pars.* 63. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 1.

Mullingar, 5, a large market.

**Athlone*, 5, with a cel. cas. and military station.

13. LONGFORD, cap. Longford.—*Ar.* 421 sq. miles; *pop.* 64,408.

Surf.—undulating on the West, elsewhere mostly flat and often boggy. *Clim.*—moist. *Mins.*—limestone, clay-slate, ironstone, and some coal. *Occ.*—grazing, dairy farming, and agric. *Pars.*—23. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2.

Longford, 4.

Edgeworthstown, 1, the resid. of the Edge-

worth fam., well known for their exertions in the cause of education.

14. KING'S COUNTY, cap. Tullamore.—*Ar.* 772 sq. miles; *pop.* 75,781.

Surf.—flat, except in the South; the bog of Allen lies on the East. *Clim.*—

drier than in most Irish Counties. *Mins.*—limestone, greenstone, clay-slate. *Occ.*—grazing, with some agric. *Pars.*—32. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 1.

Tullamore, 4. | the resid. of the Earl of Rosse, the
Parsonstown, or Birr, 5; nr. is Birr Cas. | astronomer.

15. QUEEN'S COUNTY, cap. Maryborough.—*Ar.* 664 sq. miles; *pop.* 77,071.

Surf.—On the West are the Slieve-Bloom Mts., 1,691 ft., the centre is flat; on the East are the Dysart Hills and much bog land. *Mins.*—limestone, sandstone, coal, iron, manganese, marl, fuller's earth. *Occ.*—agric., dairy farming, and manf. of woollens and cottons. *Pars.*—58. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 1.

Maryborough, 2, so called from Queen | *Portarlington, 2.
Mary.

16. KILDARE, cap. Athy.—*Ar.* 654 sq. miles; *pop.* 84,198.

Surf.—elevated about 250 ft. above sea level, generally level, with much bog; on the East are the Dysart Hills and much bog land. *Mins.*—limestone, sandstone, coal, iron, manganese, marl, fuller's earth. *Occ.*—agric., dairy farming, and manf. of cottons, woollens, and paper. *Pars.*—116. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2.

Athy, 4, trade in corn. | priests.
Maynooth, 2, with a Rom. Cath. College | Kildare, 1, with a Prot. cathed.
for the training of Roman Catholic

17. DUBLIN, cap. Dublin.—*Ar.* 354 sq. miles; *pop.* 159,903.

Surf.—mostly level or undulating; on the N. is the peninsula called the 'Hill of Howth'; on the S. is Mt. Kippure, 2,473 ft. *Clim.*—temperate. *Rainfall*—24 in. *Mins.*—limestone, granite, clay-slate. *Occ.*—agric., market gardens, dairy farms, and manf. in Dublin. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Dublin city 2, University 2.

Dublin, 245, the cap. of Ireland, an archi- | scientific institutions, the Cas. or Vice-
episcopal see, with many splendid | Regal Resid., with many churches,
buildings, two Prot. cathedrals (Christ | chapels, distilleries, and breweries, &c.
Church and St. Patrick's), a Rom. Cath. | Kingston, 11, the port of Dublin.
cathed., a Prot. university styled | Blackrock, 2, a bathing resort.
Trinity Col., with many literary and | Bray, 4, woollens.

18. WICKLOW, cap. Wicklow.—*Ar.* 781 sq. miles; *pop.* 78,509.

Surf.—The Coast is precipitous; the interior is mountainous, with numerous picturesque glens, and waterfalls, and some bog. *Mts.*—Lugnaquilla, 3,089 ft.; Table, 2,302 ft.; Douce, 2,384 ft.; Sugar-Loaf, 1,651 ft. *Glens.*—Glen-Imale, Glen-maire, Avon-more, *Glen-da-lough*, which latter was once an episcopal see, and now contains the ruins of the Seven Churches. *Mins.*—granite, clay-slate, quartz, copper, lead, iron, zinc, tin, &c. *Occ.*—dairy farming on the high lands, agric. on the level, with lead and copper mining. *Pars.*—59. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2.

Wicklow, 3, a seaport, with ruins of an | the insurgents in 1798 were def. by
anc. cas. | Gen. Needham.
Arlow, 4, seaport, with fisheries; here

19. WEXFORD, cap. Wexford.—*Ar.* 901 sq. miles; *pop.* 182,506.

On the Coast, 7 m. off Carnsore Point is *Tuskar-Rock* on which is a light-house. *Surf.*—is mountainous on the N. and N. W., elsewhere it is moderately elevated. *Mts.*—Black-Stairs Chain, 2,411 ft. Mt. Leinster, 2,604 ft. *Clim.*—temperate. *Mins.*—clay-slate, granite, limestone. *Occ.*—agric. and dairy farming. *Pars.*—144. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bors. 2.

*Wexford, 12, seaport, ship building, grt. | *New Ross, 6, a river port.
export trade. | Enniscorthy, 5.

Isl. Sites.—1. At *Vinegar Hill*, nr. Enniscorthy, the rebels were signally def. on June 21, 1798. 2. Wexford was the first town acquired by the English under Fitz-Stephen in 1170; it was at that time occ. by the Danes.

20. CARLOW, cap. Carlow.—*Ar.* 346 sq. miles; *pop.* 51,472.

Surf.—undulating, except in the South, with some bog. *Mins.*—granite and limestone. *Occ.*—agric. dairy farming, and malting. *Pars.*—47. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 1.

**Carlow*, 8, corn, bacon, &c.; its cas. has been the scene of many histor. events. | *OM Leighlin*, a decayed tn., an episcop. see, now united to *Ossory*.

21. KILKENNY, cap. Kilkenny.—*Ar.* 796 sq. miles; *pop.* 96,638.

Surf.—undulating, hilly on the N. and S. *Mts.*—Castlecomer Hills, 1,027 ft.; Mt. Brandon, 1,696 ft. *Clim.*—drier than that of several of the counties. *Mins.*—limestone, anthracite coal, granite, iron, black marble. *Occ.*—agric. on the lower grounds, past. on the higher. *Pars.*—143. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 1.

**Kilkenny*, 12 (mostly Rom. Cath.), a cathed., breweries, distilleries. | *Kells*, with ruins of an abbey.

At *Kilkenny* several Irish parliaments have been held; at one, held in 1367, the anc. Irish Code, called the *Brehon Law*, was abolished, though it continued practically in operation till the time of James 1st.

LESSON 65.—137.—Munster contains 6 Counties.**22. TIPPERARY** is divided into 2 Ridings, North and South, *cap.* Clonmel.—*Ar.* 1,659 sq. miles; *pop.* 212,234.

Surf.—The central part is undulating, the Northern and Southern are hilly. *Mts.*—Arra, 1,558 ft.; Silver Mine, 2,265 ft.; Galty, 3,008 ft.; and Knockmelle-down, 2,598 ft. *Clim.*—healthy. *Mins.*—limestone, clay-slate, lead, and coal. *Occ.*—agric., dairy farms, and manf. of woollens. *Pars.*—193. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bors. 2.

**Clonmel*, 11, grt. market.
Carrick-on-Suir, 5, corn.
Cashel, 3, a bishop's see.

Thurles, 4.
Nenagh, 6.
Tipperary, 5, the former county tn.

23. WATERFORD, cap. Waterford.—*Ar.* 721 sq. miles; *pop.* 99,488.

Surf.—mountainous on the N. and West; undulating on the S. and East. *Mts.*—Cammeragh, 2,469 ft. *Clim.*—moist. *Mins.*—clay-slate, old red sandstone, iron, lead, marble, potter's clay. *Occ.*—dairy-farming and agric., with manf. of cotton and silk. *Pars.*—82. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bors. 3.

**Waterford*, 23, seaport, see of a bishop, has a cathed., great trade with Bristol in dairy prod. and live stock, breweries, foundries, has been the scene of many histor. events.

**Dungarvon*, 5, seaport, fisheries, a bathing place.
Lismore, 2, hpl. of Boyle, the philos. and Congreve, the poet; is a bishop's see united with *Waterford*.

24. CORK is divided into 2 Ridings, East and West, *cap.* Cork.—*Ar.* of both Ridings, 2,885 sq. miles; *pop.* 437,664.

Surf.—mountainous on the West, elsewhere undulating, with much bog and moorland. *Mts.*—Hungry Hill, 2,249 ft., Nagles, and Boggra. *Clim.*—moist but healthy. *Mins.*—clay-slate, old red sandstone, limestone, coal, iron, copper, lead, and manganese. *Occ.*—agric., past., ship-building, and manf. of woollens. *Pars.*—251. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bors. 6.

**Cork*, 78 (five-sixths of the pop. are Rom. Cath.), a seaport, seat of one of the Queen's Colls., large export trade, ship-building, manf. of linsens, woollens, paper, &c.
Fermoy, 8. **Bandon*, 6.
Kinsale, 4, seaport, grt. fishing station,

scene of many historic events.
 **Mallow*, 3, with mineral springs.
 **Youghal*, 6, a seaport, salmon fishing; long the resid. of Sir Walter Raleigh.
Queenstown, 8, the port of Cork.
Middleton, 3, in Cork Harbour.
Cloyne, 1, formerly a bishop's see.

The county of *Cork*, before 1172, formed a separate kingdom under the *MacCarthy*s, and near *Cork city* are the ruins of *Blarney Castle*, built by a *MacCarthy* in 1449.

25. KERRY, cap. Tralee.—*Ar.* 1,853 sq. miles; *pop.* 196,014.

On the *Coast* are several islands, of which the chief are *Valencia* (formerly occ. by the Spaniards till the time of Cromwell), and the *Blaskets*. *Surf.*—exceedingly diversified with mountain, glen, lake, and bog land. *Mts.*—Macgillcuddy's Reeks, 3,414 ft.; Caher, 3,200 ft.; Brandon, 3,127 ft., and Mangerton, 2,756 ft. The *Lakes of Killarney*, celebrated for their romantic scenery, attract numerous visitors every year. *Clim.*—mild, except on the sea-coast, which is subject to heavy rains. *Mins.*—clay-slate, limestone, coal, iron, lead, and copper. *Occ.*—dairy-farming, agric. and fisheries. *Pars.*—83. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 1.

**Tralee*, 10, a seaport; nr. is a much frequented spa.
Dingle, 2, a seaport.

Ardfert, now a vil., once a bishop's see.
 Killarney, 5, one mile from the lower Lake of Killarney.

26. LIMERICK, cap. Limerick.—*Ar.* 1,064 sq. miles; *pop.* 151,485.

Surf.—mountainous on the borders of the E., S., and West, with moor and bog land; in the centre it is undulating. *Mts.*—Slieve Phelim, Silver Mine, and Galty. *Riv.*—the Shannon. *Clim.*—mild but moist. *Mins.*—limestone, clay-slate, old red sandstone, coal, marble. *Occ.*—dairy and stock farming, agric. and shipping. *Pars.*—125. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 2.

**Limerick*, 39 (most of the pop. are Rom. Cath.), a river port on the Shannon, a bishop's see, manf. of woollens, linens, cotton, paper, &c. It was a royal seat of the kings of Thomond, bef. the

conquest. At the Revolution in 1688, it declared for James 2nd; was unsuccessfully besieged by William 3rd in 1690, but capitulated in 1691 to Gen. Ginkel.

27. CLARE, cap. Ennis.—*Ar.* 1,294 sq. miles; *pop.* 147,994.

Surf.—mostly hilly, with some level tracts. *Clim.*—though exposed to violent gales from the Atlantic, is healthy. *Mins.*—limestone, clay-slate, coal, iron, lead, copper, marble, and flagstone. *Occ.*—pastur., agric., manf. of linen, and fisheries. *Pars.*—80. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 1.

**Ennis*, 7.
Kilrush, 4, seaport.
Killaloe, 1, a bishop's see, with a cathed.; nr. is *Kimcorra*, a vil., once the resid.

of King Brian Boromh.
 Clare, now a vil., was once the county tn., the old cas. is now a barrack.

138.—Connaught contains 5 Counties.**28. GALWAY** is divided into 2 Ridings, East and West, *cap.* Galway.—Total *ar.* 2,447 sq. miles; *pop.* 235,073.

The *Coast* is much indented; near it are the isles of *Arran*, &c. The *Surf.* of the county on the West includes Lakes Corrib and Mask, the mountainous region of *Connemara*, and the district called '*Joyce Country*.' On the E. of Lake Corrib, the surf. is either flat or undulating, with much bog; the South is hilly. *Mts.*—Twelve Pins, Mamturk, and Slieve Boughta. *Clim.*—mild and damp. *Mins.*—limestone, sandstone, granite, clay-slate, copper, lead, marble, and iron. *Occ.*—chiefly grazing, with some agric., manf. of coarse woollens, and fisheries. *Pars.*—120. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 2.

**Galway*, 13, a seaport, seat of one of the Queen's Coils, has barracks, breweries, manf. of paper, &c. The old part of the town bears strong resemb. to a Spanish town, evidencing its early intercourse with Spain.

Tuam, 4, an episcopal see.
 Clonfert, now a vil., formerly a bishop's see.
 Ballinasloe, 3, grt. ann. cattle fair.
 Atherry, an auc. but decayed tn.

Col. Site.—At *Aghrim*, 4 m. from Ballinasloe, Gen. Ginkell gained a vict. over the forces of James 2nd in 1691.

29. MAYO, cap. Castlebar.—*Ar.* 2,131 sq. miles; *pop.* 245,558.

The *Coast* is much indented; near are the islands of *Achill*, *Clare*, and some others. *Surf.*—on the N. W. is the peninsula called '*The Mullet*;' of the interior, part is mountainous and part undulating, with moor and bog land. *Mts.*—Nephin Beg and Croagh Patrick. *Clim.*—moist. *Mins.*—limestone, granite, slate, red sandstone, marble, iron, manganese. *Occ.*—chiefly past.,

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with agric., manf. of linen, and salmon and herring fisheries. *Pars.*—68. *Mems. to Parl.* Co. 2.

Castlebar, 3, manf. of coarse linens.
Westport, 3, seaport, manf. of linen.
Ballina, 5, a river port, with salmon

fisheries.
Killala, a small seaport, a bishop's see, now united to Tuam.

30. SLIGO, *cap.* Sligo.—*Ar.* 721 sq. miles; *pop.* 115,311.

Surf.—greatly diversified mountains and bogs being intermixed with level tracts. *Mts.*—Ox Mts. and Truskmore. *Clim.*—subject to frequent rain, but healthy. *Mins.*—limestone, granite, red sandstone, iron, and copper. *Occ.*—past., with agric. and fisheries. *Pars.*—41. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2, Bor. 1.

**Sligo*, 10, seaport, fishing station.

31. LEITRIM, *cap.* Carrick-on-Shannon.—*Ar.* 613 sq. miles; *pop.* 95,342.

Surf.—on the N. it is mountainous with some bog; in the centre is Lough Allen; S. of this the surf. is undulating. *Clim.*—raw and damp in the N.; in the S. more genial. *Mins.*—millstone-grit, iron, lead, copper, limestone, &c. *Occ.*—grazing, agric., and manf. of coarse linens and woollens. *Pars.*—17. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2.

Carrick-on-Shannon, 1, is only a small place.

32. ROSCOMMON, *cap.* Roscommon.—*Ar.* 950 sq. miles; *pop.* 141,246.

Surf.—mountainous on the N.; undulating on the E. with much bog-land. *Clim.*—cold and moist. *Mins.*—limestone, sandstone, iron, potter's-clay, and some coal. *Occ.*—chiefly grazing, with some agric. *Pars.*—58. *Mems. to Parl.*—Co. 2.

Roscommon, 2; nr. are the ruins of an abbey built by O'Connor, prince of Connaught. *Elphin*, 1, a bishop's see, now annexed to Kilmore and Ardagh.

LESSON 66.—139.—HISTORY.

a. THE EARLY PERIOD.—The Irish belong to the Gaëlic division of the Celtic family, and are supposed to have emigrated before Cæsar's time, chiefly from Britain, partly from Gallia Celtica, and probably in part from the Celtic part of Spain. When Britain was invaded by the Romans, Ireland was called *Ierne* or *Iverne*, or *Hibernia*, and was occupied by the *Iceni*, *Brigantes*, and *Coriandi* on the South; by the *Eblani*, *Cauci*, *Menapii*, and other tribes on the East and North. As the inhabitants were even more barbarous than those of Britain, the Romans never attempted the conquest of the island.

About 350 A.D. the *Scotti*, ancestors of the modern Scotch Highlanders, who then occupied the Northern and Eastern parts of Ireland, emigrated either wholly or in great numbers to the Western shores of Caledonia, and gradually extended their influence, so as to give their own name to the land of their adoption.

About 433 A.D. Christianity was introduced into Ireland by *St. Patrick* (whose original name was *Maur*), a native, it is said, of Bonaven Tabernæ, supposed to be *Kilpatrick*, at the mouth of the Clyde in Scotland. St. Patrick founded a church and school at Armagh, and others in other places. The idea, however, of his having converted the savage tribes of all Ireland is simply preposterous.

Ireland was early divided into five petty Kingdoms; namely, 1. *Meath*, the smallest, but nominally the chief; 2. *Leinster*; 3. *Munster*; 4. *Connaught*; and 5. *Ulster*. Besides these, there were many chieftains or heads of *Septs*, who were nearly independent. These kings and chiefs were generally at war with each other; the submission to the king was only so long as he had power to enforce his claim. The people were divided into clans or *septs*; among whom the common people were mere slaves, under the control and at the mercy of their chiefs. The Succession to a kingdom or chieftainship was determined not by primogeniture, but by a law called *TANISTRY*; that is, a tenure of land or sovereignty, by which the occupier had only a *life interest*, and to this he was admitted by *election*. The successors were generally elected from the family or kindred of the reigning prince or chieftain during his lifetime. This practice

led to perpetual contentions. The *Laws* called *BREHON* were such as might be expected from a barbarous people, and were administered in the open air by hereditary judges called *Brehms*. By these laws the most atrocious crimes might be compounded for by an *eric* or fine; and, as in all cases, the greater part of the fine went to the chief, he would thus not be anxious to stop the source of his gains.

About 795 A.D. the Danes invaded Ireland, and became masters of a considerable part of the Eastern and Southern coasts, on which they either built or occupied several towns, particularly Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, and Cork. The preceding is a sketch of the condition of Ireland as it existed before the English Invasion.

b. **THE ENGLISH PERIOD.**—In 1168, Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, having been driven from his throne on account of an act of violence and general oppression, took refuge in England and solicited the aid of Henry 2nd, who permitted, on condition of allegiance to himself, Earl Strongbow and Robert Fitz-Stephen to raise forces in order to restore the fugitive to his throne. By their aid Mac Murrough was reinstated. Shortly after, in 1171, Henry himself with a large force landed at Waterford, and claimed and received both from Mac Murrough and from other native princes, their submission, and promised allegiance to him as Lord Paramount. Having settled the government, Henry apportioned large districts to his Norman followers, and appointed his son John the *Lord-Deputy*. In 1210, in the reign of John, *English Laws and Customs* were partially introduced into that part of the country directly subject to English Rule, called 'THE PALE.' This comprised *Leinster, Munster*, and part of *Ulster*, which were then divided into 12 *Counties*, namely, Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Ulster or Louth, Catherlow or Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Kerry, and Tipperary. Meath was subsequently subdivided into the present Meath, Westmeath, Longford, Cavan, and King's County. The native princes of Connaught, Ulster, and part of the midland districts, not only continued to exercise sovereign authority in their own districts, but frequently made inroads into the English territory. This, of course, provoked reprisals. To add to the miseries occasioned by this disturbed state, the country was invaded in 1315, by the Scotch under Edward, brother of King Robert Bruce. He was however ultimately defeated and slain near Dundalk in 1318.

c. In 1327, Edward 3rd succeeded his father, and endeavoured to conciliate the Irish, by permitting burgesses to sit along with the nobles in their Parliament. The conduct, however, of the subject chiefs, even within the Pale was so violent, that Edward was ultimately compelled, about 1365, to pass some stringent Laws to restrain them. These are known as THE STATUTE OF KILKENNY. His successor Richard 2nd twice visited Ireland with a large force, in 1394 and 1399, on which occasions he received the submission not only of the chiefs within the Pale, but beyond it. During the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, Ireland was the scene of contention and misery. The English Pale was invaded and ravaged, and the sufferers in revenge made incursions into the neighbouring districts; while the great feudal barons were factious and turbulent. At length, in the reign of Henry 7th, SIR EDWARD POYNING (a man of energy and talent) was made Lord-Deputy. Poyning procured an act to be passed in the parliament assembled at Drogheda in 1495, that no parliament should in future be held in Ireland without Licence from the King of England, and that no Bill should be submitted to its consideration without having been previously approved of by the English Government. This restricted the power of the Irish Parliament to the mere acceptance or rejection of bills approved by the English government. The measure, however, appeared at that time necessary, as these parliaments had frequently been the mere instruments of the faction that happened to be in the ascendant at the time, so that their enactments were frequently conflicting and productive of disturbances.

d. Early in the reign of Henry 8th, a Rebellion arose in consequence of the feuds existing between the rival families of Fitz Gerald, Earl of Kildare, then Lord Lieutenant, and Butler, Earl of Ormond. This was crushed in 1534. In 1542, Henry assumed the title of King instead of Lord of Ireland. The Reformed Religion was embraced by the English settlers in the reign of Edward 6th about 1548. In the reign of Elizabeth a rebellion broke out in 1579, instigated by Philip of Spain and the popish party, headed by the Earl of Desmond. Another broke out in 1594, headed by O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, who was owner of nearly all Ulster. Both these were suppressed, and the estates of the rebels confiscated.

e. About 1612, JAMES 1st resolved upon colonising the waste districts of Ireland, and allotting the land in portions of 2,000, 1,500, and 1,000 acres. Each possessor was required to build on the estate a substantial house and improve the land. In some cases, Irish chieftains were allowed to possess on these terms, and to have Irish tenants, on condition that these latter should abandon their wandering and predatory habits, and dwell together in peaceful and industrious pursuits. Hundreds of English and Scotch mechanics with their families, and all necessary appliances for their several trades, were then sent to Ulster and other parts. Churches were endowed and schools established in the various districts. Afterwards, James, to complete his benevolent design, declared *all the people in Ireland equally his subjects*, abolished the whole of the *Brehon Laws*, and substituted for them those of England; completed the division of the country into Counties, appointing Sheriffs over each; and stationed a small army in Ireland at the expense of England to avoid levying contributions on the people. Regular Circuits for the administration of justice were formed, and Charters of Incorporation were bestowed upon the larger towns. For the first time members were returned to Parliament *from all parts of Ireland*, the number of whom was ultimately fixed at 300. The good effects of these wise regulations soon began to appear in the spreading Prosperity of the Island.

f. A turbulent chieftain, however, named *O'Dogherty*, along with others, enraged at the abolition of the *Brehon Laws*, which made murder and other crimes purchasable as any manufactured luxury, and hating the very beneficence of English Rule, stirred up a rebellion. This was soon crushed, and Dogherty himself killed by a random shot. The substitution, however, of the English for the Brehon Laws (not only with regard to *criminal cases*, but with relation to the *distribution of property*), and the patronage of the Protestant Religion by the State (though the Roman Catholics had perfect freedom of conscience) were considered as grievances by the old Irish, which needed only a daring leader and a fitting opportunity to plunge the now prosperous country into the horrors of a civil war. Unfortunately, such leaders were at hand in Roger Moore, Sir Phelim O'Neill and others, who, availing themselves of the disagreement existing between the English parliament and Charles 1st, secretly plotted a horrible and formidable Conspiracy for regaining Irish Independence and re-establishing the Romish Religion. The Insurrection broke out in 1641, when the most atrocious cruelties were committed on the innocent Protestants. Thousands were butchered by the infuriated rebels, and thousands perished from famine. Dublin, Belfast, and a few other places alone escaped the general massacre. The country continued to be a prey to civil war till 1649, when Cromwell appeared with a well disciplined army, took Drogheda by storm, which he delivered up to military execution, and, by his vigorous though severe measures, quickly reduced the whole country to submission. The Confiscations that followed were so extensive that nearly four-fifths of the soil were transferred to new proprietors. After this tremendous visitation, Ireland continued tranquil and prosperous till the events connected with the Revolution again made it the theatre of sanguinary contests.

g. In 1688 JAMES 2nd, after his flight from England, landed with some French troops in Ireland, where he was well received. He laid siege to DERRY, from which he was nobly repulsed by the distinguished bravery of the *Rev. George Walker*; he was also successfully repulsed from Enniskillen. At length, on the 1st of July, 1690, the BATTLE OF THE BOYNE was gained by William 3rd; and, on the 12th of July, 1691, Gen. Ginkell, afterwards Earl of Athlone, defeated the combined Irish and French forces commanded by St. Ruth. After this, James escaped from Ireland, and the Irish forces retreated to Limerick. On the capitulation of Limerick, Oct. 3, 1691, many of the Irish soldiers enlisted into the service of France. The capitulation of Limerick was followed by extensive confiscations and the enactment of penal restrictions against the Roman Catholics. The rigour, however, of the penal laws was modified in the reign of George 3rd, in 1778.

h. In 1782, when England was involved in a contest with her revolted Colonies, the Irish took advantage to demand that their Parliament should be independent of the English Council, which under the emergency was conceded. In May 1798, the IRISH REBELLION broke out, aided by the French Republicans; but General Lake, who had been appointed over the English forces in Ireland, eventually crushed it in the memorable conflict at *Vinegar Hill* in 1799. 'At length,' to quote the words of Mr. Macculloch, in his *Geographical Dictionary*, 'the British Government wisely determined to effect a LEGISLATIVE UNION

between Great Britain and Ireland, and to suppress the separate Legislature of the latter. This measure, notwithstanding a strenuous opposition, was happily carried, and took effect from Jan. 1, 1800.' 'Its maintenance should be regarded as a *fundamental principle of policy*, and every effort should be made to remove all just grounds of complaint on the part of the Irish people.'

i. SINCE THE UNION the following *Beneficial Measures* have been passed for the amelioration of Ireland. The *Roman Catholic Emancipation Act* passed in 1829, by which Romanists became eligible to any office under government, except those of Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor, though the latter has since been conceded. In 1832 the *Irish Reform Bill* was passed; and, in 1838, the *Poor Law Bill*. In 1845 the *Irish National Education Society* was incorporated; and, on the failure of the Potato Crop throughout Ireland, grants amounting to 10,000,000*l.* were voted by the imperial Parliament for the relief of the sufferers. In Sept. 1848 the *Encumbered Estate Act* passed.

j. The following are a few of the *Disturbances* which have occurred since the Union, occasioned by mischievous and interested Demagogues for their own selfish ends. In 1843 a *Repeal Movement* was agitated by O'Connell and others, for which they were tried and convicted. In 1848 an Insurrection of the populace took place, which was quickly suppressed, and the principal instigators convicted and transported. In 1866, in consequence of an extensive conspiracy formed by a party called *Fenians*, the *Habeas Corpus Act* was suspended, and many of the leaders tried and imprisoned.

LESSON 67.—AN EXPLANATION OF BRITISH GEOGRAPHICAL ETYMOLOGIES.

140.—Prefixes explained.

Ab-, aber (Fr. *havre*), the opening or mouth of a river; as, *Aber-deen*.

Ald, old; as, *Ald-borough*.

Alb-, alp, high, white; as, *Alb-ion*.

Ar, ard, aird (Lat. *ardūus*), high, height; as, *Ar-ran*.

Bal, ball, a village, township; as, *Bal-moral*.

Beau, bel (Lat. *bellus*), fine, pleasant; as, *Beau-fort*, *Bel-voir*.

Ben, bein, pen; a hill; as, *Ben-ledi*, *Pent-lands*.

Blair, a plain clear of woods; as, *Blair-Athol*.

Brae, bre, highland, a hill; as, *Braemar*, *Bre-chin*.

Caer, car (Lat. *castrum*), fort, a fortified town; as, *Caer-leon* in Monmouthshire; *Car-diff*.

Cairn, a heap of stones, a mountain; as, *Cairn-gorm*.

Carse, a Celtic term denoting several contiguous valleys under cultivation; as, the *Carse* of Gowrie in Perth.

Craig, Carrick, a craggy hill; as, *Craig-nethan*.

Dum, dun, don (Lat. *dumus*), a place abounding with briars, a town near; as, *Dum-barton*.

Eccles, eglis (Lat. *ecclesia*), a church; as, *Eccles-hall*.

Ennis, inis, inch, inish, an island; as, *Inch-keith*.

Glen, the narrow valley of a river; as, *Glen-garry* in Perth.

Holy, sacred; as, *Holy-head*.

Inver, inner, mouth of a river; as, *Inver-esk*.

Kil, cill, (Lat. *cella*), a cell, chapel; as, *Kil-dare*.

Kin, ken, a cape, headland; as, *Kin-ross*.

Kirk, a church, church-town; as, *Kirk-wall*.

Llan (Brit.), a church, church-town; as, *Llan-daff*.

Mont, monte (Lat. *mons*), a mountain; as, *Mont-gomery*.

Rath, ruth, a fortified place; as, *Ruth-ven*.

Slieve, a hill; as, *Slieve-bloom*.

Strath, a broad valley; as, *Strath-more*.

141.—Postfixes explained.

Avon, water, there are several *avons*.

Battle, bottle, bole (a corrupt. of *botel*, *botle*), a dwelling-place; as, *New-bottle*.

Berg, bury, burgh, burg, borough, &c., a hill, fortified place, or corporate town; as, *Scar-borough*, *Canter-bury*.

Bie, bigh, by, a station, village; as, *Der-by*, *Kirk-by*.

Bourn, burn, a brook, rivulet; as, *Bannock-burn*.

Bridge (a pre. and postfix) a passage over a river; as, *Bridge-north*, *Stour-bridge*.

Brook, broke, brock, brocken, beck, a small stream; as, *Coln-brook*.

Caster, chester (Lat. *castrum*), an encampment, or fortified town; as, *Chester*, *Lan-caster*.

Coln (Lat. *colōnia*), a colony; as, *Lin-coln*.

Dale, a valley, meadow (pre. and postfix); as, *Clydes-dale*, *Dal-keith*.

Ea, ey, ay, &c., an isle; as, *Orkn-ey*, *Angles-ea*.

Feld, fell, a mountain; as, *Cross-fell*, *Sca-fell*.

Field, a field or plain; as, *Sheffield*.

Ford, the shallow of a river; as, *Ox-ford*.

Gale, an entrance; as, *Kirk-gale*.

Ham, home, a town or village; as, *Cheltenham*.

Haven, a harbour; as, *White-haven*.

Hithe, hythe, a little haven; as, *Green-hithe*.

Holme, low land, or a river isle; as, *Ax-holme*.

Horn, a dwelling; as, *Whit-horn*.

Hurst, a thicket; as, *Brocken-hurst* in *Hants*.

Law, a detached mountain; as, *Dunse-law* in *Berwick*.

Ley, a pasture, common; as, *Berkley*.

Lin, a deep pool, a town near one; as, *Dub-lin*.

Marsh, low land.

Minster (Sax. *mynster*; Lat. *monasterium*), a monastery or abbey; as, *West-minster*.

Moor, more, muir, heathy ground; as, *Ex-moor*.

Mouth, the part where a river empties itself; as, *Ex-mouth*.

Ness, a point, headland; as, *Caithness*.

Pool, an enclosed water, a harbour; as, *Liverpool*.

Port (Lat. *portus*), a harbour; as, *Devon-port*.

Rig, rigg, a high range of land; as, *Rig-ton*, *Ask-rigg*.

Rose, ross, a promontory, or fort upon one; as, *Cul-ross*.

Stock, a place; as, *Wood-stock*.

Stow, a place, residence; as, *Chepstow*.

Street (Lat. *strata*), paved ways; as, *Chester-le-street*.

Thorp, throp, a village; as, *Armthorp*, *Thorp-Arch*.

Town, ton, tone, an enclosure, a town; as, *Boe-ton*.

Toft, a field; as, *Al-toft*.

Try, a village, town; as, *Coven-try*.

Well, a spring of water; as, *Holywell*.

Wald, weald, wold, a woody district; as, the *Wealds* of *Kent*.

Wic, wick, wich (Lat. *vicus*), a village or town; as, *Aln-wick*.

Worth, a farm, court, village; as, *Ack-worth*.

LESSON 68.—142. AN EXPLANATION OF THE GEOLOGICAL AND GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS OCCURRING IN GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

Alluvial (Lat. *alluvies*, a muddy stream), produced by the deposit of mud washed down by water.

Ammonite, a fossil shell of a spiral form; so-called from a title of Jupiter when represented with a ram's horns.

Ante, a Lat. prep. signifying *before*; as, *ante-date*.

Anti (Gr. *ἀντί*, *anti*), a Greek prep. signifying *against*, *opposite to*.

Arctic (Gr. *ἄρκτος*, *arktos*, a bear, the north), the North pole. *Antarctic* is the South Pole. *Anti-podes*, persons vying on the opposite side of the globe, whose feet are, as it were, applied *against* ours.

Archipelago (Gr. *ἀρχός*, *arkos*, chief, *πelaγος*, *pelagos*, the sea), applied to the *Ægean Sea*, E. of *Greece*; also, to a group of islands.

Argillaceous (Lat. *argilla*, white clay), consisting of pure clay.

Atmosphere (Gr. *ἀτμός*, *amos*, vapour, *σφαῖρα*, *sphaira*, a globe), the mass of air surrounding the earth.

Atoll, a coral island, consisting of a circular belt of coral with a lake in the centre.

Austral (Lat. *auster*, the south wind), belonging to the South.

Barilla (Spanish), an impure carbonate of soda.

Barometer (Gr. *βάρος*, *baros*, weight, *μετρον*, *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring the *weight* or pressure of the air, and thus foretelling the changes in the weather.

Basalt, a close-grained rock, dark coloured, and arranged in columns.

Calcareous (Lat. *calx*, lime), containing lime. *Calcine* is to reduce to powder by heat.

Carboniferous (Lat. *carbo*, coal; *fero*, I bear), yielding coal.

Centigrade (Lat. *centum*, a hundred; *gradus*, a degree), consisting of 100 degrees; the scale on which thermometers are constructed in *France*.

Centrifugal (Lat. *centrum*, a centre; *fugio*, I flee), having a tendency to fly from the centre. *Centripetal* (from *centrum*; and *peto*, I seek), a tendency towards the centre.

Cereal (Lat. *ceres*, the goddess of corn), belonging to eatable grain.

Chalybeate (Gr. χάλυψ, *chalûps*, steel), containing iron.

Concave (Lat. *con*, with *cavus*, hollow), the inner surface of hollow bodies.

Convex (Lat. *convexus*), the external surf. of globular bodies; the opp. to *concave*.

Concentric (Lat. *con*, with *centrum*, a centre), having a common centre.

Eccentric, not having the same centre.

Converge (Lat. *con*, together; *vergo*, I incline), to tend to one point.

Diverge (Lat. *dis* and *vergo*), to branch out from one point.

Cor'al (Gr. κοράλλιον, *korallion*), the stony skeleton of zoöphytes.

Cretaceous (Lat. *creta*, chalk), relating to chalk.

Cumbrian (*Cumbria*, Cumberland), a name given to the strata of rocks largely occurring in Cumberland, &c.

Delta (the Greek letter Δ), a triangular tract of land enclosed within two or more mouths of a river; as, the *Delta* of the Nile.

Devonian (*Devon*), a term applied to the old red sandstone system which particularly prevails in Devonshire.

Diluvium (Lat. *diluo*, I wash away), deposits caused by the violent action of water.

Ecliptic (Gr. *εκ*, *ek*, from; *λείπω*, *leipō*, I leave, forsake), the circle of the heavens which forms the apparent annual path of the sun.

Equator (Lat. *æquo*, I make equal), an imaginary circle surrounding the earth at an equal distance from each pole.

Equinoctial (Lat. *æquus*, equal; *nox*, night), the points at which the ecliptic intersects the celestial equator, when the days and nights are equal.

LESSON 69.—*Farinaceous* (Lat. *farina*, flour), consisting of meal or flour.

Fauna (Lat. *Faunus*, a rustic deity), the entire collection of animals peculiar to a country.

Ferruginous (Lat. *ferrum*, iron; *gigno*, I produce), yielding iron.

Foliated (Lat. *folium*, a leaf), resembling leaves.

Fossil (Lat. *fodio*, *fossus*, I dig), petrified forms of plants and animals dug out of the earth. *Fossiliferous* (from *fodio* and *fero*, I bear) containing fossil remains of animals and vegetables.

Friable (Lat. *frio*, I break or crumble), easily crumbled.

Gibbous (Lat. *gibbus*, a hunch on the

back), applied to the moon when more than half full.

Glacier (Lat. *glacies*, ice), a mass of snow and ice.

Gneiss (pr. *nice*), a hard tough crystalline rock, differing from granite in being of a slaty texture.

Granite (Lat. *granum*, a grain), a stone consisting of grains of quartz, felspar, and mica; the common colours are greyish, white, and flesh-red.

Grit, any hard sandstone in which the grains are sharper than in ordinary sandstone.

Gypsum (Gr. γύψος, *gypsos*, chalk), a soft white mineral from which plaster of Paris is made.

Horizon (Gr. ὁρίζω, *horizō*, I bound), the line which bounds the view on the surface of the earth. [fire.]

Igneous (Lat. *ignis*, fire), relating to *Indigenous* (Lat. *in*, in; *gigno*, I produce), native to a country.

Inorganic (from *in*, not; *ὄργανον*, *organon*, an instrument), without the organs of life.

Isothermal (Gr. *ἴσος*, *isos*, equal; *θερμῆ*, *thermē*, heat), having equal heat; applied to imaginary lines drawn round the globe, and passing over places where the mean temperature is equal.

Lagoon (Lat. *lacuna*, a morass), a shallow lake.

Laminated (Lat. *lamina*, a plate), arranged in plates or scales.

Lias (probably a corruption of *liers* or *layers*, from its occurrence in thin beds), applied to thin-bedded limestones occurring at the base of the oolitic system.

Ligneus (Lat. *lignum*, wood), consisting of wood.

Limestone, stone of which lime is made by the expulsion of its carbonic acid.

Loadstone (*lead* and *stone*), an ore of iron which has the power of attracting metallic iron.

Loam, soil composed of clay and sand.

Lode (from Saxon *laedan*, to lead), a metallic vein, or any vein or course.

Magnet (Gr. μάγνης, *magnēs*, the loadstone), a peculiar ore of iron which has the property of attracting pieces of iron, and of pointing to the poles.

Marl, a term given to all friable or crumbly compounds of lime and clay.

Metal (Gr. μέταλλον, *metallon*, a metal), a substance having a peculiar lustre. The metals are found either native or in combination with other substances; as, *lead-ore*, *iron-ore*, &c. *Metallurgy* is the art of separating metals from their ores, by smelting, refining, &c.

Mica (Lat. *mico*, I glitter), a soft glistening mineral, chiefly composed of silica (or flint), potash, and magnesia.

Minerals (*mine*), any inorganic substance, existing *naturally within* the earth, or at its surface; as, stones, alum, iron-ore, copper, &c.

LESSON 70.—*Monsoons*, periodical winds, blowing six months from the same quarter or point of the compass, then changing and blowing the same time from the opposite quarter.

Nature (Lat. *natus*, born, produced), a term for the Deity's works and the Laws by which He directs them.

Oöite (Gr. *ὄον, oon*, an egg; *λίθος, lithos*, a stone), limestone composed of small rounded particles like the eggs or roe of a fish.

Orbit (Lat. *orbis*, a wheel), the curved course in which any body moves in its revolution round a central body.

Organic (Gr. *ὄργανον, organon*, an instrument), relating to bodies which have organs; in *geology*, applied to the accumulations made to the crust of the earth by the agency of animals and vegetables.

Palaëozoic (Gr. *πάλαιός, palaios*, ancient; *ζωή, zōē*, life), the lowest division of stratified groups as holding the most ancient forms of animal life.

Perennial (Lat. *per*, through; *annus*, a year), lasting through many years.

Petrify (Gr. *πέτρα, petra*, stone; *facio*, I make), to change into stone.

Phase (Gr. *φάσις, phasis*, an appearance), the different appearances which the moon or a planet presents.

Physical (Gr. *φύσις, phüsis*, nature), belonging to natural or material things.

Plane (Lat. *planus*, flat), a level surface.

Poly (Gr. *πολύς, polus*, much, many), as, *Poly-nesia* (πολύς and νῆσος, *nēdos*, an island), the many islands.

Promontory (Lat. *pro*, in front of, *mons*, a mountain), the projecting part of a mountain.

Quartz, crystallised silica or pure *Schist* (pr. *shist*) (Gr. *σχιζω, schizō*, I split), applied to rocks which have a leafy structure and split into thin irregular plates.

Scoria (Gr. *σκόρ, skor*, droes), *scoriae*, the cinders of volcanic eruptions.

Shale (Germ. *schälen*, to peel off), applied to clayey strata which split up or peel off in thin plates.

Shingle, loose imperfectly rounded stones and pebbles.

Silica (Lat. *silex*, flint), containing flint.

Silurian (Lat. *Silures*, the ancient peop. of Wales), a term applied to slaty, gritty, and calcareous beds containing fossils which abound in South Wales.

Slate, a clayey stone, which readily splits into plates.

Spar, a mineral which breaks up with regular surfaces, and has some degree of lustre.

Spelter, native impure zinc, containing lead, copper, iron, &c.

Stalactite (Gr. *σταλακίτις, stalakso*, I drop), a concretion of carbonate of lime hanging from the roof of a cave.

Stratum (Lat. *sterno, stratum*, I spread), a term applied to the layers in which rocks lie one above another. *Stratification* is an arrangement in layers.

Talc, a mineral consisting of magnesia, potash, and silica, arranged in broad, flat, smooth plates, of a shining lustre, and often transparent.

Temperature (Lat. *tempéro*, I moderate), the state of anything with regard to heat and cold.

Thermometer (Gr. *θερμῆ, thermē*, heat, *μετρον, metron*, a measure), is an instrument for measuring the heat or temperature of bodies. It consists of a glass tube with a bulb at the bottom, into which quicksilver is put, with a scale of figures along the tube to mark the rising of the quicksilver. The atmosphere affects the metallic fluid in the bulb, and according to its warmth, causes it to expand and rise in the tube. In *Fahrenheit's* Thermometer, which is generally used in England, 32 is marked as the *freezing point*, that is to say, when the quicksilver or mercury is at 32, *water freezes*; and the more it is below that point, the more intense is the frost. When it falls to 0, it is said to be at *Zero*, the *lowest point*, or intensely cold. At 60, the air is reckoned *temperate*; at 76, we have *Summer heat*; at 98, the heat is equal to *that of the blood* in the average of living men; and 212 is the point at which *water boils*.

Trade winds (so named because favourable to trade and navigation), denote certain regular winds in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to the dist. of 30° N. of the Equator, and 30° S. of the Equator. These blow constantly the same way a certain length of time, and then as long in an opposite direction.

Trilobites (Gr. *τρεῖς, treis*, three; *λοβός, lobos*, a lobe), fossil crustaceous animals, having the upper surface of the body divided into 3 lobes.

Wealden (Sax. *wold*, a deposit pre-

valling in Kent and Sussex, consisting chiefly of clays and shales, with beds of indurated sand and shelly limestone.

Zodiac (Gr. ζῳδιον, *zōdion*, a little animal), the zone of the heavens included within a space of the celestial sphere extending a few degrees North and South of the Ecliptic, and within

which the apparent motions of the planets are included.

Zone, a division of the terraqueous globe with respect to the different degrees of heat found in the different parts of it.

Zoolite (Gr. ζῳον, *zōon*, an animal; λίθος, *lithos*, a stone), a petrified or fossil animal substance.

LESSONS 71, 72.—143. TABLE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

	Ar. in sq. m.	Pop. in 1871	Mode of Acquis.	Date
IN EUROPE—				
British Islands in 1871				
England and Wales	58,320	22,704,108		
Scotland	30,084	3,858,613		
Ireland	32,513	6,402,759		
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	313	144,430		
Army and Navy abroad . . .		207,198		
Helligöland	5½	2,800	{ Ceded by Den- mark }	1814
Gibraltar (including 6,213 military)	2	24,175	Conq. from Spain	1704
Malta and Gozo	122	143,003	Conq. from France	1800
(Troops additional, 7,092)				
IN ASIA—				
British India	955,238	144,674,000	{ Settlement and Conq. }	1612 to 1864
Protected States	596,790	47,909,000		
Ceylon	24,700	2,088,000	{ Partly from the Dutch in }	1696
Straits Settlements, comprising Singapore, Penang, and Ma- lacca	1,513	300,000	{ Settlement and purchase }	
Aden and Perim	20	50,000	Conq.	1839
Hong-Kong	30	125,000	Ceded by China	1842
Labuan	45	4,800	Ceded	1846
IN AFRICA—				
Cape Colony	200,610	566,000	{ Conq. from the Dutch }	1806
Natal	24,000	193,000	Settlement	1843
Gambia	20	7,000	do.	1618
Sierra Leone	463	41,600	do.	1787
Gold Coast	6,000	251,346	do.	
Lagos		110,000	Purchase	1816
Ascension	34	500	Settlement	1815
St. Helena	47	6,400	Ceded by the Dutch	1673
Mauritius and its dependencies	864	322,000	Conq. from France	1810
IN AMERICA—				
1. Canadian Dominion, which now (1872) embraces :—				
a. { British Columbia and Vancouver's Island }	236,000	103,000	Settlement	1858
b. { Late Hudson's Bay Ter. including Rupert Land, and Manitoba, or Red River Settlement . . . }	2,800,000		Settlement	1668
c. Canada Proper	331,280	3,318,407	Conq. from France	1759
d. New Brunswick	27,105	311,692	Ceded by France	1763
e. Nova Scotia	15,600	388,000	Settlement	1627
f. Cape Breton	3,125	63,000	Ceded by France	1763
2. Not yet (1872) included in the Dominion :—				
a. Prince Edward's Island .	2,173	96,000		
b. Newfoundland	40,200	146,000	Settlement	1623
c. Labrador	170,000	5,000		1668
3. British Honduras	13,500	26,000	Ceded by Spain	1783
4. British Guyana	76,000	185,000	{ Conq. from the Dutch }	1803
5. Falkland Islands	7,600	600	Ceded by Spain	1771

TABLE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE--continued.

	Ar. in sq. m.	Pop. in 1871	Mode of Acquis.	Date
IN AMERICA--cont.				
West India and Bermuda Islands, comprising Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermudas, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica (6,400 sq. m., Pop. 441,255, cap. Spanish Town), Montserrat, St. Christopher's and Anguilla, Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Virgin Isles, Turk's and Caicos Islands, &c.	95,000	965,300	{ Conq. and Settlement at various times }	
IN AUSTRALASIA--				
Queensland	678,600	109,000	Settlement	1859
New South Wales	323,437	502,000	do.	1788
Victoria	86,831	731,370	do.	1835
South Australia and North Ter.	750,000	185,000	do.	1836
West Australia	978,000	21,000	do.	1829
Tasmania	26,215	99,500	do.	1803
New Zealand, North Isle . .	44,500	{ 256,167 Whites and 38,540 Maories }	do.	1840
" South Isle	55,100			
" Stewart Isle	1,000			
Norfolk Isle	14	?	do.	1788

LESSON 73.—FRANCE.

144a. PHYSICAL.—FRANCE (anc. *Gallia Transalpina*) in its extreme Length is 680 miles; Breadth 585 miles; Area in 1870, including Corsica and Savoy, was 209,352 sq. miles; Pop. in 1866, 38,067,094. By the cession of *Alsace* and part of *Lorraine* to Germany in Feb. 1871, it lost 5,513 sq. miles, and 1,638,546 inhabitants. The present Area, exclusive of *Alsace* and the ceded part of *Lorraine*, is 203,839 sq. miles. Pop. 36,428,548. Cap. PARIS.

b. Chief Bays and Straits.—Straits of Dover, English Channel, Bay of St. Malo, Bay of Biscay (*Golfe de Gascogne*), Gulf of Lions* (*Golfe du Lion*).

c. Chief Islands.—Ushant, Belle Isle, Noirmoutier, Rhè, Oleron, Hieres, Corsica.

d. Capes.—Gris-Nez (*gree-nā*), La Hague, Barfleurs, Raz Point.

145a. Surface.—The greater part of the N., the N.E., and Centre of France consists of one extended and rather elevated Plain, rising in some parts from 1,200 ft. to 1,900 ft., and in the North, interspersed with hills. South of the mouth of the Garonne is a great extent of country called the *Landes*, which is covered with numerous marshes, lagoons, and shifting sands, and which the inhabitants traverse on stilts. These plains have recently been extensively planted with pines, which serve to bind the sand. The departments of Upper Vienne and Corrèze afford many rich and beautiful landscapes; while the Pyrenees to the S., and the Alps to the S.E., contain many rugged and romantic regions. Since the Revolution of 1789 the *Forests* have been greatly diminished, though they still occupy a large extent of country; the principal are those of *Ardennes*, *Orleans*, *Fontainebleau* and *Compiègne*.

b. The Mountains are the Alps (6,000 to 14,000 ft.); the Pyrenees (7,000 to 10,000 ft.); the Cevennes (*sā-venn*); Auvergne (*ō-vārn*), the highest of which are Mont D'Or, Cantal, and Puy-de-Dôme (*puwe*); the Jura; and the Vosges (*vozsh*) Mountains.

c. Rivers.—France has numerous rivers, many of which are connected by means of *Canals*. The principal are Seine (*sāne*), Loire (*lwār*), Garonne, Rhone, Moselle, Meuse, Scheldt (*skelt*, or Escaut, *es-co*), Somme, Marne, Saône (*sōne*); its tributaries, Doubs (*doob*), and Adour (*ad-oor*).

d. The Lakes are few and small. On the S.E. and S.W. there are many marshes and lagoons.

146a. Climate.—The Climate is in general temperate and healthy, not to be surpassed on the whole by that of any other country in Europe.

δ. In the North, the *winters* are sometimes rigorous, lasting more than half the year. In the *South*, the *summers* are long and warm and the sky generally serene, while the *winters* are of short duration. In the *Centre*, the temperature

* So-called from its being *boisterous*, and not from the city *Lyons*, which is 100 miles inland.

is mild and more steady than in the North or South. The *Annual mean Temperature* of the *North* is 50°; of the *Centre*, 58°; of the *South*, 60°. The mean *Summer Temp.* of Paris is 64°; of Nantes, 68°; of Bordeaux, 70°; of Montpellier, 75°. The mean *Winter Temp.* of Paris is 38°; of Nantes, 40°; of Bordeaux, 42°; of Montpellier, 44°.—The *Mistral*, a cold piercing wind from the N. N. W., occasionally arrests vegetation in the basin of the Rhone; while a scorching wind from the Sahara sometimes desolates the districts on the Southern coast.

c. *Rainfall*.—The air is most moist and rain most frequent on the West coast. The number of rainy days in Lat. 43° to 46° N. is about 134; at Paris, 105; on the Mediterranean, 66; on the Atlantic, 152; in the Interior, 147. The amount of Rain-fall in the S. is 23 inches; in the W. 24 ins.; in the N. 22 ins.; in Bretagne, about 40 ins.

147a. *Soil, &c.*—The soil is very various. Some districts in the South-West are barren. The soil of Bretagne, Loire, Loiret, Gascony, and along the Bay of Biscay is only inferior; but the North, Centre, East, and South contain large tracts of great fertility. The *pasturage*, in general, is not equal to that of England. On the whole, France contains a great amount of productive land.

b. The *Mineral* riches of France are considerable. The principal are iron, which is abundant, copper, lead, silver, antimony, sulphur, coal (nr. St. Etienne and in the basin of the Upper Loire), salt, marble, granite, &c.

c. Among *wild Animals* are the bear, lynx, wolf, wild boar, fox, hare, &c.

LESSON 74.—POLITICAL DIVISIONS. 148a.—Prior to the Revolution of 1789 France was divided into 35 Provinces, many of which had originally been distinct states or feudal lordships. These old divisions have still an historical interest; but the modern division of the country is, since the cession of Alsace and part of Lorraine to Germany, into 86 *Departments*, but before that cession into 89. These departments are mostly named from the rivers which bound or water them.

b. The *Departments* are subdivided into 373 *Arrondissements*, 2,938 *Cantons*, and 37,510 *Communes* or Parishes. Each department is governed by a Prefect; each arrond. by a Sub-prefect; and each commune by a Mayor or Bailiff. France, before the revolution of 1870, was also divided into 6 *Military Arrondissements*, each commanded by a Field-Marshal. In 1860 the Duchy of Savoy and the County of Nice were ceded by Sardinia and annexed to France, and now form three Departments. By the war, however, with Prussia in 1870-71, France has been compelled to cede to Germany *Alsace*, except Belfort, which contains two Departments, and part of *Lorraine* containing the dep. of the Moselle, including Metz and Thionville. The territory ceded contains 5,513 sq. m., and 1,638,546 inhabs.

Old Provinces.	Departments.	Sq. Miles.	Chief Towns. Pop. in Thousands.
1. French Flanders	Nord	2,261	{ Lille, 155; Douay, 17; Cambray, 22; Dunkirk, 33; Roubaix, 65; Val- encleunes, 19; Tourcoing, 38.
2. Artois . .	Pas de Calais	2,551	{ Arras, 24; St. Omer, 18; Calais, 28; Boulogne, 40.
3. Picardy . .	Somme	2,379	{ Amiens, 61; Abbeville, 21.
	Lower Seine	2,329	{ Rouen, 100; Dieppe, 20; Havre, 75; Elbeuf, 20.
	Eure	2,518	{ Evreux, 13; Louviers, 9.
4. Normandy . .	Calvados	2,132	{ Caen, 41; Bayeux, 9; Confluent, 9.
	Manche	2,291	{ St. L6, 8; Cherbourg, 27; Gran- ville, 17.
	Orne	2,354	{ Alençon, 14; Flers, 10.

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<i>Old Provinces.</i>	<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Chief Towns. Pop. in Thousands.</i>
5. Isle of France	Aisne	2,839	Laon, 10; Soissons, 10; St. Quentin, 30.
	Oise	2,261	Beauvais, 15; Compiègne, 12.
	Seine and Oise	2,163	Versailles, 48; St. Germain, 15; Sevres, 6.
	Seine	183	PARIS, 1,606; St. Denis, 23; Clichy, 17.
	Seine and Marne	2,215	Meun, 11; Fontainebleau, 11; Meaux, 10.
6. Champagne	Ardennes	3,021	Mézières, 5; Sedan, 15; Rethel, 7.
	Marne	3,159	Châlons, 15; Rheims, 55; Epernay, 10.
	Aube	2,317	Troyes, 34.
7. Lorraine (the part not ceded)	Upper Marne	2,401	Châumont, 7; Langres, 10.
* Part of Meurthe has been ceded.	Meuse	2,404	Bar-le-duc, 49; Verdun, 12.
8. Franche-Comté	*Meurthe	2,352	Nancy, 49; Lunéville, 15; Toul, 7.
	Vosges	2,347	Epinal, 11; St. Die, 9.
	Upper Saône	2,062	Vesoul, 7.
	Doubs	2,018	Besançon, 46.
	Jura	1,928	Lons-le-Saulnier, 9; Dôle, 10.
9. Burgundy	Yonne	2,868	Auxerre, 15; Sens, 11.
	Côte d'Or	3,382	Dijon, 37; Beaune, 10.
	Saône and Loire	3,302	Mâcon, 18; Autun, 11; Châlons-sur-Saône, 16.
10. Orléanais	Ain	2,239	Bourg, 14.
	Eure and Loire	2,268	Chartres, 19.
	Loiret	2,614	Orléans, 50.
11. Maine	Loire and Cher	2,452	Blois, 20; Vendôme, 9.
	Mayenne	1,996	Laval, 28; Mayenne, 10.
	Sarthe	2,396	Le Mans, 37.
12. Bretagne	Ille and Vilaine	2,597	Rennes, 45; St. Malo, 9.
	Côtes du Nord	2,658	St. Brieuc, 15; St. Dinan, 8.
	Finistère	2,595	Quimper, 11; Brest, 67; Morlaix, 14.
13. Anjou	Morbihan	2,625	Vannes, 14; L'Orient, 67.
	Lower Loire	2,654	Nantes, 113; St. Nazaire, 10.
	Maine and Loire	2,750	Angers, 51; Saumur, 14.
14. Touraine	Indre and Loire	2,361	Tours, 41.
15. Berri	Cher	2,779	Bourges, 28; St. Amand, 8.
16. Nivernais	Indre	2,624	Chateauroux, 16; Issoudun, 14.
17. Bourbonnais	Nièvre	2,632	Nevers, 18.
18. Lyonnais	Alliers	2,822	Moulins, 17; Montluçon, 16.
	Rhone	1,077	Lyons, 318; Tarare, 14; Villefranche, 11.
	Loire	1,838	St. Etienne, 92; Roanne, 17.
19. Auvergne	Puy-de-Dôme	3,069	Clermont, 37; Thiers, 15.
20. La Marche	Cantal	2,217	Aurillac, 10.
21. Poitou	Creuse	2,150	Guéret, 3; Aubusson, 6.
	Vendée	2,588	Napoléon-Vendée, 8.
	Deux Sèvres	2,316	Niort, 20.
22. Aunis	Vienne	2,691	Poitiers, 30; Châtellerault, 14.
23. Saintonge	Lower Charente	2,635	La Rochelle, 18; Rochefort, 30; Saintes, 10.
24. Angoumois	Charente	2,294	Angoulême, 24; Cognac, 8.
25. Limousin	Upper Vienne	2,130	Limoges, 61.
	Corrèze	2,265	Tulle, 12; Brives, 9.
	Gironde	3,752	Bordeaux, 162; Libourne, 12.
26. Guienne	Dordogne	3,545	Perigueux, 19; Bergerac, 12.
	Lot	2,012	Cahors, 13.
	Aveyron	3,376	Rodez, 11; Milhau, 12; Villefranche, 10.
27. Gascony	Tarn and Garonne	1,433	Montauban, 27; Moissac, 9.
	Lot and Garonne	2,020	Agen, 17; Villeneuve, 13.
	Landes	3,599	Mont-de-Marsan, 4.
28. Béarn	Gers	2,425	Auch, 11; Condom, 8.
	Upper Pyrenees	1,749	Tarbes, 14; Bagnères, 10.
	Lower Pyrenees	2,943	Pau, 21; Bayonne, 25.

Old Provinces.	Departments.	Sq. Miles.	Chief Towns. Pop. in Thousands.
29. Languedoc . . .	Ardèche	2,134	Privas, 6; Annonay, 16.
	Upper Loire	1,816	Le Puy, 17; Yssingeaux, 7.
	Lozère	1,996	Mende, 6.
	Gard	2,253	Nîmes, 57; Alais, 20; Beaucaire, 2.
	Hérault	2,323	Montpellier, 51; Beziers, 24; Cette, 22.
30. Dauphiny . . .	Tarn	2,217	Alby, 15; Castres, 21.
	Upper Garonne	2,429	Toulouse, 113.
	Aude	2,437	Carcassonne, 20; Narbonne, 16.
	Isère	2,201	Grenoble, 26; Vienne, 19.
	Drôme	2,518	Valence, 18; Montelimar, 12.
31. Provence . . .	Upper Alps	2,158	Gap, 8; Briançon, 4.
	Lower Alps	2,685	Digne, 6.
	Var	2,249	Draguignan, 10; Toulon, 84.
32. Avignon . . .	Mouths of Rhone	1,971	Marseilles, 260; Aix, 27; Arles, 28.
(Acq. from the Pope in 1791)	Vaucluse	1,379	Avignon, 36; Orange, 10.
33. Roussillon . . .	Eastern Pyrenees	1,591	Perpignan, 23.
(Acq. from Spain in 1659)			
34. Foix . . .	Ariège	1,889	Foix, 5; Pamiers, 7.
a. Ceded by the Genoese in 1768 . . .	Corsica	2,377	Ajaccio, 4; Bastia, 12.
b. Annexations in 1860 . . .	Maritime Alps	1,517	Nice, 50; Grasse, 12; Mentone, 5.
	Savoy	2,283	Chambery, 19.
	Upper Savoy	1,319	L'Hopital, 4; Annecy, 11.
Present Area		203,839	
The following were ceded by France to Germany in Feb. 1871:—			
1. Pt. of Lorraine . . .	Moselle	2,073	Metz, 56; Thionville, 7.
(Acquired by the French in 1766; lost in 1871.)			
2. Alsace . . .	Lower Rhine	1,756	Strasbourg, 32; Haguenau, 11.
(Wrested from Austria in 1648; lost in 1871.)	Upper Rhine	1,586	Colmar, 22; Mülhausen, 45; *Belfort, 8.
* Belfort in Alsace has not yet been ceded; but a small portion of <i>Meurthe</i> has.			

LESSON 75.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS. 149a. Agriculture.—

France is essentially an agricultural country, about three-fifths of the people being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Of the entire surface of the land, about one-half is considered to be arable, one-eleventh part in pasture, and one-seventeenth part in vineyards. Of late years, both the implements and mode of farming have been considerably improved.

b. The chief *Products* are wheat, barley, oats, maize, hemp, flax, hops, potatoes, tobacco, beet-root (from which sugar is extracted), the vine and other fruits, with the mulberry, orange, fig, lemon, &c., in the South. The minute partition of property, however, which prevails in France, by which all the children of a family inherit an equal share, forms a great drawback to any extended improvements in general farming. c. All the *domestic animals*, particularly cattle, sheep, and poultry, are extensively reared. Butter and eggs are largely exported to England.

150a. *Manufactures, &c.*—Since the Peace of 1815 French manufactures have considerably increased, and are now next only to those of Great Britain in importance. The principal are those of silk, woollen, cotton, linen, lace, jewellery, watches, clocks, cutlery, cabinet work, paper, fire-arms, soap, hats, chemicals, porcelain, and brandy.

b. The *silk* manufacture, which surpasses that of any other nation, both in brilliancy of colour and elegance of design, is extensively carried on at Lyons, the principal seat, Paris, Nismes, Tours, St. Etienne, &c. *Woolens* are chiefly manufactured at Elbeuf, Rouen, and Louviers in Normandy; Abbeville and Amiens in Picardy, and Sedan in Champagne; *Shawls* at Paris, Lyons, &c.; *Cottons* at Lyons, Rouen, Amiens, Lille, Cambrai, Paris, &c.; *Linens* at St. Quentin, Douay, Lille, Valenciennes, Cambrai, &c.; *fine Lawn Cambrics*, &c., at Cambrai (whence the name), at Valenciennes, Dieppe, Alençon, &c.; *Metal Goods* at St. Etienne, &c.; *Cutlery* at Thiers: *Firearms* at Tulle, &c.; *Porcelain* at Sevres, near Paris; *Jewellery, watches, leather, gloves, &c.*, at Paris, &c.; *Brandy* at Cognac; *Paper, glass, furniture, and sugar* from beet-root at various places. *Ship-building* is extensively carried on at the various Ports.

c. *Commerce*.—France, from her admirable situation, from the ingenuity and cleverness of her artisans in many employments, and from the general fertility of her soil, must always possess great inland and neighbouring trade. The principal *Exports* are wines (of which the most esteemed are Burgundy, Champagne, and Bordeaux), brandy, lace, stuffs, silks, paper, china, fashionable articles, furniture, glass, jewellery, books, butter, eggs, &c. The value of the *Exports* in 1868 to Great Britain alone was 34,584,000*l.* The *Imports* are the precious metals, lead, tin, copper, coals, iron, wool, machinery, hardware, woollens, horses, coffee, tea, cotton, indigo, &c. The total value of *Imports* in 1868 from Great Britain alone was 10,652,000*l.*—d. The chief *Commercial Ports* are—Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Nantes, La Rochelle, Dunkirk, Boulogne, Dieppe, St. Malo, Bayonne, and Cette. The chief *Naval Ports* are—Brest, Cherbourg, L'Orient, Rochefort, and Toulon.—e. *Roads, &c.* There are three kinds of Roads—national, departmental, and communal. The two former are generally well-made, very direct, and kept in excellent repair. But, the communal roads, though much improved of late years, are still in a poor condition. The *Railways* are very extensive, radiating from Paris as a common centre. In 1869 they extended to 9,515 miles. *Telegraphic Lines* are also extensive. The *Canals* and navigable Rivers extend to 8,000 miles. *Fisheries* are established along all the coasts.

LESSON 76.—SOCIAL CONDITION. 151a.—Government.—

On the surrender of Napoleon 3rd to the King of Prussia, on Sept. 2, 1870, the Imperial Dynasty was deposed by a mere Parisian mob, and a *Republican Form* of Government decreed in its stead. This is the *Fourth Revolution* and the *Third Republic*. On August, 1871, M. Thiers was appointed President of the Republic for 3 years.

b. Under the late *Imperial Government*, the following powers were recognised:—1. The *Emperor*, who was himself irresponsible, his person inviolable, and in whom the whole Executive was vested. 2. *Eleven Ministers*, who were appointed by the Emperor, had each a salary of 4,000*l.* a year. These at first were responsible only to the Emperor, but in 1869 were made responsible to the nation. 3. A *Council of State*, consisting of from 40 to 50 members, were engaged in preparing measures intended to be laid before the Legislative Body. Each member received a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. 4. The *Legislative Body*, consisting in 1869 of 282 members, elected for 6 years by *universal suffrage*, at the rate of one member for 35,000 electors. This body discussed, and either passed or rejected any measure brought before it by the Council of State, whether relating to revenue, expenditure, or general administration. Each member received an allowance of 100*l.* per month during the Session. 5. A *Senate* or 'Moderating Power,' limited to 150 members, were appointed for life by the Emperor. The duty of this body was to *oppose* the passing of any law *contrary to the Constitution*, religion, public liberty, &c. Each Senator received a Salary of 1,200*l.* per annum. In addition to the above-mentioned, the *Prefects, Sub-prefects*, and *Mayors* of Communes throughout the country were appointed by the Government, each of whom received a salary.

c. *History of the late Imperial Constitution*.—In 1815 the Bourbons were restored to the throne of France in the person of Louis 18th. In 1830, a *Revolution* took place, when Charles 10th, who had succeeded his brother Louis 18th, was obliged to abdicate, and Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, was made King. In 1848, another *Revolution* displaced Louis Philippe, and rendered France once more a *Republic*. On Dec. 20, 1848, Prince Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon 1st, was made President of the Republic. On Dec. 2, 1851, under pretext of saving

the country, he effected his '*Coup d'Etat*,' by which he dissolved the Legislative Assembly, established universal suffrage by a *plebiscite* or decree of the people, and was authorised to form a *Constitution*, which was accordingly done and promulgated on Jan. 15, 1852. On Dec. 2, 1852, in accordance with a decree of the Senate and a *Plebiscite* carried by 7,839,552 votes against 254,401, the name of the government was changed; the *Empire* was re-established, and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor of the French, under the title of *Napoleon 3rd*. The throne was declared *hereditary* in the legitimate male descendants of the Emperor; failing which, the succession rested in Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and his direct legitimate descendants in the male line in the order of primogeniture.

d. The *Revenue* is derived both from direct and indirect taxation. The *Revenue* in 1869 was 85,148,000*l.*; the *Expenditure* was 85,133,000*l.*; the *Public Debt* was 553,268,000*l.*, while in 1851 it was only 214,000,000*l.* e. Both the *Army* and *Navy* are raised by *Conscription*; though substitution in the army is permitted at the cost of 100*l.* per man, and encouragement is given to voluntary recruits. The *Army* in 1869, amounted to 334,280 regulars, 198,546 reserve, 331,723 National Guard Mobile—total 1,028,980 men. The *Navy* was manned by 74,000 sailors.

f. *The Poor*.—The country people are in general poor, arising principally from the minute subdivision of the land, which deprives them of the means of improvement or the desire of entering into other employments than those in which they have been brought up. They earn little and can therefore only spend little. *Mendicancy*, notwithstanding many efforts to suppress it, is very frequent in France. There are many charitable institutions, but no *compulsory* assessment.

152a. *Religion*.—In France, there is properly speaking no established Religion. The majority of the people are nominally Roman Catholics; but other religionists are tolerated under certain restrictions. The Protestants, who reside chiefly in Alsace and Languedoc, number about 2,000,000; of these two-thirds are Calvinists, and the remainder Lutherans, Methodists, &c. The Jews number about 80,000. Both Catholic and Protestant clergymen are paid by the State, according to their rank.

b. There are 17 Catholic Archbishops and 67 Bishops. The Catholic clergy are chiefly educated in seminaries established for the express purpose of clerical instruction. *Strasbourg*, in Alsace, now belonging to Prussia, is the chief place of instruction for the clergy of the Lutheran church; *Montauban* in Guienne for those of the Calvinistic or Reformed Church.

153a. *Education, &c.*—Education is entirely under the control of the Government. Every commune is obliged to support at least one *primary* school, in which reading, writing, the first rules of arithmetic, the outlines of geography, history, and drawing are taught, and to the poorest pupils gratuitously. There are also in Paris and other places *Normal Schools* for the education of primary teachers. *Secondary instruction* is supplied by commercial colleges and private academies, under the superintendence of the university.

b. *For higher instruction*, there are 26 National Academies, each governed by a Rector and two Inspectors, and comprising several faculties. The Rectors of these 26 academies, with 12 Inspectors-General, and the deans and professors of faculties, form what is termed the *University of France*, of which the Minister of Public Instruction may be considered the Grand Master. c. *Language*.—The French Language, a dialect of the Latin, is the common language of all the educated classes, and is understood throughout France. There is, however, in many of the departments, a great variety of dialects, called *Patois*, which are spoken by the lower classes. *German* is spoken in Alsace and part of Lorraine, the inhabitants of which are, by the treaty of Feb. 1871, after the lapse of nearly two centuries, re-united to their countrymen. *Flemish* is spoken on the borders of Belgium: *Bas-Breton* in Bretagne; *Basque* in the Lower Pyrenees; and *Italian* in Corsica. d. In *Literature* and *General Science*, France can boast

of many eminent men. The best French Authors are distinguished for perspicuity, good sense, and attachment to classical models.

154. People, Manners, &c.—Since the Revolution of 1789, the manners of the French have undergone a great alteration. Instead of the high-bred polish which formerly characterised the French, there has been substituted a strong republican spirit, which evinces itself in a roughness which is frequently offensive. But still, among the peasantry and the leading class in the provinces, this degeneracy is not so perceptible. Upon the whole, the French may be characterised as a gay, lively, volatile, yet generous people, more influenced by passion and sentiment than by sedate judgment (as is manifested in the repeated revolutions), by the ideas of the moment without regard to any fixed principles of morality and virtue; and frequently exhibiting, amidst the most temperate habits in ordinary life, a vehemence at which general observers are surprised and disgusted. Before the recent war, however, between France and Prussia, the spirit of moral improvement had for 20 years been gaining strength, not only in Paris, but throughout France. *Insurances* against the casualties of life, *Savings Banks*, and other useful and provident institutions had made great progress.—The *Towns* in France, except in the modern ports, are generally ill-built, the streets narrow and irregular, the drainage and pavement very defective, and the houses very high, of which each storey is generally a separate dwelling.

155. Foreign Possessions.—1. In *Asia*—Pondicherry, Caricall. and Yanaon, on the E. coast of Hindostan; Mahé on the West coast; Chandernagore, 17 m. N. of Calcutta; Saigon and other places in Cochinchina.

2. In *Africa*—Algeria, Senegal, Goree, Isle of Bourbon or Réunion; Mayotte, one of the Comoro group; portions of Madagascar; St. Marie off the coast of Madagascar; and Assinie on the West of the Gold coast.

3. In *America*—the islands of Martinique, Guadaloupe, Marie Galante, Desirade, Saintes (*adnt*), pt. of St. Martin, St. Pierre and Miquelon near Newfoundland; and pt. of Guyana in S. America.

4. In the *Pacific Ocean*—the Marquesas, Tahiti, and New Caledonia.

LESSON 77.—156a. Names of Provs. and Departments, &c., of difficult Pronunciation.

Aisne, <i>âne</i> .	Gers, <i>shair</i> .	Orléans, <i>or-lâ-an-d</i> .
Allier, <i>al-le-d</i> .	Hérault, <i>hâ-rô</i> .	Puy-de-Dôme, <i>poo-deh-dôme</i>
Artois, <i>art-wâh</i> .	Hières, <i>hâ-âir, isles</i> .	Rhône, <i>rd</i> .
Aube, <i>ôbe</i> .	Ile, <i>eel</i> .	Rouillon, <i>roo-seel-yon</i> .
Aunis, <i>ô-nê</i> .	Landes, <i>land</i> .	Saône, <i>sône</i> .
Aude, <i>ôde</i> .	Languedoc, <i>lang-ge-dok</i> .	Saintonge, <i>san-longh</i> .
Aveyron, <i>ah-vê-ron</i> .	Limousin, <i>le-moo-san</i> .	Barthe, <i>sart</i> .
Béarn, <i>bâ-âr</i> .	Loir, <i>hoâr</i> .	Seine, <i>sène</i> .
Bretagne, <i>breh-tahn</i> .	Lôt (5 pron.), <i>lot</i> .	Sevres Deux, <i>sêvr-dêh</i> .
Champagne, <i>sham-pân</i> .	Meurte, <i>mêrt</i> .	Ushant, <i>ush-aung</i> .
Dauphiné, <i>do-fê-nâ</i> .	Nièvre, <i>ne-âivr</i> .	Vaucluse, <i>vo-kluss</i>
Doubs, <i>doobz</i> .	Ois, <i>wâs</i> .	Vosges, <i>vozsh</i> .
Franche-Comté, <i>fransh-contê</i> .	Oleron, <i>ol-ong</i> .	Yonne, <i>yon</i> .
Gard, <i>gar</i> .		

b. Words occurring in French Maps :—

Bas, *basses*, low; belle, *beautiful*; bouches, *mouths*; côtes, *hills*; de, *of*; du, *of the*; deux, *two*; et, *and*; finis, *end*; haut or hautes, *high*; inférieure, *lower*; nord, *north*; orientales, *eastern*; terre, *land*.

157. CHIEF TOWNS AND HISTORICAL LOCALITIES—the pop. of towns in thousands.

Abbeville, in Picardy, manf. of cottons, linens, hosiery, &c. p. 30.	Albi or Alby, in Languedoc, whence the <i>Albigenses</i> derive their name, p. 15.
Aix (<i>ais</i>), in Provence, hot springs and grt. trade, p. 27.	Alençon (<i>a-lan-son</i>), in Normandy, muslins, cottons, &c. p. 16.
Agincourt (<i>â-jîn-k-rt</i>), a vil. in Artois, fam. for a vict. by Henry 5th of England over the French, Oct. 25, 1415.	Amlens (<i>amh-e-ong</i>), in Picardy, cottons, woollens, &c. p. 68.
Ajaccio (<i>a-jas-e-o</i>), cap. of Corsica, hpl. of Napoleon 1st, p. 12.	Angers (<i>ang-shâ</i>), in Anjou, linens, woollen stuffs, &c. p. 51.
Al'ais (<i>al-â</i> , anc. <i>Alisia</i>), in Languedoc, iron works, p. 30.	Angoulême (<i>âme</i>), in Angoumois, paper, p. 24.
	Arles (<i>arl</i> , anc. <i>Arêlâtê</i>), in Provence,

once the cap. of the Gauls; here a cel. council was held in A.D. 314, at which three Brit. Bishops were pres. p. 25.
Arras (*ar-rah*), in Artois, cel. for tapestry, called *arras*, p. 25.
Aulun (*o-tung*, anc. *Bibracte*), in Burgundy, with many Roman remains, p. 11.
Auxerre (*o-sdre*), in Burgundy, fam. for vineyards, near, p. 15.
Avignon (*a-vin-yong*), once the resid. of the Popes, from 1309 to 1377 (wrested from the Papal power in 1791), p. 36.
Bagnères (*ban-yair*), in Guleune, mineral springs, p. 8.
Bar-le-duc (*bar-ich-dak*), in Lorraine, nr. it are many vineyards, p. 40.
Bayonne (*ba-yonn'*), in Béarn, a fortified seaport; the *bayonet* was invented here in 1679, p. 25.
Beauvais (*bo-vay*), in Isle of France, fam. for its tapestry, p. 14.
Beaunçon (*ba-saung-con*, anc. *Vesontio*), in Franche-Comté, watches Jewellery, p. 46.
Beaumes (*bes-dre*), in Languedoc, silks, gloves, &c., p. 24.
Biols (*bi-ah*), in Orléannais, with a cel. cas., p. 20.
Bordeaux (*bor-dō*), in Guienne, grt. exporter of wines, brandies, fruits, &c., p. 182.
Boulogne (*boo-lōne*), in Artois, a seaport much frequented by the English, p. 36.
Bourges (*boorsh*, anc. *Avaricum*), in Berri, cloth, cutlery, p. 28.
Brest, in Bretagne, chief naval station of France on the Atlantic, p. 67.
Brieur, St. (*bre-ah*), in Bretagne, trade in butter, cider, &c., p. 15.
Caen (*kāng*), in Normandy, lace, crape, cutlery; burialplace of William the Conq., p. 43.
Calais (*is*), in Artois, opp. Dover, a strong seaport, taken by the English under Edward 3rd in 1347, and recovered by the French in 1558, p. 13.
Cambray, in French Flanders, manf. of cambrics, p. 22.

Carcassonne (*some*) in Languedoc, cloth, p. 20.
Cette (*sett*), in Languedoc, a strong seaport, p. 22.
Châlons-sur-Marne (*shā-lōng*), in Champagne, woollens, linens, &c., p. 16.
Châlons-sur-Saône (*sōne*), in Burgundy, silks, watches, &c., p. 16.
Chambery, cap. of anc. duchy of Savoy, ceded by Sardinia to France in 1860, p. 19.
Chamouny (*sha-moon-ee*), a cel. valley in Savoy, at ft. of Mont Blanc.
Chartres (*shārtir*), in Orléannais, hosiery, &c., p. 19.
Châteauroux (*shā-tō'-roo*), in Berri, woollens, p. 16.
Châtellerault (*eeoo*), in Poitou, arms, cutlery, p. 14.
Cherbourg (*sher-boorg*), in Normandy, a great naval station, p. 41.
Clermont (*clair-mong*), in Auvergne, bpl. of Pascal, grt. trade; here Peter the hermit, in 1095 A.D., proclaimed the First crusade.
Cognac (*kōne-yak*), in Angoumois, grt. trade in brandy, p. 8.
***Col'mar**, in Alsace, cottons, p. 22, now ceded to Prussia.
Corsica, a large island in the Mediterranean, 120 m. by 45 m., area, 3,377 sq. m., pop. 252,000.
Cressy, in Picardy, mem. for a vict. by Edward 3rd over the French in 1346.
Denis, St., nr. Paris, cel. for its abbey, the burial place of the French kings, p. 22.
Dieppe (*dee-ep*), in Normandy, a seaport, p. 20.
Dijon (*dee-giong*), in Burgundy, a university academy; manf. of woollens, linens, &c., p. 37.
Douay (*doo-ay*), in French Flanders, a univers. academy, cannon foundry, p. 24.
Dunkirk, in French Flanders, a seaport, sold by Charles 2nd of England in 1664 to Louis 14th of France for 200,000*l.*, p. 32.

LESSON 78.

Elbeuf (*el-bēf*), in Normandy, chief seat of the woollen manf., p. 20.
Etienne (*et-enn'*), in Lyonnais, arms, hardware, p. 92.
Foix (*foah*), once the cap. of Comté de Foix, iron forges, p. 5.
Fontainebleau (*blo*), in Ile de France, the favourite resid. of Napoleon 1st, p. 12.
Franche-Comté, or *free country*, an old prov. forming that part of old Burgundy which enjoyed special privileges.
Germain, St. (*jer-main*), 10 m. from Paris, with a cel. cas., p. 15.
Grenoble, in Dauphiné, manf. of gloves, has a univers. acad., p. 27.
Havr (*had-er*), in Normandy, a seaport, p. 74.
Ivry, in dep. of Eure, cel. for the vict. of Henry 4th of France over the Duke of Mayenne in 1590.
Lille or **Lisle** (*leel*), in French Flanders, a strong city, manf. of cloths, cottons, gloves, p. 131.
Limoges, (*le-māzh*), in Limousin, woollens, porcelain, p. 51.
L'Orient (*lo-rāng*), in Bretagne, a strong seaport, p. 68.

Louviers (*loo-el-ā*), in Normandy, fine woollens, p. 10.
Lunéville (*lū-ne-vil*), in Lorraine, a military school, p. 15.
Lyons (*le ong* or *lōns*), in Lyonnais, anc. *Lugdunum*, the second city in France, once the cap. of Roman Gaul, chief seat of the silk manf., also of cottons, chemicals, &c., p. 318.
Maio, St. (*mā-lō*), in Bretagne, a seaport and bathing place, p. 9.
Mans (*mawng*), in Maine, coarse linens, p. 37.
Marseilles (*mar-sāle*, anc. *Massilia*), in Provence, large seaport, p. 250.
Meaux (*mo*), in dep. Seine and Marne; here the doctrines of the Reformers were first taught in France in 1521, p. 10.
***Metz** (*metz*) in Lorraine (anc. *Divodurum*), a strongly fortified town, with grt. trade; here Marshal Bazeine, with an army of 178,000 men, capitulated to the Prussians on Oct. 26, 1870. It now belongs to Germany, p. 54.
Mon'aco, nr. Nice, once the cap. of a small Italian principality, purchased by the French in 1661, p. 2.

Montauban (*mong-to-brang*), in Guienne, a Prot. University, p. 27.
 Mont-de-Maran (*mong-dah-mar-sang*), in Gascony, mineral and warm baths, p. 4.
 Montpellier (*pei-té-d*), in Languedoc, a grt. resort of invalids on account of its warm climate, p. 61.
 Moulins (*mon-lang*), in Bourbonnais, cutlery, silks, woollens, p. 17.
 Mulhausen (*mule-hoosn*), in Alsace, cottons, &c. p. 45.
 Nancy (*naung-se*), in Lorraine, an elegant city, p. 49.
 Nantes (*nanst*, anc. *Nannetes*), in Bretagne, a seaport with grt. trade; here Henry 4th of France published, in 1598, the *Edict of Nantes*, which secured to the Huguenots the free exercise of their religion. The Revocation of this edict by Louis 14th in 1685 caused numbers of his most intelligent and industrious subjects to emigrate to England and other countries, p. 113.
 Narbonne (*nar-bonn*, anc. *Narbo*), in Languedoc, once the cap. of Roman Southern Gaul, called *Narbonensis*, p. 16.
 Nevers (*neh-vère*), in Neversais, porcelain, p. 18.
 Nice (*nece*), S. of France, with a mild climate, ceded by Sardinia to France in 1860, p. 44.
 Nîmes or Nîmes (*neem*, anc. *Nemausus*), in Languedoc, manf. of silks, p. 57.
 Omer, St. (*o-mair*), in Artois, a strong town, p. 22.
 Orleans, in Orleanais, cel. for the siege sustained by the inhabs. against the English in 1428, under Joan of Arc; captured by the Prussians Oct. 11, 1870, p. 50.
 PARIS (anc. *Parisi*), in Isle of France, the capital of France, a very large and beautiful city; the head-quarters of the University of France, and of numerous learned societies. Its manufactures are numerous. It was invested by the Prussians Sept. 19, 1870; capitulated Jan. 28, 1871; and, since their departure was, for some time, the disgraceful scene of anarchy and bloodshed, p. 1,737.
 Pau (*pô*), in Béarn, with fine climate, bpl. of Henry 4th of France, and of Gen. Bernadotte, afterwards King of Sweden, p. 21.
 Perpignan (*per-peen-yang*), in Roussillon, a strong town, p. 28.
 Poitiers (*poi-teers* or *poi-te-d*), in Poitou, cel. for a vict. by Edw. the Black Prince in 1356, p. 30.
 Puy Le (*puce*), in Languedoc, pleasantly situated, p. 17.
 Quentin (*kahng-tang*), in Isle of France, cottons, p. 30.
 Quimper (*kahm-père*), in Bretagne, hats, porcelain, p. 45.

Rennes (*rena*), in Bretagne, with a University Acad., p. 45.
 Rheims (*rèms*, anc. *Durocorbrum* of the *Rhemi*), in Champagne, the ecclesiastical cap. of France, where the Kings of France were crowned; occupied by the Prussians Sept. 8, 1870, p. 55.
 Rochefort (*rosh-faur*), in Aunis, the third naval station, p. 30.
 Rochelle (*ro-shell*), in Aunis, a strong seaport; in the religious wars, it was a stronghold of the Protestants, p. 18.
 Rouen (*ro-ong*, anc. *Rotomagus* of the *Vellocares*), the old cap. of Normandy, a large commercial city; William the Conq. died here in A.D. 1087; Joan of Arc buried here in 1431, p. 102.
 Saintes (*sangt*), in Saintonge, grt. trade in brandy, p. 10.
 Sedan, in Champagne, fine woollens; here the Emperor Napoleon 3rd and Marshal MacMahon with an army of 70,000 men, surrendered as prisoners of war to the Prussians, Sept. 2, 1870, p. 15.
 Soissons (*soci-song*, anc. *Noviodunum*), in Isle of France, once the cap. of *Civis*; captured by the Prussians Oct. 16, 1870, p. 10.
 Strasbourg, in Alsace, seat of a Prot. Univers., cannon foundry, cottons, woollens, silks, &c.; capitulated to the Prussians after a brave defence, Oct. 6, 1870. Strasbourg was wrested from Germany in 1688, and by the treaty of Feb. 1871, again belongs to it, p. 32.
 Thiers (*te-air*), in Auvergne, cutlery, &c., p. 16.
 Toulon (anc. *Telo-Martius*), in Provence, the chief naval station on the Mediterranean, p. 34.
 Toulouse (*too-loos*, anc. *Tolosa*), in Languedoc, a Univers. Acad., a cel. city in the middle ages; scene of Wellington's vict. over Soult in 1814; manf. of silks, woollens, &c. p. 112.
 Tourcoing (*toor-co-en*), in French Flanders, cottons, p. 33.
 Tours (*toor*, anc. *Caesariodunum*), in Touraine, silks, woollens; the temporary seat of the French government during the war with Prussia in 1870-1, p. 61.
 Troyes (*tro-ah*), in Champagne, hosiery, cotton, &c. p. 24.
 Valence (*val-awngs*), in Dauphiné, surrounded by orchards, p. 18.
 Valenciennes (*val-laung-se-en*), in French Flanders, cel. for its lace, cambrics, &c. p. 24. [p. 8]
 Vendée-Napoléon (*vaung-dé*), in Poitou, Versailles (*ver-sails*), in Isle of France, nr. Paris; the former royal palace is now turned into a museum; here the King of Prussia fixed his head-quarters during the war of 1870-1, p. 48.
 Vienne (*re-en*), in Dauphiné, many anc. remains, p. 19.

LESSON 79.—HISTORY. 158a. IN THE TIME OF THE ROMANS, France, then called *Gallia Transalpina* (the people, *Galli*, Gauls), was occupied chiefly by Celtic, and partly by German tribes who were conquered by the Romans. On the decline of the Roman power, the country was invaded on the N. by the *Salic Franks*, or *free people*, a German tribe; on the E. by the *Burgundians*; and on the S. by the *Visigoths*, or Western Goths. By these invasions, the aborigines were either expelled or reduced to serfdom.

b. THE FIRST RACE OF FRANKISH KINGS, 420 A.D. to 751 A.D., was commenced in A.D. 420, by *Pharamond*, the chief of the *Salic Franks*, and the first

of the race called *Merovingian*, from *Merovius*, the third Frankish king. This race produced 21 kings to France, and ended with Childeric 3rd, in 751 A.D. In 507, *Clovis*, a descendant of Pharamond, extended his dominions by the conquest of the Visigoths in the South and West. The succeeding monarchs of this race became indolent and effeminate, gradually deputing their authority to the principal officer of their domestics, called *Major Domus*, or *Mayor of the Palace*. Under princes of unripe years or of feeble character, the Mayors of the Palace, if clever and ambitious men, would easily usurp all the powers of the state. *Pepin d'Heristal*, one of these mayors, by his abilities became the real master of the sovereignty, and at his death was succeeded by his son, *Charles Martel* in 714, as Mayor of the Palace. Charles Martel supported the dignity of the Frankish throne by crushing various rebellions, and utterly defeating in 732 near Tours the *Saracens*, who had invaded the South of France, and expelling them from the kingdom.

c. THE SECOND OR CARLOVINGIAN RACE OF KINGS, 752 to 986.—At the death of Charles Martel in 751, his son *Pepin-le-bref* (the short), succeeded his father as Mayor of the Palace, and shortly after, Childeric 3rd, the last descendant of Clovis, having been deposed by the suffrages of the people, Pepin was declared King in 752. He was the first of the Carolingian Kings. By imprudently dividing the provinces among his principal nobility with the exercise of all but sovereign power, he laid the foundation of the subsequent *Great Fiefs*, the cause of so much future contention. At the death of Pepin in 768, his dominions were divided between his two sons; but one dying shortly after, Charles, the survivor, renitted the whole of his father's dominions. Charles, deservedly called CHARLEMAGNE (Charles the Great), greatly extended his dominions. By conquering the greater part of Italy, the North of Spain, and nearly all Germany, his empire embraced all France, Spain to the Ebro, Italy to Naples, and nearly the whole of Germany. Shortly after, in 800, he was crowned at Rome *Emperor of the West*. He established a regular government throughout his dominions, compiled a code of laws, and encouraged learning, manufactures, and commerce. He was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, regular in the distribution of his time, and temperate in his personal habits. At his death in 814, his son *Louis* succeeded to the throne. The descendants of Charlemagne, however, were unequal to sustain the royal authority or curb the frequent incursions of the Normans. *Louis 5th*, the last of this dynasty, died in 986. Louis's actual territory had been so diminished as to be confined to the single town *Laon*, and the adjacent territory.

d. THE THIRD OR CAPETIAN RACE OF KINGS, 987-1328.—During the whole of the tenth century, France was exhausted by anarchy and tyranny. Each province had its sovereign, styled Duke or Count. All these reigned as independent sovereigns in their own territories, and were frequently at war with each other, while the common people were exposed to great hardships and slavery. These provincial chiefs recognised, indeed, a sort of hereditary Superior, upon whom they conferred the title of *King*; but the King was without authority, money, or arms, unless his own dominions supplied the means; and was thus at the mercy of his powerful but nominal Vassals.

987-996 A.D.—On the death of Louis 5th, HUGH CAPET, Count of Paris (whose father, *Hughes* or *Hugh* the Great, had successfully defended Paris against the attacks of the Normans), usurped the throne, and was crowned at Rheims in 987. His first acts were—to secure the *succession* in his family by the coronation of his son Robert at Orleans, to unite to the Royal Domains the provinces of *Ile de France* and *Orleannais*, which he had hitherto held as a vassal, and to declare those to be hereditary which were held by other Feudatories, amounting in number to nearly 40. Of these, the principal were the dukes of Normandy, Burgundy, Aquitaine, and Bretagne; the counts of Champagne, Vermandois in Picardy, Flanders, Anjou, Poitou, and Toulouse. The provinces of Lorraine, Burgundy beyond Jura, and Provence, were subject to the Emperors of Germany.

986-1061. ROBERT, son of Hugh, succeeded, and united to the Royal Domain the Duchy of Burgundy.

1061-1060. HENRY 1st, son of Robert, was compelled to detach Burgundy from the crown and cede it to his brother, in whose family it continued for 300 years.

1060-1108. PHILIP 1st, son of Henry, succeeded. In his reign, William, Duke of Normandy, conquered England in 1066, and the *First Crusade* commenced in 1095. At this time, FEUDALISM was at the height of its tyranny. The wars between the Lords were frequent and ferocious; and the burdens im-

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posed on the people arbitrary and oppressive. The country people were called *villains*, the town people, *bourgeois*.

1108-1137. LOUIS 6th, the *Lusty*, son of Philip 1st, succeeded, and strengthened the Royal Power in his own dominions.

1137-1180. LOUIS 7th, the *Young*, carried on his father's policy in strengthening the Royal Power. In 1147, he engaged in the Second Crusade; and, on his return, divorced his wife Eleanor, heiress of Guienne, &c. She afterwards, in 1149, married Henry 2nd of England, by which Henry added to Normandy the provinces of Anjou, Maine, Touraine, Poitou, Guienne, Gascony, Limousin, Angoumois, and others. He thus possessed more in France than the King himself.

1180-1223. PHILIP 2nd, *Augustus*, an able but unscrupulous prince, consolidated the Royal Power by substituting Legal Forms for individual caprice, and uniting to the crown the great fiefs of *Normandy, Anjou, Maine, and Touraine*, which he had wrested from King John of England. To these he added *Vermandois*, part of Picardy, and part of *Auvergne* in the South of France. He also carried on a cruel persecution of the peaceable and industrious ALBIGENSES, and weakened the power of the *Count of Toulouse*, their legitimate sovereign and natural protector.

1223-1226. LOUIS 8th, surnamed 'The Lion,' who succeeded, conquered Poitou, and continued the Crusade against the *Albigenses*. He also established the *Inquisition* at Toulouse.

1226-1270. LOUIS 9th, called *St. Louis*, on account of his piety, son of Louis 8th, ascended the throne at the age of 16, under the guardianship of his mother. In 1248, he embarked for Palestine on a Crusade, at the head of 50,000 men, took Damietta in Egypt, and returned in 1254. He added Toulouse and Perche, in Maine, to the Royal Domains; undertook a second crusade against the Saracens in Africa, and died at the siege of Tunis in 1270.

1270-1285. PHILIP 3rd, surnamed '*The Bold*,' son of St. Louis, succeeded.

1285-1314. PHILIP 4th, the *Fair*, son of Philip 3rd, cruelly abolished the order of the Templars and seized on their estates. He reduced the Flemings; violently appropriated several of the Fiefs of the Nobles, and was the first that assembled the STATES-GENERAL, or representatives of the Nobility, Clergy, and Commons.

1314-1316. LOUIS 10th, called *le Hutin*, the *Headstrong*, son of Philip 4th, succeeded, and after a short reign of two years was succeeded by his posthumous son JOHN, who lived only a few days. The condition of the country at this time was wretched.

1316-1322. PHILIP 5th, called '*the Long*,' from his stature, the second son of Philip 4th, succeeded, in preference to the daughter and heiress of his elder brother Louis 10th. This succession was in accordance with the SALIC LAW.

1322-1328. CHARLES 4th, the *Handsome*, brother of Philip 5th, succeeded, and died in 1328, without leaving a son. In Charles 4th, the *direct line* of the Capetian Kings ended.

As the SALIC LAW (derived from the *Salians*, a Frankish Tribe), which excluded the succession of females to the throne of France, was in operation, when a failure of male heirs occurred in the direct line, the next male heir in the oldest branch was appointed to the throne. By this means, several branches of the *Capetian Dynasty* succeeded. On the death of *Charles 4th*, therefore, in 1328, without leaving a son, the *House of Valois* succeeded in the person of *Philip 6th*.

LESSON 80.—160. HOUSE OF VALOIS, 1328-1589.

1328-1350. PHILIP 6th, OF VALOIS, grandson of Philip 3rd, by his third son Charles of *Valois*, succeeded on the death of Charles 4th. The reigns of this and the two succeeding sovereigns were much disturbed by the wars with the English under Edward 3rd, and his son Edward the Black Prince. Edward 3rd claimed the throne of France in right of his mother, which was contrary to the Salic Law. The French were defeated in the naval battle of *Sluys* in 1340, and in the battles of Crecy, 1346, and Poitiers in 1366.

1350-1364. JOHN 2nd, the *Good*, son of Philip 6th, succeeded. Having been taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, he was taken to London, but allowed to visit France in order to raise his ransom. Being unable to raise the sum, he honourably returned to London, and died a prisoner in the Savoy, April, 1364.

1364-1380. CHARLES 5th, the *Wise*, son of John 2nd, succeeded. By judicious

exertions and skilful management he was enabled ultimately to re-establish order in the state.

1380-1423. CHARLES 6th, the *Mentac*, succeeded. This reign was one of the most disastrous in France; the king frequently lost his reason; Henry 5th of England invaded France, and gained the battle of Agincourt. Two hostile factions raged within—the *Armagnacs* (followers of the Count of Armagnac and upholders of the King of France), and the *Burgundians* (followers of the Duke of Burgundy and favourers of the English interest). After the battle of Agincourt, the power of Henry 5th became so great that he was declared heir to the throne on the death of Charles. Henry, however, having died a few days before Charles, his son, Henry 6th, was crowned king of France under the guardianship of his uncle John Duke of Bedford.

1422-1461. CHARLES 7th, the *Victorious*, succeeded. At first, he reigned over only a small part of France; but, on the death of the Duke of Bedford, he gradually recovered the remainder of his dominions, and expelled the English from every quarter except from *Calais*. In this reign, the Duke of Burgundy, descended from a younger son of John 2nd, acquired extensive territory and power. *Joan of Arc*, an enthusiastic country girl, rendered essential service to her king by inspiring the French against the English.

1461-1483. LOUIS 11th, son of Charles 7th, a crafty and intriguing prince, greatly weakened the Feudal System; and, on the death of Charles Duke of Burgundy, seized on part of his possessions. The Royal Domain thus became very extensive, though portions of Picardy, Gascony, Limousin, &c. were not included.

1483-1498. CHARLES 8th, the *Amiable*, son of Louis 11th, succeeded; and, by marrying Anne of Bretagne, consolidated nearly the whole of France in one Kingdom, and put an end to the Feudal System. As Charles 8th died without children, in him ended the direct succession of the House of Valois.

HOUSE OF VALOIS-ORLEANS, 1498-1515. LOUIS 12th, the Duke of Orleans, descended from a younger son of Charles 5th, obtained the crown on the death of Charles 8th. He carried on an unsuccessful war in Italy, but his character and manners endeared him to his people. At his death he left only a daughter.

HOUSE OF VALOIS-ANGOULEME, 1515-1547. 1515-1547.—FRANCIS 1st, Count of Angoulême, the next male heir, as great grandson of Charles 5th, succeeded to the crown on the death of Louis 12th. He had previously married the only daughter of Louis. Francis liberally patronised both literature and commerce. He defeated the Swiss at Marignano in 1516; met Henry 8th of England at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520; commenced hostilities against the Emperor Charles 5th in 1521; was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia in 1525, but restored to liberty by the treaty of Madrid in 1526. Though not naturally cruel, he was induced in 1544 to persecute the industrious and peaceable *Vaudois* on account of their religion. He died in 1547.

1547-1559. HENRY 2nd, son of Francis 1st, married Catherine de Medici. In his reign the Duke of Guise reconquered *Calais* and its territory, the last of the English possessions in France.

1559-1560. FRANCIS 2nd, eldest son of Henry 2nd, married *Mary Stuart*, afterwards Queen of the Scots, and died at the age of 17.

1560-1574. CHARLES 9th, second son of Henry 2nd, succeeded. In this reign began the RELIGIOUS WARS. The Roman Catholics, headed by the Duke of Guise in Picardy (of the family of Lorraine, whose father had been naturalised by Francis 1st) sought to exterminate the HUGUENOTS or Protestants, who were headed by the Prince of Condé (a branch of the Bourbon family) and Admiral Coligny. On St. BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY, Aug. 24, 1572, nearly 70,000 Protestants were, by order of the King, barbarously butchered. Soon after this massacre the king was taken ill, and languished with bodily pains till removed by death in May 1574.

1574-1589. HENRY 3rd, the third son of Henry 2nd, succeeded. In 1575 he granted the *Edict of Pacification* with the Protestants, by which Liberty of Conscience and the Public Exercise of Religion were allowed to the Protestants, except within two leagues of Paris. This edict caused the bigoted Guise to form a counter Association, called the CATHOLIC LEAGUE, which struck at the very root of the Royal Authority. Hence arose another persecution against the Huguenots. The Duke of Guise was murdered at Blois in 1588, and the King himself perished by assassination at the hands of a monk in 1589. Before his death he nominated *Henry of Navarre* as his successor. France at this time was in a deplorable state of anarchy and confusion.

LESSON 81.—161. HOUSE OF BOURBON, 1589-1793.

1589-1610. HENRY 4th, THE GREAT, King of Navarre and Duke of Bourbon, was descended in the direct male line from Robert, Count of Clermont, fifth son of St. Louis. Henry 4th had been brought up a Calvinist by his mother, Jeanne d'Albret, daughter of Margaret of Valois, sister of Francis 1st. In Aug. 1572 he married Margaret, daughter of Catherine de Medici and sister of Charles 9th and Henry 3rd. Whilst celebrating his nuptials at Paris, he narrowly escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day by embracing Catholicism. At last, in 1576, having escaped from Paris, he rejoined the Protestants, and became their leader. On the assassination of Henry 3rd he had to fight for his crown against the Duke of Mayenne, the general of the Catholic League, whom he defeated at *Arques* in 1589, and *Ivry* in March 1590. To secure the peaceable possession of the crown, however, Henry was forced to abjure Protestantism and embrace Romanism in 1593. In 1594 he entered Paris, and shortly after, the other cities submitted. In 1598, Henry passed the *Edict of NANTES*, which secured to his Protestant Subjects Freedom of Worship and Education, and even the occupancy of Rochelle and several other fortified cities. Henry's great and faithful minister was De Bethune, *Duke of Sully*, a Protestant, by whose skill, honesty, and unwearied exertions, the country, involved in debt and miserable from intestine wars, was restored to order and prosperity. Henry fell by the dagger of the assassin Ravalliac, a priest, May 14, 1610, when preparing for a war against Austria. He was the most popular monarch that ever reigned over France.

1610-1643. LOUIS 13th, *the Just*, son of Henry 4th, succeeded. His minister was *Cardinal Richelieu*, whose policy was to humble the nobility, crush the Protestants, and weaken the house of Austria. For this purpose, while supporting the Protestants in Germany in their 30 Years' war against the Emperor, he endeavoured to destroy them in France. This led to a renewal of the Religious Wars.

1643-1715. a. LOUIS 14th succeeded, when only 6 years of age, under the guidance of his mother, Anne of Austria, and Cardinal Mazarin his minister. During his minority, great dissensions prevailed among the Courtiers and Nobles, which diminished their power and rendered them dependent on the court. The titles of the Nobles descended to their children, who regarded the pursuit of commerce and even of the professions, except that of arms, as a degradation. The maintenance of so many titled retainers at court and the frequent wars caused the country to be heavily burdened, whilst the privileges and exemption from taxation enjoyed by the clergy and nobility (so different from the mode of the English Aristocracy) rendered these burdens oppressive to the people. Hence arose the tumults of the *Fronde* or popular party (from *fronder*, to sling, carp at), against the *Mazarins* or court party, which excited a Civil War from 1648 to 1653. Soon after, war was carried on against the Emperor of Germany and the King of Spain, when Condé and Turenne gained several victories. In 1660 Louis married Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip of Spain.

b. On the death of Mazarin in 1661, the finances were in a most deranged state. Louis then took the reins of government in his own hands, and appointed Colbert his chief minister. In 1666, on the death of his father-in-law, Philip 4th of Spain, he claimed *Flanders* and *Franche-Comté*, which he won, and secured by the treaty of Aix in 1667. His successes provoked an alliance against him of Holland, Sweden, and England, headed by the Prince of Orange. Louis himself took the field, with Condé and Turenne under his orders. Afterwards, the Emperor Leopold 1st and Charles 2nd of Spain joined the alliance; but the war ended successfully for Louis by the treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678.

c. In 1685, Louis, instigated by the Romish Bishops and Jesuits, REVOKED THE *EDICT OF NANTES*, by which 700,000 of his most industrious, skilful, and useful subjects, the Protestants, were with their families driven from France and hospitably received by the neighbouring countries. Louis had previously attempted their conversion by quartering dragoons upon them; hence our term, *dragonades*! Shortly after the revocation of this edict, a more formidable League was formed against him, consisting of Germany, Holland, Savoy, Spain, and England, which ended by the treaty of *Ryswick* in 1697. By this treaty Louis acknowledged the title of William 3rd to the crown of England. In 1701, on the death of Charles 2nd of Spain without children, Maria Theresa, the eldest sister of Charles and deceased wife of Louis 14th, was the nearest relative; Louis, therefore, claimed the succession to the throne in favour of his grandson, Philip, Duke of Anjou, second son of the Dauphin. This claim was resisted by

Germany, England, and Holland, which led to what is called THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION. In this war the military genius of Marlborough was developed. At the peace of *Utrecht*, however, in 1713, the peaceable possession of the crown of Spain was secured to Philip 5th, the grandson of Louis.

d. The reign of Louis 14th is one of the most important in French History. In it the Royal Power was rendered *Absolute*; the *Boundaries* of France were extended by the addition of Roussillon, Artois, part of Flanders, Franche-Comté, and Alsace. In it raged the disputes of the *Jansenists* and *Jesuits*.

Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres in 1635, maintained in his work called *Augustinus*, the doctrine of *free grace*, which was condemned by Pope Clement 11th in his bull *Unigenitus*; which, however, was rejected by the French Church. Pascal, Tillémont, and other eminent men were Jansenists, and resided at Port Royal, a monastery near Paris. The *Jesuits* were a society formed by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish officer of an ardent temperament, who, having been wounded at the siege of Pampeluna in 1521, afterwards devoted himself to theology, dedicated his life to the Blessed Virgin as *her knight*, and *promised implicit obedience to the Pope*. The *Jesuits* held the doctrines of Pelagius, who denied original sin and depravity, and were implacable enemies to the Jansenists.

e. Louis was a liberal patron of the Arts, Sciences, and Literature; while his faithful minister, Colbert, sedulously fostered trade and manufactures, and vigilantly economised the finances of the country. Among the eminent men of this period are—Condé and Turenne, *Generals*; Bossuet, Bourdaloue, and Fénelon, distinguished for *Eloquence*; Corneille, Molière, Racine, Boileau, and La Fontaine, *Poets*; Pascal, Descartes, La Bruyère, and Rochefoucauld, profound *Thinkers* and *Moralists*. Though Louis possessed many high qualities befitting a statesman, general, and monarch, yet his cruel persecution of the Huguenots showed him destitute of any proper knowledge of real Christianity, while his private life exhibited him as a mere sensualist.

LESSON 82.—162. 1715—1774. a. LOUIS 15th, great grandson of Louis 14th, succeeded at 5 years of age, under the regency of his uncle Philip Duke of Orleans. At the age of 15 he assumed the government himself, and appointed Cardinal Fleury his minister. In this reign, the Duchies of *Lorraine* and *Bar* were added to France in 1766, and *Corsica* in 1768. The districts of *Avignon* and *Venaissin* remained in the hands of the Pope. The small principality of *Orange* near Avignon, which formerly belonged to the family of William 3rd of England, had at his death been ceded to France in 1713.

b. The most noteworthy things connected with this reign are the following :—
1. The *Finances* of the nation had become so seriously deranged that the government, in order to restore them, most imprudently adopted the unsound *East India and Mississippi Scheme* of John Law in 1716. This scheme, founded merely on false credit, fell to the ground in 1720, when many hitherto opulent families were involved in utter ruin. Law himself died in poverty in 1729 at Venice.
2. On the death of the Emperor of Germany, Charles 6th, in 1740, leaving only a daughter, *Maria Theresa*, a dispute arose respecting the succession. Maria Theresa was assisted only by the English, Hanoverians, and Hungarians, against the French and Prussians, who favoured the Elector of Bavaria. The Elector became Emperor as Charles 7th. In this war, the French were defeated at Dettingen in 1743; but were victorious over the English at Fontenoy, nr. Tournay, in 1745. The war of the *Austrian Succession* terminated in the peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle* in 1748.
3. In May 1756 another war broke out, called the *Seven years' war*, waged by England and Prussia against France and Austria, when the French were defeated at Minden in 1759. This war was ended by the peace of Paris, 1763.
4. In 1764 the *Jesuits* were expelled from France and their property confiscated.
5. The frequent disputes between the Court and the Parliaments, or *Chief Courts of Justice* in France, ended in their final suppression in 1771, which extinguished the last shadow of liberty.
6. Both the King and his Court had become notorious for their profligacy; while the writings of Voltaire, Rousseau, and others, were preparing the way for great changes.

163.—1774—1798. THE REIGN OF LOUIS 16TH. LOUIS 16TH, the second son of the late dauphin, succeeded his grandfather, Louis 15th, in 1774, at the age of 20. He had married in 1770 *Maria-Antoinette* of Austria. He was crowned at Rheims amidst the enthusiastic applause of his people.

To enable the Student to form correct ideas respecting the events which occurred in this reign, the evils arising from past extravagance and mismanage-

ment, as well as from those principles which had been industriously disseminated in the preceding reign, we shall briefly explain—1. The condition of the various classes of the people; 2. The Sources of *Revenue*; 3. The Royal Power; 4. The sequence of the more important events, and 5. The principles of the chief Factions.

a. The People consisted of three Classes called *Etats* or States—the Clergy, Nobility, and the Commons or *tiers-etat*. The Nobility were very numerous; for not only the children of a noble belonged to the same class as their father, but the class was frequently increased by the creation of new nobles. The Clergy were rich and powerful. Both the nobles and clergy possessed many privileges, and were nearly exempt from taxation; while the burden of taxation pressed heavily, and almost exclusively, on the *tiers-etat* or mass of the people.

b. The *Revenue* was derived from direct and indirect taxation. The *Direct Taxes* consisted—1. of a *Land-tax*, levied only on lands belonging to the *tiers-etat*; 2. the *Capitation*, to which all classes were subject; 3. a *Property-tax*, principally assessed on lands. The *Indirect Taxes* consisted—1. Of *Customs* or dues, levied not only on goods imported from abroad, but on those which passed merely from one part of France to the other, as was the custom of feudal times. 2. Of the monopoly of snuff, tobacco, and salt. The oppression was increased by *farming-out* the indirect taxes to the highest bidder, who exacted as much as he could. The Revenue thus extorted was frequently squandered in the most shameful manner.

c. The Royal Power, at first very limited, had become in the reign of Louis 14th *Absolute*. The meetings of the *States-General* had been discontinued since 1614; the Municipal Institutions had been abolished; the Offices in towns were either hereditary, or acquired by favour or purchase; while the offices both of the State and of the Courts of Justice were so regulated as to give the people as little influence as possible. All these caused a fierce and deep-rooted indignation, which eventually burst forth at the *Revolution* in the most violent excesses.

d. *Events*. Louis 16th, though naturally indolent, was amiable and honest. He made many useful reforms, and appointed upright men to his ministry, among others were *Turgot* and *Malsherbies*. Turgot recommended Retrenchment, the relinquishment by the nobles and clergy of some of their privileges, and the avoidance of any additional taxes. This judicious advice gave offence both to the courtiers and clergy, who tenaciously clung to their privileges. The honest Turgot was, therefore, dismissed, May 1776, and *Necker*, a retired Genevese banker, also a man of integrity, was appointed in his place. Necker retained office from 1776 to 1783, when he too was compelled to retire.

e. In 1778, La Fayette and other French Officers joined the Americans in their revolt against England. This revolt was at first secretly and afterwards openly encouraged by the King and courtiers, and troops sent out in direct aid of the Americans. The mischief, however, intended against England eventually recoiled on the French; for, both officers and men became inflamed with the love of liberty, and, on their return, disseminated principles adverse to monarchy. On the close of the American war, a treaty of peace with England was signed in 1783.

f. On the retirement of Necker in 1783, Calonne, an intriguing statesman, was appointed in his place, and struggled, by forced loans, till 1787, to control the increasing financial difficulties of the country. Failing in this, he convoked the 'Notables,' the most distinguished men of each rank in the kingdom, in order to obtain contributions from them, and induce the clergy and nobility to forego their exclusive privileges. On the refusal of the Notables to accede to this proposal, Calonne was dismissed and Necker recalled.

g. Through the influence of the restored Necker, the *Estates General*, which had not met since 1614, assembled May 5, 1789. This body, as previously stated, consisted of three Orders, the Nobles and Clergy, or the two Privileged Classes, and the *Tiers-etat* or Commons, consisting of the Representatives of the people throughout France. Each Order formed a separate House; and, as a majority of Orders decided, any project displeasing to the privileged Classes was sure not to pass those two houses, and was lost. To obviate this difficulty Necker proposed to make the number of the third estate equal to that of the two other orders, which was done; and this was in fact the COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

A. On assembling, the privileged Classes required each order to meet in a separate house. This was opposed by the Third Estate, which, on being joined

by many of the nobility and some of the clergy, declared itself the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, June 17, 1789. On June 20, the National Assembly having been shut out of its proper place of meeting by armed men, the members withdrew to the Tennis-Court of Versailles, and there, under the presidency of *Bailly*, declared on oath 'never to separate from the National Assembly, until a Constitution for the Kingdom was established on a solid foundation.' This declaration of course displeased the King, who, however, promised, on June 23, to abolish the pecuniary privileges of the Nobles and Clergy, but would retain his power over the army.

The whole country was now in a ferment. Numerous violent factions and clubs were formed. Inflammatory placards were posted in the streets of Paris, Versailles, &c. The passions of fiery demagogues were freely unloosed, and *Mirabeau*, *Danton*, *Desmoulins*, *Robespierre*, and *Marat*, became the leaders of the people. The people enrolled themselves in a national militia, called the *National Guard*, when the *Tri-coloured Flag* was adopted by the Revolutionists. An insurrection was made against which the soldiers refused to act. On July 14 the *Great Bastille* was stormed, when many dreadful excesses were committed. The FRENCH REVOLUTION may properly date from the demolition of the *Bastille*, July 14, 1789.

LESSON 83.—164. CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, &c.—a. In July and Aug. 1789, many of the nobility and clergy fled from the country; those who remained surrendered their rights. Tithes were then abolished; and in the following year the property of the church, amounting to upwards of 80,000,000*l.* was confiscated. In October, the mobs compelled the King, Court, and Assembly, to remove to Paris, and soon after, the National Assembly assumed the name of CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, and framed a new Constitution by which a *Veto* on certain points was allowed to the King. In Nov. 1789 the old divisions of the country into *Provinces* were abolished, and the kingdom parcelled out into 84 DEPARTMENTS.

b. On July 14, 1790, the King, the Assembly, and National Guards, assembled in the Champ-de-Mars, and took the oath to the new Constitution. Necker withdrew from the country in Sept. following. The year 1791 is an important one. In January, *Mirabeau* was made president of the Constituent Assembly, and thenceforward a friend to Monarchy and Order. As the great majority of the clergy had refused to take the oath of fidelity to the new Constitution, they were deprived of their benefices, Jan. 4, 1791. On March 18 the Right of Primogeniture in succession to property was abolished, which has ever since provid a great barrier to national stability, as there is *no permanent influential class existing in France* to come between the Monarch and the lower classes. On April 2, *Mirabeau* died; his robust constitution having sunk under the combined excitement of ambition, official exertions, and indulgence in pleasures. In him Louis lost a powerful friend.

To support public credit during these changes, *Assignats*, a paper currency, were issued by the National Assembly in April 1790. Of this paper, nearly 350,000,000*l.* sterling were in circulation in France. Soon, however, they sunk in value, till at last no one would take them in exchange for Articles. They were withdrawn in 1796.

After *Mirabeau's* death, the power of young men, ambitious anarchists, began to prevail. The position of the King became more and more unpleasant; he and his family attempted to fly from France, June 21, 1791; but, unfortunately, they were recognised at Varennes, a town 15 miles from Verdun in Lorraine, and brought back to Paris. After his return, his position was more than ever painful; for he had now no *Mirabeau* to curb the violent unprincipled men who were struggling to abolish monarchy and set up Republicanism in its place. In this year, *Avignon*, formerly belonging to the Pope, was seized by the French.

c. In Sept. 1791, a new Constitution, which had been some time in preparation, was completed. By this, the members were to meet in one chamber, the King's *Veto* was much restricted, and the members of the present Assembly were to be ineligible for the next legislature. On Sept. 14 the King, who had previously been restored to apparent liberty, accepted the new constitution; and on Sept. 29, the sittings of the Constituent Assembly were closed by a speech from the King which was received with applause by the members.

On Oct. 1, 1791, the new or LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, as it was called, opened its first session, and soon arranged itself into distinct parties. The *Right* side comprised the supporters of the Constitution, whose opinions were those of the

middle classes. The *Left side* comprised the *Republicans*, of whom the moderate were the *Girondists*, or deputies from the department of the *Gironde*, of whom Vergniaud, Brissot, and Condorcet, were the principal. The extreme men of the *left side* were connected with the *Jacobin Club*, and were called the *Mountain*, from their occupying the topmost benches of the left. The *Centre* was occupied by a fluctuating body, leaning now to one party and then to the other. On Oct. 7th the King entered the Assembly and delivered a conciliatory speech which was well received. The titles of *Sire* and *Majesty* applied to the King, had previously been dropped.

d. In 1792 the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia demanded of the Legislative Assembly the re-establishment of the French Monarchy on the footing of June 28, 1789, the restitution of the church lands, and of the confiscated rights of the German princes in Alsace. These terms were rejected by the Assembly, and Louis was compelled, on April 20, to sanction the declaration of war against Germany and Prussia. On June 8th, the Assembly decreed the formation of a camp of 20,000 men near Paris, and the exile of all the non-juring Priests. These decrees the King refused to sanction. On the King's refusal, an excited mob, headed by *Santerre*, a brewer, surrounded the hall of the Assembly, on June 20th, and demanded the dismissal of the Girondist Ministry which had already been done. They next proceeded to the palace, rushed into the presence of the King, and demanded the ratification of the decrees against the priests and of the formation of the camp near Paris. The King courageously met the rioters, and replied with dignified firmness, 'this is neither the time nor the way to obtain it.' A red cap having been handed to him by a drunken workman, he calmly put it on his head. It was not till 8 o'clock in the evening, and after the arrival of Petion, Vergniaud, and others that the palace was evacuated by the mob. The heroism of the King, on this occasion, produced a re-action in his favour, when 20,000 citizens of Paris petitioned the Assembly for the punishment of the rioters. This re-action, however, the *Jacobins* resolutely endeavoured to arrest, and plotted more determinedly for the dethronement of the King. For, on the festive assemblage on July 14th, to celebrate the Fall of the Bastille, the King was with difficulty protected by the Swiss guards from the violence of the mob which Danton and the Jacobin faction had collected.

e. Unfortunately, during this excitement, appeared the ill-timed proclamation (really of the King of Prussia, but ostensibly) of the *Duke of Brunswick*, Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Austria and Prussia, in which he 'warned the Legislative Assembly that if they did not liberate the King and return to their allegiance they should be held personally responsible and answer with their heads,' &c. This proclamation was eagerly caught at by the *Jacobins*, who by their harangues inflamed the mob to the highest pitch of frenzy. On Aug. 9, an attack was made on the Hotel de Ville, and the authorities overpowered and displaced by other magistrates selected by the insurgents. The Tuilleries were next attacked, which were defended only by 800 Swiss and some National Guards. The Swiss nobly and successfully repulsed the first assault. But the mob, having been reinforced, ultimately overpowered and massacred them with un pitying ferocity. In this terrible crisis, the King and Royal Family sought safety in the Assembly; but the powers of the Assembly had now passed into the hands of the new *Municipality of Paris*, which was ruled by the *Jacobins*—Danton, Robespierre, and Marat. Another Revolution had thus been effected. Nearly all the Departments of France submitted to the ruling party. *Lafayette*, indeed, attempted to raise a spirit of loyalty in the army at Sedan in favour of the king, but his influence had already been undermined by his subordinates, so that he was compelled to seek safety in flight. He was imprisoned by the Austrians at Olmutz, for 4 years, when he was liberated, and died in 1834.

f. On the 13th of August, 1792, three days after the massacre of the Swiss, the Royal Family were transferred to the prison of the *Temple*, an isolated building surrounded with high walls. On Aug. 17, the Assembly, at the dictation of the *Commune of Paris*, instituted a Court for the trial of Political Offences, afterwards known as the REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL. Lists of proscribed persons were now drawn up by Danton and the *Jacobins*; and on Aug. 29, many of these were, by order of the *Commune*, seized in their houses and imprisoned. On Sept. 2, commenced the most dreadful Massacres, in which above 5,000 persons perished by the hands of hired assassins; while their effects and estates were confiscated to enrich a murder-loving municipality.

g. On Sept. 20, 1792, the Legislative Assembly was dissolved, and the deputies of the NATIONAL CONVENTION met. These had been elected under the influence of the Jacobin and other clubs. In this assembly, the Duke of Orleans, cousin of the King, who had abdicated his titles, sat as *Philippe Égalité*. The first act of the National Convention was to *abolish Monarchy* and declare *France a Republic*, Sept. 22, 1792. At the same time, the *Calendar* was changed, and the year styled 'the First of the French Republic.' In the meantime, the captivity of the Royal Family had been rendered by the Municipality as miserable as possible, and the King and dauphin separated from the Queen and princesses.

A. On Dec. 11, 1792, the King was summoned to appear at the bar of the Convention. He was charged with all the crimes of the Revolution, which he firmly denied. The mild intrepidity with which he confronted his accusers on this occasion melted for a moment even the most fanatic. Many of the Girondists shed tears. He was permitted to select counsel; of two selected *Tronchet* accepted the dangerous task, and was nobly assisted by *Desèze*. On Dec. 26 Louis was again summoned before the Convention, when *Desèze* refuted every charge brought against him, and proved that the King had in every instance acted with sincere love for his people. The King then withdrew. For 30 days, stormy discussions ensued in the convention, of faction against faction. *St. Just* and *Robespierre* were the most violent of the King's enemies. The Girondists, fearing their own ruin, submitted to the violence of the Jacobins. At last, Louis was pronounced guilty; and, on Jan. 20, 1793, sentence of death was passed upon him. In pursuance of this decision, Louis 16th, for no crime of his own, was *guillotined*, Jan. 21, 1793, displaying to the last singular equanimity of temper. In private character, he was a man of unexceptionable virtue; but as a King, he needed greater penetration and decision to curb the violence of the daring spirits of the age, and to make those changes which the mismanagement and extravagance of former ages had rendered necessary.

155. THE FACTIONS.—Of the numerous Factions which sprung up in these troublous times, 1789-93, the principal were the *Constitutionalists*, *Girondists*, and *Jacobins*.

a. THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS were favourable to a Limited Monarchy and to Louis as the King. After the death of *Mirabeau*, who had become the leader of the party, they appear to have been unable to resist the growing influence of their violent rivals. b. THE GIRONDISTS were so called from their original leaders, who were deputies from the *Gironde* (Bordeaux). These were Republicans, who formed their views partly from the classical models of Greece and Rome, and partly from ideal conceptions of an imaginary republic. Among them were many accomplished men, as *Vergniaud*, *Brisot*, *Roland*, and others. By opposing the Constitutionalists, however, they weakened the influence of the middle classes and added strength to the power of the Jacobins. Though adverse to the shedding of blood, most of them voted the death of the King. Many of them were guillotined in 1793, at the instigation of *Robespierre*. c. THE JACOBINS were so called from their meeting in the suppressed *Jacobin* or Dominican monastery in Paris. Their first members were chiefly deputies from Brittany, who were very hostile to the court and monarchy. Their numbers soon increased and obtained great influence, especially in 1792, when they had above 400 affiliated branches. They were republicans of the most violent kind. *Mirabeau* was at the first one of them; but, disgusted at their designs, he became a friend to monarchy. The most violent and influential of this faction were *Danton*, *Marat*, *Robespierre*, and *St. Just*. These men planned the attack on the Tuilleries in Aug. 1792; the horrible massacres of the following September; the suppression of Royalty; the beheading of the King; and all the revolting cruelties in the *Reign of Terror*. Above 70 of them were afterwards guillotined.

LESSON 84a.—THE FIRST FRENCH REPUBLIC, SEPT. 1792 to 1804.

166. On the Abolition of Monarchy, Sept. 22, 1792, France was declared a Republic. This assumed in succession three distinct Forms:—1. The *Reign of Terror*; 2. The *Directorate*; 3. The *Consulate*.

167. THE REIGN OF TERROR commenced in the Massacres in Paris, Sept. 2, 1792, and extended to Oct. 26, 1793, when the Revolutionary Tribunal, appointed Aug. 17, 1792, and the Convention, appointed on Sept. 20, 1792, ceased to govern France. The Events which occurred in this short but dreadful Period will be here stated under three distinct heads:—1. Home Government and Events; 2. Girondist and Royalist Revolts; 3. External Wars.

a. **HOME GOVERNMENT AND EVENTS.**—The death of the King caused a short revulsion of popular feeling which manifested itself in the execrations uttered by the people against *Santerre*, the brewer. This feeling, however, was checked by the renewal of the contentions between the Jacobins and Girondists. About the same time, too, *Dumourier*, regretting the death of the King, and disgusted with the violent measures of the Jacobins, aimed at the restoration of a Constitutional Monarchy. Failing to secure the adhesion of his soldiers to his plans, he was compelled to take refuge (April 3, 1793) within the Austrian lines, and afterwards found an asylum in England, where he died in 1823. The Jacobins charged the Girondists with favouring *Dumourier's* defection, as well as with their attempts to save the late king. To accomplish their object, they succeeded in establishing the afterwards notorious 'COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY,' consisting of 25 members, who were invested with full authority to prepare and execute whatever Laws and Measures they thought necessary for the *safety of the Republic*. This, as was intended, proved one of the most terrible engines of tyranny that could have been devised. The Girondists soon felt the power of this Committee. For, in May 1793, many of them were proscribed by their implacable enemies, of whom the chief were *Danton*, *Robespierre*, and *Marat*. Some succeeded in escaping, others were seized, arraigned before the Revolutionary Tribunal, and condemned. They ceased as a party in June 1793; and in Oct. following, Vergniaud and 21 others were guillotined, dying with heroic fortitude.

b. *Revolutionary Committees* were soon multiplied throughout France, so that above 540,000 persons were receiving pay by this iniquitous system of terrorism. On July 13, 1793, the infamous *Marat* was stabbed by *Charlotte Corday*, who adopted this bad mode of avenging her country's ills. She was guillotined on July 17, 1793. The Jacobins seized this opportunity to arrest 73 members of the Convention suspected of favouring the Girondists. The next was *QUEKY MARIE-ANTOINETTE*, who was guillotined Oct. 16, 1793, dying with Christian firmness. On Nov. 6, 1793, the notorious *Duke of Orleans*, *Philippe Egalité*, who had shamefully forwarded the Revolution and voted the death of the King, was himself guillotined, unregretted by any one. Two days after, Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis 16th, was guillotined. Infidelity was now almost universal; the *Calendar* had already been changed; the *Sabbath* and the *Services of Religion* were now *abolished*, and each Month was divided into three Decades. The most degrading principles were disseminated, and an infamous woman exalted in the principal church, and worshipped as the goddess of Reason!

c. In 1794, the Jacobins and Anarchists having guillotined or massacred their opponents, now began to quarrel among themselves. The result was soon seen. On March 24, 1794, *Gobet*, the apostate bishop, and other Anarchists were guillotined; and, on March 30, *Danton*, *Desmoulins*, and others, were arrested at the instigation of *Robespierre*. *Danton*, on entering his prison, exclaimed, 'At last I perceive that in Revolutions, power finally rests with the most abandoned.' He and his associates were guillotined on April 16. By the death of *Danton*, *Robespierre*, *St. Just*, and *Couthon* became the undisputed leaders of the country. The prisons of Paris were now soon filled with persons implicated by the Revolutionary Committees. These unfortunate persons were daily led out to execution in bands of 30, 60, or 100 each; while numbers, unable to bear suspense, committed suicide.

d. In the midst of these atrocities, a magnificent fête was celebrated in the gardens of the Tuilleries in honour of the *Supreme Being*, when *Robespierre* officiated as *High Priest*! To show the hollowness of such worship, the *Proscriptions*, both in Paris and the Provinces, were continued with unabated fury. Nor were these confined as before to the Upper and Middle Classes, but included every class above the lowest. Even the Convention itself began to tremble, for *Robespierre* was known to be plotting the destruction of some of his old associates. On July 26, 1794, he demanded in the Convention the punishment of persons whom he named as traitors. The implicated deputies, however, boldly and unexpectedly defended themselves, and then charged *Robespierre* with paralysing the Assembly. Disconcerted by this courageous and unexpected resistance, *Robespierre* withdrew. After his departure, the implicated deputies immediately combined with the relics of the Girondists to make common cause. On *Robespierre's* appearance in the Assembly on the following day, he was boldly confronted by the deputies, when Tallien recapitulated all the enormities of which the tyrant had been guilty. *Robespierre*, unable to obtain a hearing, quitted the hall again in dismay, when he was immediately arrested, along with his principal adherents. A detachment of the National Guard, how-

ever, released him and brought him in triumph to the Hotel de Ville. At this critical moment Tallien and his friends remained firm, and immediately passed a decree declaring Robespierre, Henriot, and others, *outrages*; and, at the same time, summoned the loyal part of the National Guards to the defence of their representatives. Barras soon appeared at the head of such of the National Guards as remained faithful. A contest seemed imminent; for Henriot was endeavouring to persuade the insurgent guard to fire on the Convention. On their refusal to comply, he fled to the Hotel de Ville, whither he was followed by Barras and seized. At last, the insurgent guards, returning to loyalty, refused to resist the decree of the Convention. Robespierre and his associates were then arrested, tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal, and condemned. He was led to the guillotine on July 28, 1794, in the presence of an immense assembly, who observed a solemn silence till the head was severed from the body, when they raised a loud and unanimous cheering!

e. During this period, the condition of France was truly wretched. The National Expenditure exceeded 12,000,000*l.* a month, which was met by the incessant issue of ASSIGNATS, or paper money, the depreciation of which increased in proportion to the quantity. The prices of articles rose to an enormous height, which increased the distress and discontent of the lower orders. This necessitated the *Law of Maximum*, by which holders of grain, cattle, horses, and stores of every kind were compelled to sell at prices fixed by each Commune, and were paid only in Assignats. *Forced Loans*, also, were exacted, while the previous loans were virtually extinguished, by being converted into *Annuities* at 5 per cent.; the nation being thus relieved from ever discharging the principal. Notwithstanding these arbitrary measures, so great a scarcity arose, that only half a pound of meat per head was allowed to each family. Manufactures and Commerce were ruined; artisans were without regular employment, and the peasant farmers were compelled to sell the fruit of their toils at mere nominal prices; while the nobles, gentry, and clergy had either been guillotined, or were wanderers in foreign lands.

f. On the downfall of Robespierre a new party arose, called *Thermidorians* (from the month *Thermidor*, July, in which the tyrants fell). This party, composed of moderates of all the sections and of the remnants of the royalists, was soon joined by the *Jeunesse Dorée*, a number of young men of respectable birth, whose relatives were either exiles or had been guillotined. The combined efforts of these were directed against the Jacobins, in which they were assisted by the revulsion of feeling in favour of humanity. Carrier, the notorious agent of the NOYADES and other barbarities at Nantes, was executed. The Law of Maximum and other oppressive enactments were abolished. Against these measures, however, the Jacobins and their friends raised a formidable insurrection of 30,000 pikemen, who attacked the Convention. After a bloody contest, the pikemen were completely routed by the *Jeunesse Dorée* and the troops of the Sections, May 24, 1795. Shortly afterwards, the National Guard was reorganised, workmen and indigent citizens were excluded; and, on June 17, 1795, THE REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL ITSELF WAS SUPPRESSED, which terminated the reign of the mob, 6 years from its commencement on the *Fall of the Bastille*. Great distress again prevailed in Paris, from the scarcity of food and depreciation of the Assignats, which fell below the hundredth part of their nominal value. Another change was now taking place in the minds of many, in the abandonment of those democratic principles which had so long and so perniciously reigned. In some instances, measures of retaliation were exercised against the terrorists. On June 9, 1795, the son of Louis 16th, commonly styled Louis 17th (though he never reigned) died in prison at the age of 12 years, from ill-treatment. His sister (afterwards Duchess of Angoulême) was soon after liberated.

g. In the meantime, the Convention was preparing a new Constitution (the third within a few years), which differed much from the preceding. By this, the Assembly was to consist of two Councils—a Council of 600, which alone should originate Laws, and a Council of Ancients (consisting of persons of 40 years of age and upwards) which should have the power of passing or rejecting them. The privilege of electing members was to be transferred from the body of the people to Colleges of Delegates, and the Executive Power was to be vested in FIVE DIRECTORS, nominated by the Five Hundred and approved by the Ancients, one of whom was to retire by rotation every year. This Constitution was strongly opposed by Jacobins, Royalists, and some of the Thermidorians. A collision took place on Oct. 3 (11th Vendémiaire), when Gen. Menou was ordered to disperse the insurgents, consisting of the electors of Paris and the

National Guard. Menou, failing to accomplish this, was superseded by Barras, who immediately employed *Napoleon Buonaparte* as his Lieutenant. On the day following, the National Guard appeared before the Convention to the number of 30,000 strong, but without artillery. To oppose this, Buonaparte had only 6,000 regulars, but a powerful artillery. The arrangement of his troops was so judicious and his artillery so well served, that the ranks of the guards were soon dreadfully thinned by the discharges of musketry and the grape-shot of the cannon. The victory of the regulars was complete, and the insurrection effectually crushed. The Convention used its triumph with moderation, and few executions followed. Afterwards, the Elections of the Councils, both of the 500 and of the Ancients were proceeded with, and conducted with fairness. THE DIRECTORATE WAS FULLY ESTABLISHED, OCT. 26, 1795. The last Act of the hitherto blood-stained Assembly indicated a return to humanity by passing a *General Amnesty*.

LESSON 84. 168.—GIRONDIST AND ROYALIST REVOLTS.—a. The downfall of the Girondists excited great discontents in the South of France, particularly at Lyons, Marseilles, and Toulon, which had always been favourable to that party. A Revolt took place in June, 1793, when several of the Jacobin leaders were put to death. At the siege of Toulon, *Napoleon Buonaparte*, then a young artillery officer, first distinguished himself by directing the batteries of the Republicans against the town, which was compelled to surrender. The Revolt in all the above named places was, after an heroic resistance, finally suppressed by the armies of the Republicans. The treatment undergone by the captives was inhuman in the extreme. They were bound together in groups of sixties or hundreds, and then massacred by discharges of grape-shot, called *Mitrailades*, or by volleys of musketry, called *Fuillades*.

b. **VENDÉAN REVOLT.**—The district of *La Vendée* comprised the departments of *Vendée*, *Deux Sèvres*, *Loire Inférieure*, and *Maine et Loire*. This portion of West France was occupied by small farmers and their labourers, who were much attached to their clergy and Seigneurs, a class of proprietors corresponding to our gentry or country Squires, who (contrary to the custom prevalent among the higher nobility), resided on their estates among their tenantry. Though the Vendéans had always disliked the principles and actions of the Republicans, yet they had quietly submitted, till they saw their clergy expelled for refusing to take the Revolutionary oaths, and were themselves required by the convention to supply a levy of 300,000 men to swell the Republican Ranks. They then, in March 1793, broke out into Revolt, headed by Lescure, D'Elbee, Bonchamps, Larochejacquelin, Stofflet, and others. For several months they successfully repelled the armies of the Republicans; but, in 1794, they suffered several severe reverses. The Convention gave orders to destroy all the cattle and grain, slaughter the people, and burn their houses. Carrier, a monster of cruelty (who was himself afterwards guillotined, see p. 111), ordered the captives to be carried out by troops in vessels, and the vessels sunk in the Loire, till all they contained were drowned. These wholesale drownings were called *Noyades*. At Nantes alone, above 15,000 persons perished within one month, either in prison or by the *Noyades*. A peace was afterwards made in Feb. 1795, but soon after the war was resumed and continued to March 1796, when it was terminated by Gen. Hoche; and the leaders *Stofflet* and *Charette* executed, along with 800 others, who had surrendered under promise of safety.

c. In 1794, the CHOUAN-WAR in Brittany began, in consequence of the cruelties inflicted on the Breton peasants for sheltering the Vendean fugitives. It was called *Chouan*, from their chief, Jean Cottereau, using the cry *Chahuant*, or screech-owl, as a signal. This war was with difficulty suppressed.

169. EXTERNAL WARS.—a. The formidable Invasion of France by Austria and Prussia in Aug. 1792 on behalf of Louis, was successfully repelled before the end of the year with the loss of *Flanders* to Austria, and the seizure of *Savoy* and *Nice* from Sardinia, which were converted into departments of France.

b. On Nov. 19, 1792, the Convention promulgated a Decree—'that they would grant *fraternity* and *succour* to every people disposed to recover their liberty, with the suppression of nobility, all exclusive privileges, and all constituted authority.' This was a direct encouragement to rebellion, bloodshed, and anarchy throughout the world—to the abolition of order, religion, property, and security for life itself. It was not till after this declaration of the Convention, the decapitation of the King, and the actual declaration of war by

France, that England joined the Coalition with Austria, Prussia, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia, against France in Feb. 1793.

c. At first, the Allies were eminently successful, and the French defeated in several engagements. But after the appointment in Paris of the *Committee of Public Safety*, the whole power of France was called forth, and a levy of 1,200,000 men soon made a number far exceeding what the allies could muster. The efficiency of this vast number was increased by the System of *merit-promotion* adopted by CARNOT, the organiser-in-chief of the French armies. Added to this, a forced Tax and an unlimited issue of *Assignats*, gave the government boundless resources; while the terror of the guillotine was threatened against generals who proved unsuccessful! By these means, the energies of the French were redoubled; while the allies, frequently divided by jealousies, sustained several severe defeats throughout the campaign of 1794.

d. In January, 1795, *Holland* was overrun by the French, the Stadtholder compelled to take refuge in England, and the *confederacy against the French Republic dissolved*. On Jan. 22, peace with Prussia was signed at Basle, by which the King acknowledged the Republic, and engaged not to oppose the extension of the French frontier to the Rhine. The whole weight of the war now fell on Austria and England. Austria engaged for a subsidy of 8,000,000*l.* from England, to supply 200,000 men to continue the war, while the English land forces were raised to 150,000 men, and many additional ships of the line put in commission. In Feb. following, Russia joined this alliance, but only assisted by sending a squadron to join the English fleet under Admiral Duncan. The close of the Campaign of 1795 terminated favourably for the allies. During the *Reign of Terror*, it is stated that France lost by external and internal war, by the guillotine, fusillades, and noyades, upwards of 1,500,000 persons!

LESSON 85.—170. THE DIRECTORATE, Nov. 1, 1795, to Nov. 10, 1799.

a. 1796.—The first Directors were *Barras, Rewbel, Lepaux, Letourneur*, and *Carnot*. At the time of their undertaking office, the Finances were in great confusion, and the taxes above 60,000,000*l.* in arrears. The *Assignats* had so sunk in value, that 10,000 francs in paper were not equivalent to 20 in specie. The soldiers were poorly paid, destitute of all proper equipment, and dispirited by their recent defeats on the Rhine; while the roads were infested by banditti formed of deserters. The Directors endeavoured to check the depreciation of *Assignats* by issuing *Mandats*, another species of paper; one mandat being equal to 30 assignats. But the mandates soon shared the same fate as the assignats. At last, *two-thirds* of the National Debt were converted into Bills; which, however, never could be negotiated. This was an act of *National Bankruptcy*. The Directors were in other respects more successful. They repealed the Law of Maximum, declared the Press free, and reformed the internal Police of the country. Still Religion remained prostrate; the churches closed; no religious services performed; and no religious instruction imparted to the young.

b. During 1796 the English Government made two overtures to the French Directory for peace—one on March 8, which was immediately closed on learning that the French were determined on retaining both Holland and Belgium; and another on Oct. 22, which was broken off for a similar reason.

c. Prussia, in order to secure the *neutrality of Northern Germany*, arranged with France, Aug. 5, 1796, to recognise the *French boundary of the Rhine*, and to indemnify the dispossessed princes by the secularisation of the Ecclesiastical States of the Empire—a measure which hastened the fall of the Germanic Constitution and Empire.

d. *The War on the Rhine* in 1796 was carried on with vigour by the Austrians under the Archduke Charles, who had superseded the able Clairfait. The generals on the French side were Jourdan, Moreau, Bernadotte, and Kleber. The campaign terminated on the whole favourably to Austria and her allies. The cruel exactions which the French made at this time, and the abominable excesses of the soldiers, rendered them objects of deep hatred to the German peasantry, and served to deepen that patriotism which afterwards rescued Germany from foreign subjugation.

e. *The Campaign in Italy* in 1796 was, through the influence of Barras and Carnot, entrusted to NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, as Commander-in-chief. Napoleon was born Aug. 15, 1769, at Ajaccio in Corsica, of a noble but decayed family.

At the age of 10 he was sent to the military school at Brienne in 1779, whence, in 1784, he was removed to one in Paris. In Sept. 1785, he received his commission as sub-lieutenant, and soon after that of lieutenant. When the Revolution broke out, he took the popular side; but the reign of terror gave him a disgust for democracy. At the siege of Toulon he was appointed Colonel of the Artillery, and in Feb. 1794, Brigadier General. On the downfall of Robespierre, Napoleon was placed under arrest, but released in a fortnight. On Oct. 4, 1795, he was appointed by Barras to defend the Convention, a task which he successfully performed. In Feb. 1796, he was appointed to the command of the army in Italy, and shortly afterwards married *Josephine*, the widow of Viscount de Beauharnois, who had been guillotined. A few days after his marriage he proceeded to the army in Italy, which then consisted of about 42,000 men, ill-equipped and miserably paid. With this force he had to contend against the combined armies of Austria and Piedmont under the veteran Beaulieu. After some skirmishing, he gained the battle of *Dego* near Aquis, on April 20, which opened to him the plains of Italy. On May 15 the *King of Sardinia* made peace with the Directory, by withdrawing from the Coalition and ceding to the French several fortresses and the passes of the Alps. Buonaparte now crossed the Po at Placentia, May 1st; forced the passage of the Adda, at the *Bridge of Lodi*, May 10, heading his grenadiers in person; and, in the face of a tremendous fire of grape from the Austrians, compelled the enemy to retreat with the loss of 2,000 men. The heroism displayed by him on this occasion obtained from the soldiers the familiar title of the '*Little Corporal*.' He next took possession of Milan, May 15, and of all Lombardy except Mantua, which he blockaded.

f. Alarmed at these rapid successes, the King of Naples obtained an armistice from the French, and withdrew from the Austrian alliance; while the Pope purchased peace by the payment of 20,000,000 francs and many treasures of art. Mantua alone in Northern Italy remained to Austria, which Marshal Wurmser succeeded in relieving, Aug. 1. Wurmser was, however, defeated at Medola, Aug. 5; at Roveredo, Sep. 4; and Bassano, Sept. 8; from which place with difficulty he forced his way to Mantua. Another Austrian army, under Marshal Alvinzi, attacked the French near the borders of the Tyrol, and reduced them to great extremities. The genius and determination of Napoleon, however, ultimately surmounted the difficulties, and signally defeated the Austrians at *Arcole*, Nov. 14, 1796, compelling them to retire to Vicenza. These successes closed the first Campaign.

g. Wherever the French armies remained, the most violent excesses were committed, so that several insurrections of the peasantry took place, in which many French soldiers were killed. These insurrections were crushed with merciless severity. Pavia was given up to the troops, when every sort of outrage was committed. Enormous contributions, also, were levied on the Dukes of Parma and Modena, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the Pope. In his first campaign, Buonaparte sent to the needy Directory 50,000,000 of francs, along with a great number of most valuable paintings and works of art.

371a. The Campaign of 1797 was commenced by the Austrian General Alvinzi's attacking Joubert at *Rivoli*, Jan. 14. The French left was broken by the impetuosity of the Imperialists, when Buonaparte, who had joined only on the previous night, saw the critical situation of his army, and sent a flag of truce to Alvinzi, pretending some proposals had come from Paris. By this stratagem he gained time to alter his position, while Alvinzi, thus imposed upon, suffered the critical moment to pass, and was soon after signally defeated. Immediately after, Buonaparte hastened to Mantua, defeated Provera marching to its relief, Jan. 16, and afterwards compelled Wurmser himself to capitulate, Feb. 2. He then compelled the Pope, who had rashly plunged into war during the late conflicts on the Adige, to sue for peace, which was granted, Feb. 19, by the cession of Avignon, Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, and the payment of 15,000,000 of livres, part in cash and part in diamonds, within one month, and as much again in two months, besides horses, cattle, and paintings.

b. Buonaparte next resolved on marching against Vienna. For that purpose the army moved from Bassano, March 10, passed the *Tagliamento*, where Napoleon repulsed the Austrians under the Archduke Charles, March 16; occupied Laybach, Mar. 19, forced the difficult defiles of Neumarkt, though defended by the Archduke in person, April 2. On April 7 a suspension of arms was agreed upon between Austria and France at Leoben, and Preliminaries of Peace signed April 9. After many conferences, a definite Treaty of Peace was

signed at *Campo-Formio*, 7 miles S. W. of Udine in Venetia, Oct. 17, 1797. On the conclusion of the armistice at Leoben, French emissaries excited the disaffected in the Venetian Republic to revolt, March 12, which provoked a counter revolt of the peasantry in April. The enraged peasantry attacked both the democrats and the French as the real instigators of the Revolution. At Verona they put to death the wounded French who were in the hospital. This served Napoleon as a pretext for declaring war against VENICE, which he accordingly did, May 2, 1797. In vain the well-affected and labouring classes resisted. The Senate was compelled to abdicate, May 12, when the French entered the city in Venetian vessels in triumph. Soon the vast treasures of the Republic, the ships and works of art, with the golden Book, the record of the Aristocracy, were seized by the French, as proofs of Venetian subjection. About the same time, democratic revolts, instigated, as in Venice, by French agents, took place in *Genoa* and *Piedmont*, and ended as usual in the subjection of those states to French domination.

c. By the *Treaty of Campo-Formio*, Austria ceded to France—*Flanders*, the left bank of the Rhine, and the city of Mainz; she consented that the French should have the Ionian Isles and part of Albania; she acknowledged Lombardy, Modena, Bologna, Massa, Romagna, &c., as the CISALPINE REPUBLIC under French protection; whilst the city of Venice and its continental possessions, with Istria and Dalmatia, were to be ceded to Austria. Tuscany, Parma, Rome, and Naples, were left (for the present) under their old princes. During these Campaigns, to quote the words of Sir Archibald Alison, 'Buonaparte introduced the system of accumulating troops on a central point, piercing the line of the enemy, and compensating by rapidity of movement for inferiority of numbers.' After settling the affairs of the Cisalpine Republic, and transferring Venice to Austria, Buonaparte left Italy in Nov. and arrived in Paris in Dec. 1797, where he was received with great honour by the Directory.

LESSON 86.—1715. EXPEDITION TO EGYPT, 1798. a. Though the Directory received Napoleon with great honour, they had become jealous of the influence which he possessed over the army, and had resolved on employing him on some dangerous expedition. They, therefore, appointed him over the army destined to invade England. After examining the coast and the fleet, he declined the appointment. They next decided on fitting out an *Expedition against Egypt*, not that either Egypt or Turkey, to which it nominally belonged, had done any wrong to France, for both of them were at peace with it, and unconscious of any hostile attack. Napoleon at that time entertained visions of Eastern conquest and of subjugating India. He sailed from Toulon, May 19, 1798, in a well-equipped fleet, conveying 36,000 soldiers. On June 10 he took Malta, which surrendered without firing a shot. Having, as usual, seized the treasures of the Maltese Knights, the plate of the churches, and the warlike stores of the arsenals, he departed, leaving a garrison of 8,000 men to protect the island. On July 1 the fleet approached Egypt, and on the following day Buonaparte disembarked with 5,000 men and took Alexandria after a short resistance. At this time the pop. of Egypt was about 2,500,000, of whom about 200,000 were Copts or native Christians, 200,000 Turks, and the rest Arabs, consisting of landed proprietors and *fellahs* or cultivators. The actual rulers were the *Mamlukes*, a body of 12,000 cavalry governed by two principal Beys, paying only a nominal obedience to the Porte. Buonaparte requested his soldiers to manifest the same regard to the *Koranas* as they showed to the religion of Moses and Christ, while he assured the Egyptians that the French were true Moslems. The decisive battle of the *Pyramids*, nr. Cairo, was fought July 21, 1798, when 6,000 Mamlukes and 12,000 Arabs, under Mourad Bey, were, after a brave defence, signally routed. Two days after Buonaparte entered Cairo. Ibrahim Bey, who at first had retreated to Syria, returned and attacked the French, but was repulsed with great slaughter. Buonaparte endeavoured to deceive the Porte by saying he was by these engagements *only punishing the rebel Beys*, while at the same time he laboured to conciliate the Arabs by an impartial administration of justice. The Porte, however, indignantly denounced the treachery and banditti proceedings of the French Directory, and declared war against it. Both Turks and Russians, suspending their national animosities, combined in attacking Corfu, which had been ceded by the Treaty of Campo-Formio.

b. In the meantime, Lord Nelson, who was traversing the Levant in search of the French fleet, at length, Aug. 1, discovered it in the Bay of *Aboukir* most advantageously moored. He resolved at once to attack it. The English had

1,012 guns and 8,068 men; the French 1,196 guns and 11,230 men. The battle began at 3 in the afternoon, and was contested with determined bravery on both sides till early next morning, when it was found that the whole French line had struck except two men-of-war and two frigates, which stood out to sea and escaped. No sooner was the triumph complete than thanksgivings were offered up to the Almighty by the whole fleet for the success vouchsafed to them. Of 13 French ships of the line, 9 were taken and 2 burnt; of 4 frigates, one was sunk and one burnt. So complete was the *Victory of the Nile*.

c. In this critical situation, the firmness of Buonaparte did not forsake him. Under his management, mills, hospitals, and printing presses were established, and the geography and antiquities of the country investigated. Several native revolts broke out, but were suppressed, and the leaders thrown into the Nile. He next determined on invading *Syria*. With only 13,000 foot and 900 horse, he commenced his march on Feb. 11, 1799. *Ariah*, the frontier town of Syria surrendered, but *Jaffa* gallantly resisted till Mar. 6, when it was taken by storm, 4,000 men of the garrison who had surrendered on the promise of safety were afterwards shot in cold blood! On March 22, 1799, an attack was made on the celebrated fortress of *Acra*, which was defended by the Turks and some British sailors and marines under *Sir Sidney Smith*. This attack was repulsed, and also a second, made on April 1. In the meantime, a Syrian army of 30,000 men was defeated at *Nazareth* by *Kleber*, April 8, and finally routed at *Mt. Tabor*, April 15, by Buonaparte. The siege of *Acra* was then resumed, but the defenders, having been reinforced, resisted the utmost efforts of the French. After losing 3,000 men, Buonaparte, for the first time in his life, ordered a retreat, May 20, 1799. In his retreat to Egypt his army suffered severely, both from the plague and from the incessant attacks of the Arabs. During his absence, the government of Egypt had been prudently administered by *Desaix*. On July 25, he was suddenly attacked by a Turkish army under *Mustapha Pasha* at *Aboukir*, but the attack was repulsed, and the Pasha and many of his men taken prisoners. Having received intelligence of the French reverses in Switzerland and Italy, Buonaparte resolved to return home; and accordingly, with *Lannes*, *Murat*, *Marmont*, and other devoted followers, he embarked on Aug. 22, at *Alexandria*, in two frigates, which, with difficulty having escaped the English cruisers, arrived on Oct. 8 in the Bay of *Frejus*, where he landed, and thence proceeded to Paris.

d. Shortly after the Treaty of *Campo-Formio*, Oct. 17, 1797, the following Republics had become affiliated to France, by being forcibly compelled to adopt the French form, to make an alliance offensive and defensive, supply contingents of men, and to contribute largely to the maintenance of the French armies:—

1. The *Batavian Republic*, comprising Holland; 2. The *Helvetic*, or Switzerland; 3. The *Roman*, comprising the Pope's Dominion; 4. The *Cisalpine*, comprising Lombardy, Mantua, Modena, Parma, &c.; 5. The *Ligurian*, including Genoa and Piedmont; 6. The *Parthenopean*, comprising the kingdom of Naples.

e. The *Victory of the Nile* revived the spirit of resistance in Austria to retrieve her losses. In Dec. 1798, an Alliance offensive and defensive was concluded between Great Britain and Russia, by which England agreed to advance 225,000*l.* with a monthly subsidy of 75,000*l.* to Russia. Austria was ready to take the field with 250,000 men, and Russia with 60,000 under the brave and skilful *Suvorow*. To meet these forces, the French exacted the *Law of Conscription*, by which all Frenchmen between 20 and 45 years of age were liable to military service. At the same time, they required Holland and Switzerland each to supply a contingent of 18,000 men. Buonaparte and his army were in the meantime shut up in Egypt. Hostilities commenced by *Jourdan's* passing the Upper Rhine, on March 1, 1799. At first, the French gained several advantages over the Austrians, but afterwards they were signally defeated by the Archduke Charles, at *Stockach*, March 26. In Switzerland, too, the peasants had risen in various places against their French oppressors, though these risings were, in general, soon suppressed, and punished with relentless severity. At *Magnano*, the French were defeated with great slaughter by the Austrians under *Kray*, April 5, and compelled to retreat behind the *Adda*; while the whole of Lombardy was recovered in May by the Russians under *Suvorow*, and in Piedmont the French were sorely harassed by the hostile peasantry. At *Trebbia*, a most sanguinary battle was fought from June 17.

to 19, 1799, when the French, under *Moreau* and *Macdonald*, sustained a terrible defeat, with the loss of 12,000 men, by the Russians under *Suwarrow*. At *Novi*, also, the French were defeated, Aug. 14, by the Russians and Austrians under *Suwarrow*, and shortly after, were driven from the North of Italy with the exception of *Genoa*. In Switzerland, however, the allies suffered several severe reverses. *Zurich* was captured by *Massena*, when a frightful carnage ensued in the streets, Sept. 28; and *Suwarrow*, after having forced the passage of *St. Gothard*, was compelled to retreat over the Alps of *Glarus* till he reached *Ilants* in the *Grisons*, Oct. 10. The jealousies which had sprung up between *Russia* and *Austria* materially injured the efforts of their generals, and prevented them from effecting anything further in this Campaign.

J. An expedition fitted out on Aug. 28, 1799, by England and Russia under the Duke of York and Sir Ralph Abercrombie, against Holland and the French, though at first successful, ended disastrously; for the troops were compelled to evacuate Holland in Nov. 1799.

172. We must now glance at the internal state of France during the Directorate, Nov. 1798 to Nov. 1799.

a. The opinions of the people during this period underwent many changes. The cruelties and horrors of the Reign of Terror had produced so strong a revulsion of feeling in the majority, that when the remnant of the Jacobins attempted to revive the reign of terror, many of them were seized and shot. This attempt induced others to combine in favour of *royalty*; but the combination was crushed by the Directors *Barras*, *Rewbel*, and *Lepaux*, who were too seriously implicated in past excesses to allow the revival of monarchy. In this decision, they were assisted by *Hoche* and *Buonaparte*, who had ambitious schemes of their own to forward through the maintenance of Republicanism. *Pichegru*, *Barthelemy*, and other favourers of royalty were arrested and banished to *Guyana*; the judges and the authorities were arbitrarily changed, and the freedom of the press and trial by jury abolished. This is called the *Revolution of the 18 Fructidor* (Aug.), 1797.

b. Another change took place in March 1799, when *Sityes* became a colleague with *Barras* in the Directorate. Notwithstanding the numerous contributions from abroad, the expenses were so great that the Finances were embarrassed, so that the Directors were compelled to levy forced loans, as well as put in operation the Law of Conscription for recruiting the armies. The Republic at this time appeared on the brink of ruin, without a head to guide; while the necessity of restoring monarchy became more and more generally entertained. At this juncture, *Napoleon* landed at *Prejus*, Oct. 8, 1799. His progress from *Prejus* to *Paris* was one continued triumph.

c. *Napoleon* saw that the moment for seizing supreme power had arrived. Proceeding with caution, he first secured the promised support of the generals and officers. On Nov. 8 he addressed the Council of the Ancients. On Nov. 9 5,000 troops surrounded *St. Cloud*, when *Napoleon* appeared with his officers at the Bar of the Ancients. One of the members called on him to swear to the Constitution. Recovering his energy, *Napoleon* then denounced the repeated violations of the Constitution of which the Directors had been guilty, and threatened vengeance against any one who dared to propose outlawing him. Hastening then to the Hall of Five Hundred, of which his brother *Lucien* was President, he entered it alone, leaving his soldiers at the door. Instantly he was surrounded by a furious crowd, exclaiming, 'Death to the Dictator,' 'No *Cromwell*.' At this the soldiers rushed in and forced him from the hall. *Napoleon* then mounting his horse, harangued his troops, who appeared to hesitate about taking action, when his brother *Lucien* opportunely came to his assistance, and declared aloud to the soldiers 'that the Council was enthralled by a factious band armed with daggers, who interdict all freedom of deliberation. Let force expel those who remain in the Orangery; they are representatives, not of the people, but of the poniard.' This settled all hesitancy. Immediately *Murat* and *Le Clerc* with a battalion cleared the hall. On the same night about 60 members of the two Councils assembled, passed a decree abolishing the Directory, and appointed three provisional CONSULS—*Napoleon*, *Sityes*, and *Ducos*. Within a very short period, a New Constitution was drawn up, in which it was fixed that there should be Three Consuls, the First alone to possess the real authority, the two others being only advisers. NAPOLEON was then confirmed as First Consul, and he appointed *Cambaceres* and *Lebrun* second and third consuls. The Legislature consisted of—1. A Conservative Senate, nominated

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by the Consuls for life, each with a salary of 1,000*l.* a year. 2. *A Tribunal* of 100 members (afterwards reduced to 50), each with 650*l.* a year, was to discuss the legislative measures with the Council of State. 3. *A Legislative Body* of 300 members, each with 400*l.* a year, without the power of debate. On December 24, the new Constitution was proclaimed, and gladly adopted by the great majority of the people, as the *termination of revolutionary convulsion*.

LESSON 87.—THE CONSULATE, 1799 to 1804.

173. To the preceding Lessons a larger space than usual has been allotted, that a clear explanation might be given of those principles and events which entailed so much misery, not only on France, but on every country in Europe, and of which the consequences are still felt. The remaining chapters of French History will be confined to an enumeration of only the most important internal measures and Military Events.

EARLY INTERNAL MEASURES.—Among the earliest acts of Napoleon as First Consul were the following:—*a.* He allowed Carnot, Barthelemy, and other exiled members of the former Council of Five Hundred, to return to France. *b.* He succeeded in pacifying La Vendée and Brittany; for, the insurgent chiefs, seeing they had to deal with a different person than the fickle and tyrannical Directors, gradually submitted; and, in Jan. 1800, the pacification of the country was announced by the publication of a General and Unqualified Amnesty. *c.* Napoleon's measures, too, gradually obtained the confidence of Capitalists, who now made advances; while the unsold National Domains began to find purchasers. Even a Tax of 25 per cent. on real property, in the place of forced loans, met with no opposition. *d.* The *Liberty of the Press*, however, was abridged by a decree (Dec. 24, 1799), by placing all the Journals under the surveillance of the Police. A *Secret Police*, also, independent of the public one under Fouché was organised in Feb. 1800.

174. **INTERNAL CIVIL TRANSACTIONS CONTINUED.**—*a.* The measures which Napoleon had passed provoked the enmity of many, and an attempt was made, on Dec. 24, 1800, to assassinate him while on his way to the Opera, by means of an *infernal machine*. He escaped, but the explosion killed several persons who were near. *b.* A *General Amnesty* was granted Nov. 26, 1800, with a few exceptions, to all *Emigrants* who would take the oath of fidelity to the government; when such property of the returned emigrants as had not been sold was restored to them. *c.* After much negotiation, a *Concordat* with the Pope was agreed on, in Sept. 1801. In this the Pope sanctioned the sale of Church property which had taken place, suppressed many bishoprics, confirmed the abolition of the convents, agreed to the payment of the clergy by the State, and settled several matters of discipline. At the same time, the State agreed to pay the stipends of the Protestant Ministers. The *Churches* which had been closed by the Convention were now re-opened, and Christian Worship allowed to be performed throughout France. The *Sabbath* was again recognised as a day of rest; the computation by *Weeks* resumed; and the Law of *Decades* repealed. *d.* The *Legion of Honour*, an order of knighthood for distinguished military service and civilians, was instituted by Napoleon, May 19, 1802. On Aug. 2, 1802, Napoleon was declared *Consul for Life* by a decree of the Senate, which was sanctioned by above 3,500,000 votes of the people. *e.* A short time after, he appointed a commission of eminent lawyers, under the presidency of Cambacères to draw up a comprehensive digest of the best existing laws, civil, criminal, and commercial. This digest, known as the *Civil Code* or CODE NAPOLEON, was completed between 1803 and 1808, and continues the Legal Code to this day. *f.* The *Provincial Administration* of France was now organised on one uniform plan, and made dependent on the CENTRAL POWER or *Executive*. Each department was under a *Prefect*, who was appointed by government; as were also the *Mayors* of all towns or parishes above 5,000. The *Mayors* of places under 5,000, as well as the members of their councils, were appointed by the *Prefects*. By this means popular election was abolished. *g.* A *conspiracy*, formed by Pichegru, Moreau, Georges, and others, to restore the Bourbon Dynasty, was discovered by the police in Feb. 1804. The *Duke d'Enghien*, a descendant of the great Condé and a Bourbon, was suspected of being connected with this affair. He was then living in Baden, which was neutral territory; but this did not protect him from the vengeance of the French government. He was secretly seized, taken to Vincennes, tried by a court-martial and shot, March 21, 1804. Pichegru, Moreau, Georges, and others were arrested. Pichegru died in prison, it is suspected by foul means, April 6; Moreau was banished; Georges

and twenty others were condemned to death. A. On May 3, 1804, a motion was made in the Tribunal to bestow upon Napoleon the TITLE OF EMPEROR, with the hereditary succession in his family. The resolution of the Tribunal was confirmed by the Senate, and approved by above 3,000,000 registered votes. On May 18, Napoleon assumed the title of Emperor at St. Cloud, and on the following day, issued a decree appointing 18 of his first generals, Marshals of the French Empire. On Dec. 2, 1804, he was crowned Emperor by the Pope at Paris, and on May 25, 1805, crowned king of Italy at Milan by the Archbishop of that city. The preceding events show the probable, if not almost certain, result of bloodshed and anarchy in the adoption of a *Military Despotism*.

175. FOREIGN AND MILITARY EVENTS, 1799 to 1805.—a. Napoleon, on his becoming First Consul, made proposals of Peace to England, Dec. 25, 1799. But, as the English Government had no confidence in the new order of things, the negotiations ended in nothing, and war was continued. Napoleon afterwards admitted that he was not sincere in his proposals. France thus continued at war with England, Austria, and Turkey. b. Moreau was appointed over the army of the Rhine acting against Austria; Kleber had been left in command in Egypt; while Napoleon himself assumed the command of the army of Italy. He accordingly repaired to Lausanne, May 13, 1800; and with his army of 36,000 men and 40 pieces of cannon, passed the Great St. Bernard, which had hitherto been considered impracticable for the passage of an army. Descending thence to Aosta, he defeated a small Austrian force at the Ticino, and entered Milan on June 2, 1800, where he was joined by other divisions of his army which had passed by the Simplon and St. Gothard. On June 14 the celebrated battle of *Marengo* was fought, in which the Austrians, after a hard contest and immense slaughter, were defeated. This led to an armistice between the two armies, which was concluded June 16, 1800. By this, Piedmont and Genoa, with all the fortresses, were surrendered to the French. Napoleon, after having established provisional governments at Milan, Turin, and Genoa, returned to Paris, July 3, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

c. In Germany, Moreau defeated the Austrians under Kray, at *Engen* in Baden, May 2, 1800; and again, when commanded by the Archduke John, in the great battle of *Hohenlinden* in Bavaria, Dec. 3, 1800. After this he was proceeding towards Vienna, when the severe losses which the Austrians had sustained compelled them to make proposals for peace, which ended in the treaty of *Lunéville*, Feb. 9, 1801.

d. We must now turn to Egypt.—Previously to Buonaparte's secretly abandoning his army in Egypt, he had appointed Kleber to the chief command. The soldiers were highly indignant at having been deserted by Napoleon. Shortly afterwards, the Grand Vizier consented to allow the French to evacuate Egypt and return home with their arms and baggage. But as this arrangement was contrary to the treaty existing between England and Turkey, which required Turkey to consent to no arrangement by which the French did not become prisoners of war, it was set aside by Lord Keith. Upon this, Kleber resumed hostilities, and gained a victory over the Turks at *Heliopolis*, March 20, 1800. Shortly afterwards, Kleber was assassinated by a fanatic. On March 1, 1801, *Sir Ralph Abercrombie* anchored in Aboukir Bay; and, disembarking on the 8th, attacked and defeated the French on the same day; and again on the 18th, and for the third time, at *Alexandria*, where he was mortally wounded, March 21. Afterwards, a Turkish army commanded by British officers gained a victory at Cairo; when the French under Belliard, amounting to 14,000, capitulated, May 22, 1801, and were shortly afterwards conveyed to France. Menou, another general, with 10,000 men, was compelled to surrender at Alexandria, Aug. 31, 1801. These also were conveyed to France, when Egypt being cleared of its invaders was restored to Turkey, and the British troops returned home.

e. By the treaty of *Lunéville*, Napoleon, being freed from all fears with regard to Austria, bent his attention to the invasion of England. For that purpose, he prepared a numerous flotilla of gunboats, stationed at Boulogne. Nelson, with a fleet of light vessels, attacked the flotilla on the 15th Aug. 1801; but, owing to the strength of the tide, which threw the English vessels out of order, he was compelled to desist after a desperate conflict of 4 hours. In the meantime, negotiations were in progress for a Treaty of Peace between all the belligerents, France, England, Austria, and Turkey, which, after some months' delay, was signed at *Amiens*, March 27, 1802. f. By the Treaty of *Amiens*, *Malta*, which had been taken from the French by the English, was to be restored to its former possessors, the Knights of St. John; the independence

of the *Cisalpine*, *Batavian*, *Ligurian*, and *Helvetic* Republics was guaranteed; the *Ionian* Islands were recognised as a republic; *Egypt* was restored to the Sultan; the French *West India* Islands to France, and the *Cape of Good Hope* to Holland; while England retained *Ceylon* and *Trinidad*; and the House of Orange was to receive compensation for the loss of Holland. Shortly after the Treaty of Amiens had been signed, Buonaparte sent a fleet and army to reduce Domingo, which had revolted; but this expedition ended in the destruction of the French force and the emancipation of the negroes.

g. On the refusal of England to deliver up Malta till the stipulations of the peace of Luneville had been fulfilled by France, Napoleon threatened war, and dismissed Lord Whitworth, the English Ambassador. Accordingly, on May 18, 1803, England declared war against France, and laid an embargo on some French vessels in her ports. In retaliation for this, Napoleon decreed, May 22, that all the English travelling in France, amounting to above 10,000, should be detained as prisoners of war, and the *Electorate of Hanover*, then belonging to the English crown, should be occupied by a French army.

LESSON 88.—THE FIRST FRENCH EMPIRE, 1804 to 1815.

176. HOME TRANSACTIONS.—a. The narrative of Napoleon Buonaparte's reign is merely the record of a rapid series of unparalleled and successful aggressions on nearly every country in Europe, planned by a daring and extraordinary military Genius for the aggrandisement of himself and family, and executed through the instrumentality of a vain, populous, and powerful nation. b. On the assumption of the Imperial Dignity by Buonaparte, the titles of *Prince*, *Princess*, and *Imperial Highness*, were conferred on all the members of his family. Napoleon, thoroughly despising the notion of *equality*, attached great importance to the possession of Titles. Hence, so soon as he had been appointed Emperor, he bestowed upon his principal generals the dignity of *Marshal*. One of his favourite sayings was—'An *Aristocracy* is the only true support of a monarchy.' It was, therefore, his determination to supply this defect in the French polity as soon as a suitable opportunity occurred. In accordance with this resolution, he re-established, on March 11, 1808, *hereditary titles of Nobility*, with incomes attached, derivable from the places from which the titles were taken.

c. The steady aim of Napoleon's internal Government was the establishment of a *Central, Imperial, and Despotic Power*, by which all military and naval commanders, all Prefects, Mayors, and Bishops throughout the country should be appointed. The only *Deliberative Public Body* was the *Tribunate*, which was early reduced from 100 to 50 members; and, after the Treaty of Tilsit, was finally suppressed by the Senate, Aug. 19, 1807. In its place were appointed three *Committees*—of Administration, of Legislation, and of Finance. The *Censorship of the Press*, at the same time, became rigid, extending not merely to journals and periodicals, but to works on every subject. Thus, all freedom of discussion was absolutely prevented. The whole course of *Education*, too, throughout the country was under the control of a Central Board, consisting of a Grand Master, with numerous high functionaries under him. The *kinds of schools*, whether primary or secondary, colleges or lycées, as well as the *subjects taught* in them, were all conducted on the principles of strict military Subordination. The *Conscriptions*, throughout Napoleon's reign, were levied with so much rigour, that the price of a substitute rose at one time to 500*l.*, and was never less than 200*l.* Thus, nearly all the youth were compelled to serve in the ranks. In 10 years, 2,800,000 conscripts had been raised, of whom 2,200,000 perished in the wars! Though *external Commerce* was prevented by the vigilance of British Cruisers, in retaliation for Napoleon's restrictive Continental system, yet a great impetus was given to domestic manufactures and internal traffic. Besides, the *plunder and forced contributions* obtained from the subjected states enabled Napoleon to employ thousands of workmen in various parts, in constructing numerous public roads, bridges, canals, dockyards, buildings, monuments, &c., for the use or adornment of France. As far as possible, he made war support itself, that is, the armies and garrisons maintained within France were supported by the heavy contributions which he exacted from his neighbours; while those quartered beyond the French frontier were maintained solely by the states occupied.

d. On Dec. 16, 1809, Napoleon divorced his wife Josephine; and on March 11, 1810, he married by proxy the Archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

177. FOREIGN AND MILITARY TRANSACTIONS.—During the winter of 1804 and spring of 1805, Napoleon was actively employed in completing his arrangements for invading England, as the great obstructor to the accomplishment of his ambitious projects. The army assembled at Boulogne amounted to 155,000 men, ready to be embarked in 2,293 vessels, of which 1,339 were armed. In addition to this force, two large French and Spanish fleets were secretly prepared at Brest, Rochefort, and Cadix, to repel any attack which might be made by the English fleets. This arrangement, however, was fortunately frustrated; partly by the attack made on the combined fleets by Sir Robert Calder off Cape Finisterre, July 22, 1805, when two Spanish ships were captured, and Villeneuve, the French admiral, compelled to take refuge with the remainder in Ferrol; but more especially by Lord Nelson, who, on Oct. 21, attacked the French fleet under Villeneuve, a few leagues N. W. of TRAFALGAR, and gained a glorious victory. This victory annihilated the French and Spanish fleets, and so enraged Napoleon that he henceforth endeavoured to suppress all English trade with the Continent, by forming his celebrated *Prohibitive Continental System*.

178. WAR WITH AUSTRIA, &c.—*a.* On May, 8, 1805, Napoleon assumed the iron crown of Lombardy at Milan, and, on June 30, incorporated Genoa, Parma, and Placentia with France. These proceedings so excited the alarm and indignation of Austria, that on August 31, 1805, she joined the *Third Coalition* against France. This coalition consisted of England, Russia, Austria, and Sweden, the two last being subsidised by England. Prussia, though invited, remained neutral, on condition of receiving Hanover from France. On the refusal of Bavaria to join the coalition, the Austrian troops entered Munich Sept. 9, 1805.

b. Napoleon ordered the troops which had been intended for the invasion of England to assemble at Strasbourg. To this place he himself repaired on Sept. 27, and immediately resumed the command of the Grand Army in person. Mack, who in a former campaign had shown himself an incompetent general, was unfortunately appointed over the great Austrian army in Germany. The Archduke Charles commanded the Austrians in Italy, and Massena the French. The vast superiority of Napoleon both in plan and execution was soon evident, for, General Mack having allowed himself to be surrounded at *Ulm*, most disgracefully surrendered with 30,000 men, Oct. 17, 1805. The other Austrian divisions being scattered were unable to make any effectual resistance. The French were everywhere successful, and entered Vienna, Nov. 13, 1805, when they levied enormous contributions. On Dec. 2, 1805, the great battle of AUSTERLITZ in Moravia was fought, between the allied armies of Russia and Austria, commanded by the Emperor Alexander in person, and the French commanded by Napoleon. The armies were nearly equal, about 80,000 each. The Russians by extending their line too far enabled Napoleon to break through it, and rout the separated divisions in detail. The loss of the allies in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was nearly 80,000 men. On the day following the Emperor of Austria had an interview with Napoleon, when an Armistice was agreed on, by which the Russians were allowed to retire to their own country.

c. A Treaty of Peace between Austria and France was signed at *Presburg*, Dec. 26, 1805. By this Treaty, Austria ceded *Venetia* and *Dalmatia* to the Kingdom of Italy, and *Tyrol* to Bavaria, and paid a contribution to France of 1,600,000*l.* By this treaty, also, the old GERMANIC EMPIRE WAS DISSOLVED, the Emperor Francis renouncing the title of Emperor of Germany and assuming that of *Emperor of Austria*. At the same time, the Electors of Bavaria and Wurtemberg were made *Kings*, while Napoleon placed himself at the head of the smaller States which were formed into the *Confederation of the Rhine*.

d. The defeat at Austerlitz dissolved the combined army under the King of Sweden then besieging *Hamel* in Hanover; the Swedes and Russians returned to their own country, and the English re-embarked. The King of Naples, however, was less fortunate; for, by having allowed a Russian and English army to land in his dominions, he had broken his neutrality. In consequence of this, Napoleon ordered his general St. Cyr to invade Naples, Dec. 26, 1805, when the King was obliged to seek refuge in Sicily. Napoleon shortly afterwards appointed his brother Joseph king of Naples and Sicily, April 14, 1806; and

about the same time he made *Murat*, his brother-in-law, Grand Duke of *Cleves* and *Berg* in Germany. His brother *Louis* was made King of *Holland*, on June 5, 1806.

179. WAR WITH PRUSSIA, 1806-7.—*a. Prussia*, who had long been neutral, and had accepted *Hanover* as the gift of *Napoleon*, though belonging to *England*, at length, Oct. 2, 1806, complained of *Napoleon's* encroachments on *Anspach* and other places, and demanded the withdrawal of the French troops from *Germany*. This being refused, the King of *Prussia* published a manifesto, in which he recapitulated *Napoleon's* various encroachments, and prepared for war. *Napoleon* was speedily in the field.

b. The decisive battle of *JENA* in *Saxe-Weimar*, fought Oct. 16, 1806, prostrated the *Prussian* monarchy. In this terrible battle, 20,000 *Prussians* were either killed or wounded, and 40,000 taken prisoners. In a few weeks nearly all the fortified places surrendered, and, on Oct. 21, *Napoleon* entered *Berlin*, when he exacted contributions to the amount of 6,200,000*l.*; while *Gen. Mortier* occupied *Hamburg* and seized the *English* property there. On Nov. 21, 1806, *Napoleon* issued his celebrated *BERLIN DECREE*, which prohibited all commerce or communications with the *British Isles*, and confiscated all *British Property* wherever found. *England* retaliated by declaring *France* and her subject States under blockade. These prohibitive systems, however, were after a time secretly violated both by *Napoleon*, who sold *licences* at enormous prices, and by the *British Government*, who sold similar exemptions from the *Orders of Council*.

c. After the battle of *Jena*, the King of *Prussia* fled to *Königsburg*, while the French occupied *Warsaw*. *Napoleon* was at this time requested to restore *Poland* to its independence. At the battle of *Pultusk* in *Poland*, Dec. 28, 1806, the French received a severe check from the *Russians*. At the great battle of *Eylau* in *Prussia*, fought between the *Russians* and French, Feb. 8, 1807, the contest was indecisive, and the loss on both sides severe, the *Russians* losing 25,000 men killed or wounded, and the French 30,000. On the 13th of June, 1807, the battle of *Friedland*, nr. *Königsburg*, took place, when the allied *Russians* and *Prussians* were defeated by the French after a severe contest. The allies retreated to *Tilsit* on the *Niemen*, when an *Armistice* was agreed on, and an interview arranged between the sovereigns. The Emperors *Alexander* and *Napoleon* had an interview on a raft on the *Niemen*, on June 25, 1807; and again on the day following, when the King of *Prussia* was present. On July 7, 1807, a Treaty of Peace was signed between *France* and *Russia*; and on July 9, between *France* and *Prussia*. Immediately after signing the Treaty, *Napoleon* left *Tilsit* for *Paris*, where he was enthusiastically received, July 27, 1807.

d. BY THE TREATY OF TILSIT, *Prussia* was stripped of all her territory West of the *Elbe*, forming one half of her dominions; compelled to pay a war contribution of 24,000,000*l.*, to which was soon after added a further sum of 5,600,000*l.*; to surrender her fortresses, which were to be garrisoned by French troops and maintained at her cost till the money was paid. These were hard terms, but they were faithfully observed by the *Prussian Government*. *Prussia* was further bound to adopt the French Continental System, close her ports against *England*, and retain no more than 42,000 troops. Severe as these terms were, they proved the means of originating a series of reforms which afterwards largely contributed to the deliverance of *Germany* from the galling yoke of *France* in 1813-14. The forced reduction of the army, too, to 42,000 men silently led to the introduction of the present *Prussian Military System* which has enabled united *Germany* alone, in turn, not only to overthrow the second French Empire, but to recover *Alsace* and part of *Lorraine*, and levy exorbitant contributions.

e. At the Treaty of *Tilsit*, *Russia* made no sacrifices, but was allowed to take *Finland* from *Sweden* on the promise of closing her ports against *England*. The Elector of *Saxony* was made King, and received the newly-formed *Duchy of Warsaw*. The portions severed from *Prussia* by this treaty were added to *Hesse-Cassel* and *Brunswick*, which *Napoleon* had forcibly seized, and formed principally into the new KINGDOM OF WESTPHALIA, which he bestowed on his brother *Jerome*, who fixed his residence at *Cassel*, Aug. 18, 1807. The *Grand Duchy of Cleves and Berg*, bestowed on *Murat*, comprised other portions torn from

Prussia. *Tuscany* was seized by Napoleon in Dec. 1807, and annexed to France; while the *Pope*, having refused to declare war against England, was deprived of his dominions, carried as a prisoner to France, and not released till the downfall of Napoleon in 1814.

f. The British Government having received private but positive information, that by a *secret article* in the Treaty of Tilsit, *Denmark* would soon be required to surrender her fleet to France, resolved to prevent the accomplishment of that object. A fleet and army were accordingly sent to Copenhagen to require the surrender of the ships. On this being refused, the city was bombarded for three days, when the Danes consented to surrender their fleet, consisting of 18 ships of the line and 15 frigates, which was taken to England, Sept. 8, 1807. Nothing but the certainty of this secret stipulation between France and Russia could justify the conduct of the British Government on this occasion. The existence, however, of the article was afterwards proved.

180. A SECOND WAR WITH AUSTRIA, 1809.—a. Since the termination of the last war in 1805, Austria had remained at peace, but had diligently employed the interval in reconstructing her army and creating a *landwehr*, or national militia, of 300,000 men. The numerous aggressions of Napoleon, however, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Germany, had excited, especially among the nobility, an intense feeling of hostility against him, and a burning desire to recover those cessions which Austria had in the last war been compelled to make. The Cabinet, therefore, after much hesitation, decided upon once more trying the chance of war, and immediately invaded Lombardy, Tyrol, and Franconia, April 1809.

b. The Archduke Charles was appointed to the chief command in Germany, and the Archduke John in Italy. Napoleon was at first taken by surprise; but, hastening from Spain, he summoned his forces from different parts, and was soon in a position to assume the command and confront his enemies. On April 20, 1809, he defeated the Austrians under the Archduke Charles at *Landshut Bridge* over the *Iser*; and again at *Eckmühl* in Bavaria, April 22. On the day following he entered *Ratisbon*. *Beauharnais*, however, was defeated in Italy by the Archduke John, April 16. After the battle of *Eckmühl*, Napoleon marched to *Vienna*, which he took May 13. On May 22, the terrible battle of *ASPERN*, near Vienna, was fought, when the Archduke Charles defeated Napoleon in person, who retreated to the *isle of Lobau*. In the meanwhile, the brave Tyrolese, always loyal to Austria, rose in a body under *Hofer* (an inn-keeper) and other patriots against the French and Bavarian invaders, and succeeded in expelling them.

c. After the battle of *Aspern*, the position of Napoleon was most critical, cooped up in the island of *Lobau*, which was only $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. From this perilous situation, however, he extricated himself by a most skilful stratagem, and then fought and won the long-doubtful battle of *WAGRAM*, nr. Vienna, July 6. In this battle, 25,000 men on each side were killed or wounded. On July 11, an Armistice was agreed upon which led to the *Treaty of Schönbrunn*, Oct. 14, 1809. Napoleon now levied contributions on Austria to the amount of 9,500,000*l.*, equivalent to 50,000,000*l.* in England. After the battle of *Wagram*, Tyrol was again invaded and subdued; when *Hofer*, having been betrayed to the French, Jan. 5, 1810, was carried to Mantua and there shot.

d. BY THE TREATY OF SCHÖNBRUNN, Austria was in a worse position than ever, for she was compelled to cede territories containing 3,500,000 souls, including *Gallicia*, partly to Russia and partly to the Duchy of Warsaw; *Salzburg* and the *Tyrol* to Bavaria; *Carniola*, *Trieste*, part of *Croatia* and *Carinthia*, *Fiume*, and other towns to the Kingdom of Italy. The army was to be reduced to 150,000 men; a further contribution of 3,500,000*l.* was to be levied on the occupied provinces; and all intercourse with England was to be discontinued.

e. In July 1809, an expedition was fitted out by England to *Walcheren*, Holland, which proved a great failure from the incompetency of the general.

LESSON 29.—181. PENINSULAR WAR, 1807 to 1814. *a.* The prohibitive Commercial System promulgated by Napoleon in his Berlin Decree was a tyrannical and intolerable interference with the rights of every monarch in his own dominions. For, the infringement of the decree furnished Napoleon with a pretext for immediate invasion, and indicated that the sovereigns of Europe reigned no longer than they were subservient to his will. The *Prince Regent of Portugal*, though compelled to close his ports against England, his old ally, refused to confiscate the property of the English merchants. Upon this refusal, Junot was ordered to march into Portugal with 30,000 men, Oct. 19, 1807.

b. On Nov. 30, 1807, Junot entered Lisbon without opposition, the Prince Regent and his court having only just before embarked in an English Fleet for Brazil. On Feb. 1, 1808, Napoleon demanded a contribution from the Portuguese of 4,000,000*l.*, which was double the revenue of the whole kingdom, and a contingent of 9,000 men to be sent to France. These demands were obeyed. Junot then occupied several portions of the country, and subjected the inhabitants to shameless spoliation. The subsequent events are mentioned under *Spain*.

182. INVASION OF SPAIN.—*a.* *Spain* had for 10 years been the submissive ally of France, supplying troops and ships; but Napoleon now contemplated annexing the whole peninsula to his empire. By a series of perfidious acts Napoleon had succeeded in getting into his power at Bayonne the King, *Charles 4th*, the Queen, and *Ferdinand*, the heir to the throne. By delusive flatteries and gross misrepresentations, he induced the King to resign his crown to 'his friend and ally,' the Emperor of the French, March 1808. Ferdinand the son, however, refused to resign his rights; but, on being told 'he must choose either death or resignation,' he reluctantly resigned in May following. Napoleon then issued a decree, appointing his brother *Joseph*, then King of Naples, to the crowns of *Spain and the Indies*, May 1808. By a subsequent decree, July 17, he appointed his cousin *Murat* to the throne of Naples and Sicily, vacant by the accession of Joseph to the throne of Spain. Indignant at these nefarious transactions, the Spanish people rose at once to vindicate their rights. The great national struggle which thus commenced to expel the French, with the assistance of the English, known as the great *Peninsular War*, lasted from 1808 to May 1814, when *Ferdinand 7th* was restored to the throne of his ancestors.

b. The following are the principal Military Events occurring during this period. On March 28, 1808, the French entered Madrid professedly, but deceitfully, as the friends of the King and Queen. Afterwards, when the King, Queen, and Ferdinand had been decoyed to meet Napoleon at Bayonne to settle, as it was alleged, family differences, and the remaining members of the royal family were preparing to leave Madrid for the same place, the citizens, suspecting treachery, assembled before the royal palace to prevent their departure. The assembly was dispersed by discharges of grape from the cannon of the French. The people immediately flew to arms and cut off several French detachments. The tumult, however, was soon suppressed; but numerous Spaniards were afterwards tried by courts-martial and shot. This tended to increase the national resentment against the French. At this time nearly all the strongholds were in possession of the French; in addition to this, their forces amounted to 115,000 foot and 16,000 horse. On July 12, 1808, *Joseph Buonaparte* entered Madrid as *King of Spain*. The mask was now thrown off. Immediately, revolts took place in every province. At *Baylen*, in Andalusia, the

French Gen. Dupont, with 20,000 men, was forced to surrender to the insurgents, July 19. On July 30, King Joseph was compelled to evacuate Madrid and retire to Burgos. In the meantime, the English Government sent an army under Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards DUKE OF WELLINGTON) to assist the Portuguese. Wellesley arrived at Mondego Bay, July 30; and on Aug. 20, fought and won the battle of *Vimiera* in Portugal. This victory, however, to the annoyance of Wellesley, was not followed up, owing to the timidity of Sir Harry Burrard, the Commander-in-Chief. On Aug. 23, a *Convention* was concluded at *Cintra* which allowed the French army to evacuate Portugal and return to France with their artillery, arms, and baggage. This Convention was severely criticised at the time, and the three generals, Burrard, Wellesley, and Dalrymple were summoned home. On the departure of these generals, the command devolved on *Sir John Moore*. At the beginning of October, the French forces amounted to 320,000 men, while the operations were directed by Napoleon himself, who had arrived in Spain. To oppose these, the total amount of Spanish, Portuguese, and English troops did not exceed 110,000 men, poorly clad, ill-disciplined, and widely scattered. Though Moore effected a junction with another force under Sir David Baird, Dec. 20, yet, under such disparity, of numbers, a retreat towards Corunna became necessary. On Dec. 4, 1808 Napoleon in person recovered Madrid, and restored Joseph to the Spanish throne. About this time, also, he *abolished the Inquisition*, and suppressed the greater part of the convents.

1809.—On Jan. 1, while at Astorga, Napoleon was informed of the hostile movements of Austria; leaving Spain, therefore, to the management of his generals, he left for Germany. On Jan. 16, the French under Soult were defeated at *Corunna* in Galicia, by Sir John Moore, who fell mortally wounded. Immediately after this victory, the English troops embarked for home. After the departure of Moore's army the English had only 8,000 men under Gen. Cradock, near Lisbon, in addition to the Portuguese levies, amounting to 20,000 men, paid by England, and commanded by Gen. Beresford, who had been appointed a Marshal in the Portuguese service. In this year, the French took *Ferrol* in Spain, Jan. 27; *Saragossa*, after a siege of 2 months, on Feb. 21; *Oporto* in Portugal, Feb. 29; *Cordova*, *Seville*, and *Gerona* in December. On April 22, 1809, *Sir Arthur Wellesley*, having been appointed Commander-in-Chief, returned with fresh troops and landed at Lisbon. On May 12, he crossed the Douro, though opposed by Soult, whom he compelled to retreat. On July 27, he fought and won the battle of *Talavera* in Spain; the remainder of the year he spent in organising and drilling his British forces and the Portuguese levies, and in constructing the formidable LINES OF TORRES-VEDRAS, 27 miles from Lisbon. These famous intrenchments presented three distinct lines of defence, one within the other, each fortified by redoubts and guns, and the outermost extending for nearly 27 miles in circuit.

1810.—During this year, Napoleon, whilst leaving in Spain above 260,000 men, poured into Portugal above 125,000 troops. Wellington, on the other hand, having no confidence in the Spanish Generals nor in their troops, was compelled to rely solely on the British and Portuguese levies. Of these he had 25,000 British and 30,000 Portuguese regulars, and as useful auxiliaries for partisan warfare, 30,000 militia. *Granada* and *Malaga* surrendered to the French in Jan. 1810; *Ciudad-Rodrigo* and *Almeida* in July. Cadix, the last refuge of the Spanish Junta, was preserved partly by the energy of the Duke D'Albuquerque and partly by the arrival of some British troops, Feb. 23. On Sept. 27, Massena was repulsed by Wellington at *Busaco* on the Mondego; and again in Nov. 14, before the *Lines of Torres-Vedras*.

1811.—In this year, the position of King Joseph had become so unpleasant that he offered to resign his crown to Napoleon, and was with difficulty persuaded to retain it. Marshal Victor was defeated by Graham at *Barrosa* near Cadix, March 5, 1811; Massena by Wellington at *Fuentes de Oñoro* near Ciudad-Rodrigo, May 6; and Soult by Gen. Beresford at *Albuera*, May 16. *Taragona*, however, was taken by Suchet after a long siege, June 29.

1812.—Wellington, for the first time, was now enabled to assume the offensive in Spain. He took *Ciudad-Rodrigo*, Jan. 19; *Badajoz*, April 6; defeated Mar-mont at *Salamanca*, July 22; occupied Madrid for a short time on Aug. 12; and compelled the French to raise the siege of Cadix, Aug. 26. Having been appointed (in Sept. 22) Generalissimo of the Spanish armies, Wellington occupied the winter in re-organising and drilling the troops to render them more efficient.

1813.—The position of King Joseph again became most critical, as insurrections were spreading in every direction, so that he was compelled to evacuate Madrid in June 1813. Wellington, commencing his march from the river Oca

in Portugal, May 22, defeated the French at *Vittoria* under King Joseph, June 21, when he obtained an immense booty; routed Soult at the *Pyrenees*, July 28; took *St. Sebastian*, Aug. 31; forced the passage of the *Bidasoa*, between France and Spain; entered France, Oct. 8, 1813; gained the battle of *St. Jean de Luz* in France, Nov. 9; and the battle of the *Neve*, Dec. 10, 1813.

1814.—Wellington defeated Soult at *Bayonne*, Feb. 25; and again at *Toulouse*, April 10. Shortly afterwards, the entrance of the Allies into Paris put an end to the war and the reign of Napoleon. *Ferdinand 7th* was now restored to the throne of his ancestors, and entered Madrid, May 14, 1814. In these Peninsular Campaigns, the French lost upwards of 250,000 men; and the Spaniards and Portuguese, in soldiers and peasants many more.

LESSON 90.—183. RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN, AND CLOSE OF NAPOLEON'S REIGN, 1812-14. a. At the commencement of 1812, Napoleon was in the plenitude of his power; France, Belgium, Holland, and Northern and Central Italy were under his immediate sway; while Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the countries included in the Confederation of the Rhine, with Denmark, Saxony, Prussia, Austria, and Naples, were in close alliance with him. No sovereign since Charlemagne possessed half the power which he then had; his rule, however, was severe and exclusive, admitting no deviation from his imperious will. The Grand Duchy of Warsaw, created by Napoleon, had always been disliked by Alexander, Emperor of Russia, and had been the cause of great shyness between him and Napoleon since 1810. In addition to this, Russia had suffered much from an adherence to Napoleon's continental system, which Alexander was determined to alleviate. He accordingly published a Ukasse in Dec. 1810, allowing colonial and other goods to be imported into Russia. This gave great offence to Napoleon. At length, the French having wantonly seized, in Jan. 1812, the island of *Rügen*, then belonging to Sweden, Bernadotte, the Crown Prince of Sweden, formed an alliance with Alexander in March, 1812. Upon this, Napoleon resolved on the subjugation of Russia, and immediately concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and the other members of the Confederation of the Rhine, by which he raised an immense army of 500,000 men, exclusive of what he had in Spain and Portugal.

b. With this immense force, divided into three great masses, he commenced the war. One of these great divisions, consisting of upwards of 200,000 men, and called the Grand Army, being commanded by Napoleon in person, crossed the Niemen, June 23, 1812; the Russians retiring and laying waste the country as the French advanced. At length, after the hard-fought battles of *Mohilow*, July 23; *Polotsk*, July 31; *Smolensko*, Aug. 19; and *Borodino*, Sept. 7, in all of which the Russians were defeated, the French entered Moscow, where they intended wintering, Sept. 14, 1812. Scarcely, however, had Napoleon taken possession of the Kremlin, the ancient palace of the Csaars, when the city was discovered to be on fire in numerous places. Soon the greater part of the city was reduced to a heap of ruins. In this extremity, Napoleon sent proposals to Alexander which were rejected. At last, on the 19th of October, seeing no chance of peace, while his army was now reduced to 105,000 effective men, he commenced his retreat, the most disastrous recorded in history. Of the mighty force which had invaded Russia, above 400,000 perished or were made prisoners, and only 30,000 reached France; while the author of this unparalleled misery and destruction, basely left his army under Murat at Smorgoni in Poland, Dec. 5; and, travelling in disguise with one companion in a sledge, arrived in Paris, on Dec. 18, 1812.

c. On Napoleon's return to Paris, Dec. 1812, he raised by fresh conscriptions an army of 350,000 men, ready to take the field in the spring of 1813. In the meantime, however, a great change had taken place throughout Germany; the

Russians were everywhere received as deliverers. *The King of Prussia, Frederick William*, had thrown off his constrained alliance with France, and concluded the treaty of *Kaliach*, March 1, by which an alliance, offensive and defensive, was formed with Russia. On March 3, *Sweden* joined the alliance. Both Prussia and Sweden had received the promise of a subsidy from England. Austria, for the present, remained neutral, and offered mediation. Most of the German fortresses were still occupied by the French; besides this, several corps were distributed along the Elbe. The allied army of Russians and Prussians at this time amounted only to 120,000 men, but was receiving accessions every day. Napoleon left Paris on the 15th of April, and joined his army at *Erfurth* in Prussian Saxony, April 25, and on the 29th effected a junction with the Viceroy Eugene, at *Merseburg*. At *Lützen*, 9 miles from *Merseburg*, Napoleon encountered the allies, May 2; and, after a hard-fought battle, compelled them to retreat with a loss of 15,000 men; his own loss was 18,000 men. On May 8, he entered *Dresden* and remained there 10 days. A second great battle took place at *Bautzen* in Saxony, when the allies, after two days' hard fighting, May 31, 22, were compelled to retreat with the loss of 15,000 men, while the French lost 20,000. After this battle, Napoleon consented, June 4, to the armistice of *Plenitz*, for 6 weeks. Austria immediately endeavoured to mediate on the following basis:—'The dissolution of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, the independence of Hamburg and the Hanse Towns, the restoration of Prussia to its former limits, and of Trieste and Illyria to Austria.' Napoleon consented to give up the Duchy of Warsaw, to yield Illyria but without Trieste; but, on the other hand, he required the extension of the Confederation of the Rhine to the Oder, and that the King of Saxony should be indemnified. As these terms were inadmissible, the termination of the armistice was announced, Aug. 10, and Austria, encouraged by the victory of *Vittoria* in Spain, declared war against France and joined the allies. Napoleon then established himself at *Dresden*, near which several battles were fought on Aug. 24, 25, and 27, in which the French had the advantage. As, however, several French corps had been defeated in various places, and their forces were weakened by the defection of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, Napoleon was compelled to retire to *Leipzig*, where, after a desperate contest of 3 days' continuance with the allied army under Swartzenburg, and by the defection of 8,000 Saxons and Wurtembergers, he sustained a terrible defeat, Oct. 18, 1813. In this battle the French lost 60,000 men, and the allies 42,000. From *Leipzig*, Napoleon retreated to the Rhine, and fought and won the battle of *Hanas*, Oct. 30, against the Bavarians, his former allies, but who had recently joined the Austrians and Prussians. Leaving his army, reduced to 70,000 men, at Mayence, Nov. 2, he hastened to Paris, where he arrived, Nov. 9, 1813. THE FLAME OF INDEPENDENCE had now spread throughout Germany. The governments of Westphalia and Berg, formed by Napoleon, were overturned; while the *Tyrol*, *Hesse-Cassel*, *Brunswick*, &c., were restored to their legitimate princes. After the battle of *Leipzig*, *Dresden*, *Dantzic*, and other places surrendered.

d. Napoleon, on his arrival at Paris, found the country much dissatisfied, and wearied with repeated exactions. The Legislative Body remonstrated, which gave so much offence that he adjourned it. In the meantime, the allies following up their successes, approached the Rhine, and sent a proposal to Napoleon from Frankfort, Nov. 9, stating the terms on which they would treat; namely, 'that France should be restricted within its natural limits—the Alps, Pyrenees, and the Rhine; that Spain and Portugal should be restored to their former sovereigns, and the independence of Germany and Italy secured under their native princes.' Napoleon rejected these terms, which were his last chance. On this refusal, the allies crossed the Rhine at *Manheim* and other places, Dec. 31, 1813, and entered France.

e. In 1814, after several engagements, an armistice was agreed on, Feb. 24; but, as Napoleon's demands were still inadmissible, the negotiations were broken off, and hostilities resumed. The French were defeated in several engagements, the last of which was at *Paris*, March 30, 1814, when the city capitulated, and the allies entered it on the day following. A provisional Government was immediately formed, with *Talleyrand* at the head. This passed an act which formally 'dethroned the emperor and absolved the Senate and people from their allegiance.' At length, Napoleon most reluctantly signed his abdication at *Fontainebleau*, April 11. He was allowed by the allied sovereigns to retain the title of Emperor, with the sovereignty of the isle of Elba, and a revenue of 4,500,000 francs, to be paid by France. Napoleon left *Fontainebleau* on April 20, and arrived at Elba, May 4, 1814. In the meanwhile, the Bourbons

dynasty was restored in the person of Louis 18th, who entered Paris May 3, 1814. By the Treaty of Peace signed in Paris, May 30, 1814, France was reduced to the limits of 1792, with the exception of Avignon and the Venaisin, which were now included in it. To quote the words of Sir Archibald Alison on this occasion, 'Not a village was reft from old France, not a palace or museum was rifled, even the spoils of Italy, Germany, Spain, and other places, were left untouched; so far from imitating Napoleon in seizing every article of value, the allies did not even reclaim their own.'

*f. Napoleon remained in Elbe about 10 months. On Feb. 26, 1815, being determined to recover his throne, he embarked with about 1,000 men of his old guard, and landed March 1, at Cannes, nr. Frejus. His march to Paris was a triumphant one, being everywhere joined by his old army. Marshal Ney, who had been sent to stop his progress, went over to him; while Louis 18th, being abandoned by the troops, was compelled to leave Paris, March 19; and on the day following, Napoleon entered the Tuilleries. The allies, who were then assembled at Vienna, on being informed of his return, immediately resolved on joining their forces to frustrate his efforts. In the meanwhile, Napoleon, with his wonted vigour, used every means to raise a force adequate to his present exigency; and, early in June, an army of 220,000 men was ready to take the field. Finding it, however, impossible to govern with the unlimited power which he formerly had, he at the outset granted a constitution to the country, which was published April 22, and solemnly accepted by him at the meeting of the *Champ de Mai*, June 1, 1815. On June 12, he left Paris to join the army concentrated near Philipppeville, and amounting to 125,000 men. Crossing the Belgian Frontier on the 15th, he defeated on the 16th at *Ligny* the Prussians under *Blücher*; but, on the same day, Ney was defeated by the English at *Quatre-Bras*. On June 18, 1815, Napoleon attacked Wellington's army on the *FIELD OF WATERLOO*, where he suffered a signal defeat. The loss of the French in this memorable battle was at least 40,000 men; that of the English 15,000; of the Prussians 7,000. In this battle Napoleon had 71,900 men, all French; Wellington had 67,600, of whom only 22,000 were British; the rest were Belgians, Dutch, Hanoverians, Brunswickers, &c. This victory was decisive, and closed a series of wars which had lasted for nearly 23 years. After the defeat at Waterloo, Napoleon fled to Paris, and signed his second abdication in favour of his son Napoleon 2nd, June 22. He then, on July 3, proceeded to Rochefort, intending to embark for the United States. On July 7, the allies re-entered Paris; and on the day following, *Louis 18th* returned and resumed the government.*

*g. Napoleon, finding it impossible to escape the British cruisers, went on board Capt. Maitland's ship, the *Bellerophon*, July 15, saying:—'I place myself under the protection of your prince and your laws.' On July 31, he was informed that the British Government had decided that the island of *St. Helena* should be his future residence, to which place he was immediately conveyed, and where he arrived Nov. 16, 1815. The custody of his person was entrusted by the allies to England; at the same time, commissioners were appointed by Russia, Austria, and France, to reside at *St. Helena* to secure his safe detention. Napoleon was far from being happy in his exile. The reminiscences of his former greatness, the impossibility of ever recovering his liberty, the constant but necessary military surveillance to which he was subject, added to his naturally restless disposition, rendered him discontented and querulous, which tended to irritate an hereditary malady of which his father had died, a cancer in the stomach. He died May 5, 1821, in the midst of a violent storm of wind and rain, which reminded him of the roar of battle. His last words were—'*Tête d'armée*,' head of the army. In his will he left large bequests to his friends and attendants. Among these bequests was one of 10,000 francs to a villain who had recently attempted the life of the Duke of Wellington. How different this conduct was to that of Wellington at Waterloo. 'There's Bonaparte, Sir,' exclaimed an artillery officer. 'I think I can reach him, may I fire?' 'No, no,' replied the Duke, 'Generals commanding armies have something else to do than to shoot at one another.' (Gleig's '*Life of Wellington*,' p. 267.) Napoleon's body was interred in *Slane's Valley*, *St. Helena*, May 8, in the military dress he had usually worn, and accompanied with military honours. Afterwards, at the request of the French Government, it was transferred to Paris, and deposited in the Church of the Invalides, Dec. 15, 1840.*

*h. By the Congress of Vienna, Nov. 1815, the *Limits* of France were restricted to what they were in 1792. Seventeen frontier and fortified towns were to be garrisoned by the allies for 5 years, and 150,000 troops were to be maintained at*

the cost of France for the same time, as an army of occupation, under Wellington, and an indemnity of 61,000,000*l.* was to be paid to the allies. It was further enacted, that all the works of art plundered by the French from other countries, should be restored to their original owners.¹

LESSON 91.—RESTORATION OF THE BOURBONS, 1814 to 1848.

181. **LOUIS 18TH, 1814 to 1824.** *a.*—On the deposition of Napoleon, Louis 18th (Count de Provence, brother of Louis 16th, and uncle of the child who died in prison, usually called Louis 17th) ascended the throne of his ancestors as a *Constitutional Monarch*. He entered Paris, May 3, 1814, while the allied sovereigns were assembled there; on May 14, he appointed a New Ministry, and on Aug. 3, a new Council of State.

b. **THE CHARTER** of the New Constitution, adapted to a Limited Monarchy, was promulgated June 4, 1814, to the Senate and Legislative Body. This contained the *Essentials* of real Freedom—namely, personal freedom, equality of all Frenchmen in the eye of the law, and in the obligation to the payment of taxes, right of being taxed only by the national representatives, trial by Jury, the free exercise of Religion, liberty of the press, security of property, oblivion of the past, and suppression of the conscription.

The *Executive Power* was vested in the King, whose person was declared to be inviolable, and his ministers alone responsible. The King had the 'right of making war and peace, of appointing officers of the state, navy and army, and of making all ordinances necessary for the execution of the laws and safety of the state.' The *Legislative Power* consisted of the King and two chambers of Parliament; an Upper or House of *Peers*; and a Lower or Chamber of *Deputies*, chosen by electoral colleges. The qualification of a *Deputy* was—the annual payment of 42*l.* in direct taxes and being turned 40 years of age; the qualification of an *Elector* was the payment of 12*l.* yearly in taxes. The *Code Napoleon* continued the Law of France; the old and the new Nobility preserved their Titles; and the Legion of Honour was retained.

c. The transition, however, from the Imperial and Military Rule to that of a settled and constitutional one, had many difficulties to encounter. The army had been so long accustomed to war and the rewards which awaited a successful career as to be much dissatisfied with the altered state of things; while the people, from the exhausted state of the finances, and the additional taxation necessarily imposed upon them, felt the burdens oppressive. Numerous conflicting interests also required investigation and prudence to be reconciled or compromised; the furious passions excited by a long series of violent changes required time to be calmed; while some provision had to be made for the multitudes left destitute by the termination of the wars. In this unsettled state of things, Napoleon unfortunately returned from Elba; and, after his second expulsion, left matters much worse. For the former difficulties were increased and fresh ones created; while several persons who had hitherto been spared, having recently either proved treacherous, or had accepted office during the *Hundred Days*, were either banished or otherwise severely punished.

d. In 1818, the Allies consented to the withdrawal of their troops from France during the year, and also to a *mitigation of the Indemnity to be paid to them*. Both these measures were carried out. Immediately afterwards, France was admitted into the Alliance of the Great European Powers. After the Congress of Vienna, the evils which had been inflicted upon the Continental Nations by the exercise of Democratic Principles induced several, if not all the Sovereigns,

¹ Persons desirous of reading the details of the eventful period of French History from 1789 to 1850, may consult with advantage the following:—Sir Archibald Alison's 'Epitome of the History of Europe;' or his larger work in 4 vols, 'France and its Revolutions,' by George Long, Esq.; and for France in general, Maunders's 'Treasury of History,' edited by the Rev. G. W. Cox.

to restrict in some measure the Liberty of their Subjects, as well as the License of the Press. France having, in 1818, become a member of the Alliance, adopted a similar course; hence, in 1819, a new Election Law was proposed and carried, which gave a preponderance to the rich Landowners in the election of the Deputies. At the same time, several laws were enacted, probably from necessity, restricting personal liberty and the liberty of the press. These infractions of the Charter led to angry discussions in the French Chambers, and bitter oppositions among the people. In Feb. 1820, the Duke of Berri, second son of Charles 10th, was assassinated. In 1823, a Revolution having taken place in Spain against the despotism of Ferdinand 7th, an army of 100,000 men was sent by France to put it down. The invasion was successful, and Ferdinand was restored to his former power. In Sept. 1824, Louis 18th died, having reigned 9 years after his restoration.

185. CHARLES 10TH, 1824 to 1830. a.—CHARLES 10TH, brother of Louis 18th, and formerly Count d'Artois, succeeded, Sept. 16, 1824, declaring his intention to observe the Constitution. His coronation took place at *Rheims*, May 1826, when he took the oath to govern according to the Charter. It was, however, soon apparent that Charles was more desirous of governing as an absolute Monarch than as a Constitutional one, and was more influenced by the Jesuits than was consistent with the observance of his coronation oath.

b. Of the various *Political Parties* which agitated the country at this period, the following are the principal :—

1. The *Ultra-Royalist and Jesuitical Party* which aimed at restoring the Monarchy and Church to their former position and power.

2. The *Constitutionalists* professed an adherence to the principles of the Charter. This party included the more intelligent, steady, and wealthy persons in the community. The *Liberals* were a section of this party, with a strong leaning towards democracy.

3. The *Democrats* adopted and advocated principles and modes of action, not for their soundness or suitableness to promote the welfare of the country, but for their likeliness to secure the popular favour towards themselves.

4. The *Revolutionists* were turbulent men, impelled by headstrong passion to seize the property of others through sudden and violent commotions, instead of procuring a livelihood by steady honest industry.

c. Charles and his ministers soon found excuses for restricting the liberty of the press and suppressing several journals for advocating democratic principles or measures opposed to the court party. These restrictions incurred much dissatisfaction, which was increased by disbanding the National Guard in Paris, in 1826. The appointment of Prince Polignac, an Ultra-Royalist, to be Prime Minister, in Aug. 1829, was another cause of great discontent, as it indicated the King's decided partiality to the Jesuits and Priests. In May 1830, an armament was sent out against the *Dey of Algiers*, in consequence of a gross insult which he had offered to the French Consul. The city of Algiers was soon taken, and the Dey sent as prisoner to Italy. Shortly afterwards, a large district of the surrounding country was subdued and annexed to France, to which it has ever since belonged.

d. On July 25, 1830, Charles, by the advice of his minister, Polignac, passed three *despotic Ordinances* which were violations of the Constitutional Charter. The *First* dissolved the newly-elected Chamber of Deputies before it had assembled; the *Second* changed the Law of Elections, and disfranchised the great body of Electors; the *Third* subjected the Press to severe restrictions. The publication of these Ordinances caused a *REVOLUTION*, followed by three days' fighting in the streets of Paris, July 27, 28, 29. On July 31, a deputation was sent by the assembled Peers and Deputies to the Duke of Orleans, Louis-Philippe, then residing at Neuilly, inviting him to allow himself to be appointed Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, which, after some hesitation, he accepted. This appointment was also confirmed by the King himself. On Aug. 2, Charles 10th abdicated in favour of his grandson, Henri, duke of Bordeaux (sometimes styled Count de Chambord), son of the late Duke of Berri; but, on Aug. 6, the Chamber of Deputies rejected this abdication, and declared the throne of France *vacant*. After having made some alterations in the Charter, the Assembly offered the crown to Louis-Philippe, as *King of the French*, who,

after some consideration, accepted it; and, on the 9th, took the prescribed *Constitutional Oath*.

Charles 10th was permitted to leave the Kingdom without molestation. He embarked for England, and resided for some time at Holyrood House, Edinburgh, where he died Nov. 6, 1836.

186. LOUIS-PHILIPPE, 1830 to 1848. a.—LOUIS-PHILIPPE, Duke of Orleans, was the eldest son of the notorious Duke of Orleans, commonly called *Philippe Égalité*, cousin of Louis 16th. He was born in Paris, 1773; commanded a troop of dragoons under Kellermann in 1791; and, on the execution of his father, escaped to Switzerland, then travelled through various parts of Europe and America. In 1800, he settled at Twickenham, near London; thence, in 1807, he visited Naples; and, in 1809, married Amelia, second daughter of the King, when he settled at Palermo till 1816. At the restoration, he removed to Neuilly, on the Seine, France, where he remained till the expulsion of Charles 10th, when, principally through the influence of Lafayette, he ascended the throne as *King of the French*, Aug. 19, 1830.

b. After the accession of Louis-Philippe, the country continued for some time in an agitated state, when several political riots (or *émeutes*), originated by the red republicans, occurred in different places. The King, therefore, with the intention of conciliating the different parties, made a tour through the country, and was everywhere received with enthusiasm. In the meantime, the ex-ministers, Polignac, Peyronnet, and two others, were tried in the palace of the Luxembourg, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. Among the distinguished men who held the premiership during the reign of Louis-Philippe may be mentioned *Lafitte*, the banker, in 1830; *Casimir Perier*, in 1831-2; *Soult*, 1832-4; *Thiers*, in 1836-40; *Guisot*, in 1840-48. It was in the administration of M. Thiers, that a war would have occurred between France and England respecting the Pasha of Egypt, had not the firmness of Louis-Philippe prevented it.

c. Early in this reign the *Censorship* of the Press, imposed by Charles, was removed, *Libels* were to be tried by jury, and *hereditary peerage* was, after much opposition, abolished. This last measure, however, has been frequently condemned. In 1834 a formidable outbreak occurred among the workmen at Lyons, which required military interference to be suppressed. On July 28, 1835, an attempt was made on the life of Louis-Philippe, while reviewing the national guards, by a villain named Fieschi, with an infernal machine, by which the wretch himself was wounded, and Marshal Mortier and some other persons killed. The King and his sons providentially escaped unhurt; Fieschi was soon after executed. This and several subsequent attempts on the King's life furnished grounds for again restricting the liberty of the people. On Oct. 29, 1836, Louis Napoleon, afterwards Emperor, foolishly attempted an insurrection at Strasbourg. He was captured and banished to America. In 1837, Prince Polignac and the other ex-ministers were released from *Ham* and banished from France.

d. By the advice of M. Thiers, the fortification of Paris was decided upon. The work was begun in 1840 and completed in 1844. At the request of the French Government, the remains of Napoleon 1st were removed from St. Helena and deposited in the church of the Invalides at Paris, May 1840. In 1840, *Mehemet Ali*, Pasha of Egypt, who had for several years attempted to throw off his allegiance to Turkey, received, this year, direct encouragement from Thiers's administration to carry out his design. This was strongly condemned by England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and Louis-Philippe, to preserve peace, dismissed Thiers from the administration. The Pasha obtained the *hereditary viceroyship* for his family, but, with allegiance to Turkey. *Guisot* was appointed Prime Minister in the place of Thiers, Oct. 1840. In Aug. 1840, *Louis Napoleon*, who had returned from America, made a second attempt to overturn the French Government, and landed at Boulogne with a few followers. He was again captured and sentenced to imprisonment for life at *Ham*, from which he afterwards escaped in 1846. On July 13, 1842,

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the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the King, was accidentally killed by a fall from his carriage. In 1843, Queen Victoria visited Louis-Philippe and his family at the *Château d'Eu*. Though the city of Algiers and the surrounding country had been conquered by the French in 1830, the Arab tribes in the interior remained unsubdued under their brave and active chief, *Abd-el-Kadr*, who unceasingly harassed the French troops, and, when defeated, took refuge in Morocco. This led to a war with Morocco, which began in May 1844, and ended in Sept. of the same year, on the submission of the Emperor of Morocco and his promise to exclude *Abd-el-Kadr* from the Moorish territory. After a protracted struggle, *Abd-el-Kadr* himself surrendered to Gen. Lamoricière in 1847. Algeria is said to have cost the French 40,000,000*l.* and the loss of 300,000 men. In 1843, the French forcibly took possession of *Tahiti*.

e. In 1846, Louis-Philippe was anxious to affiliate his family to that of Spain, and yet to avoid violating the old treaty which forbade the union of the crowns of France and Spain under one sovereign. He therefore contrived that the young Queen of Spain should marry her cousin, the *Duke of Cadix*, while the Infanta should marry his son, the *Duke of Montpensier*. By this means, he hoped that the crown of Spain would ultimately be worn by one of his descendants. Much public indignation was expressed at this proceeding.

f. In 1847, several public exposures were made of the disgraceful *corruption* prevalent in all the public departments, by which high offices had been sold, and privileges granted for money. These disclosures created a party who were desirous of effecting a moderate Reform in the Chambers by the *extension of the Suffrage*, and the correction of ministerial malpractices. For, at this period, the Franchise was confined to males above 25 years of age, who paid direct taxes to the amount of 8*l.* yearly, so that the whole body of electors amounted only to 240,000 out of a population of 36,000,000. Of the 450 Deputies returned to the Assembly, 204 were placemen in the pay of government. At the opening of the Chambers in Dec. 1847, the King, in his speech, designated the *Reform Agitation* as a 'blind hostility' to the government. This led to several angry discussions, and the announcement by the advocates of reform of their intention to celebrate a *Reform Banquet* early in Jan. 1848. The Banquet was, however, postponed from time to time, and, finally abandoned on its being prohibited by the government. Odillon Barrot, however, in the Chamber of Deputies, presented on Feb. 22, 1848, several articles of impeachment against *Guizot* and the other ministers. Upon this, *Guizot* on the following day announced the resignation of himself and his colleagues, and, on the same day, the King appointed Barrot and Thiers to form a new cabinet, which they promised to do. The appointment, unfortunately, came too late to stem the tide of political opposition now set in. The King lost his usual presence of mind and prudence. He abdicated in favour of his grandson, the young Count de Paris, under the regency of his mother, the Duchess of Orleans. The Duchess immediately went to the Chambers, accompanied by her son and the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier, to introduce her child as their king and to claim their protection. But a band of ferocious men suddenly entered under the leadership of *Ledru Rollin*, and quickly put an end to all hopes of success by denouncing at once any compact with royalty. Alarmed for her personal safety, the duchess withdrew. The mob, as usual, was supreme, and the DYNASTY OF THE BOURBONS WAS AT AN END. In the meantime, the King fled to St. Cloud, and thence escaped in disguise to Newhaven in Sussex, England, where he landed March 3, 1848, under the assumed name of William Smith. Afterwards, he resided at Claremont where he died, Aug. 26, 1850.

LESSON 92.—THE SECOND REPUBLIC, 1848 to 1852.

187a. On the flight of Louis-Philippe, Feb. 26, 1848, a REPUBLIC was once more proclaimed on the old basis of *Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity*, when, as formerly, '*trees of liberty*' were planted. A *Provisional Government* was immediately appointed, not by any orderly-constituted assembly of experienced men, but by mob acclamation. The members thus appointed were Dupont de l'Eure, Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, Cremieux, Arago, Carnot, Marie, Gen. Cavaignac, and Garnier Pages; with Marrast, Louis Blanc, Flocon, and Albert as secretaries. Few of these were fitted for their high

position, while several of them were violent partisans and opposed to their colleagues.

b. In addition to this medley in the Provisional Government, there were several dangerous Combinations in active operation, as the Red-republicans, and Socialists or Communists. The *Red-republicans* (so named from using the old red cap of liberty as their badge, as it had been of the anarchists of the first revolution) held preposterous views, which led them to desire a *partition of property* and a re-organisation of a *reign of terror*. It was with difficulty that Lamartine's influence could keep these wretches in check. The *Socialists* taught that it was the *duty of government to provide employment for all classes of workmen* and pay them wages, so that, on this principle, workmen would have to depend on government and not on their own forethought and exertions. To carry out these views NATIONAL WORKSHOPS were opened, where two francs per day were given to every fresh comer. The idle and ignorant were thus placed on a level with the industrious and skilful, obviously the reverse of what should be. By this scheme so many were attracted to the capital as to become dangerous. For these men, *secure of their pay*, formed themselves into violent Clubs which originated numerous fêtes, processions, and holidays, calculated to engender every kind of disorder. Apprehending some convulsion from this state of things, the rich either hid their money, or left the city, while equipages and luxuries were abandoned. Trade was for a time prostrated, and most of the tradesmen were ruined. From actual experiments it was proved, that a master who paid fair wages to his workmen, according to their skill and industry, and retained a profit for himself, could produce better work and at a cheaper rate than what was done at the National Workshops.

c. On May 4, 1848, a new *National Assembly* was elected, chosen by *Universal Suffrage*, and (notwithstanding the exertions of the Red-republicans and Socialists to the contrary) the majority of the members were men of moderate views. By this assembly, a new *Executive Council* was appointed, consisting of Lamartine, Dupont de l'Eure, Arago, Garnier-Pages, Marie, Ledru Rollin, and Cremieux. The secretaries were Louis-Blanc, Flocon, Albert, and Marrast. On the refusal of the Assembly to appoint a Minister for the National Workshops, an outbreak of the workmen took place on May 15, when the rioters attacked the Assembly, but were repulsed by the National Guard, and the leaders thrown into prison. On this occasion, Louis Blanc was expelled from the Assembly. On June 13, Louis Napoleon was elected a member of the National Assembly, but did not take his seat till Sept. 26.

d. In June, the labourers in the National Workshops had increased from 13,000 to 120,000, so that the government became alarmed, and ordered 30,000 of those who had come from a distance to return home. This immediately excited a formidable insurrection of the Red-republicans, when numerous barricades were erected in the city, June 23, 1848. In this emergency, the government appointed Gen. *Cavaignac Dictator*. After three days' fighting, June, 24, 5, 6, with the loss of 16,000 persons killed or wounded, and 8,000 made prisoners, the insurgents surrendered. On the suppression of the insurrection, Cavaignac resigned the dictatorship, but was immediately appointed chief of the executive, June 28.

e. Afterwards, the National Assembly drew up a new Constitution, by which the Legislative Power was to be voted in a single Chamber, consisting of 750 members elected by universal suffrage for 3 years. The *Executive* was to be vested in a President elected for 4 years by Universal Suffrage. The National Representatives were to receive 25 francs per day, and the President a yearly salary of 600,000 francs. On Nov. 4, the new Constitution was solemnly promulgated. The next important measure which occupied the attention of the nation was the appointment of the first President of the Republic. Of several candidates, *Louis Napoleon* obtained 5,587,000 votes; Cavaignac 1,474,000; Ledru-Rollin 381,000; and Lamartine 21,000. Louis Napoleon was therefore elected President, Dec. 11, and proclaimed Dec. 20, when he took the prescribed oath to observe the Constitution.

f. Of the various parties composing the present National Assembly, whether Legitimists (adherents of the elder royal branch), Orleanists, Buonapartists, or Republicans, none appear to have consulted the true interests of their country irrespectively of party considerations. For, instead of combining to place the liberties of the people on a sound basis, to develop the resources of the country, and to modify the system of centralisation, they all seemed intent on consulting

mere party aggrandisement, and thus keeping the nation in 'unabated excitement and continual revolution.' Whilst the members of the Assembly were thus eagerly endeavouring to extend the influence of their respective parties, their President was equally bent on extending his own. For, on Dec. 2, 1851, *Louis Napoleon*, under the pretext of national necessity, effected his well-known *Coup d'État*, or violent change of state policy. By this act, universal suffrage was established, the Legislative Assembly dissolved, above 180 of its members arrested and confined, of whom Thiers, Cavaignac, and Changarnier were sent to the Castle of Vincennes, and Paris declared in a state of siege and occupied by troops. During two days, sanguinary conflicts took place in Paris, but the regular troops ultimately prevailed, and secured submission to the new order of things. Shortly after this, Napoleon made a tour through various parts of the country, when he was everywhere received with enthusiasm. On Dec. 21, 1851, he was declared *Prince President* for 10 years by 7,473,000 votes against 641,000; and on Jan. 1, 1852, was solemnly installed at Notre Dame, Paris.

g. On Jan. 9, 1852, Changarnier, Lamoricière, and 83 members of the late Legislative Assembly were banished from France, while 575 other persons who had resisted the *Coup d'État* were transported to Cayenne. At the same time, the inscription *Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity*, was ordered to be erased throughout France; and the 'TREES OF LIBERTY' were everywhere hewn down and burnt.

On Nov. 4, Napoleon announced the contemplated restoration of the Empire, and ordered that the people should be consulted on the change. On Nov. 21, the Votes given in favour of the Empire were 7,824,000; against it only 253,000. On Dec. 2, 1852, the anniversary of the *Coup d'État*, the Prince President was declared EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, when he assumed the title of NAPOLEON 3RD. Thus, the Republic for the second time sunk under an IMPERIAL DICTATOR.

LESSON 92b.—THE SECOND FRENCH EMPIRE, 1852 to 1870.

182a. CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON, born at the Tuileries, Paris, April 20, 1808, was the third son of Louis Buonaparte, brother of Napoleon 1st, formerly King of Holland, and of Queen Hortense, daughter of Josephine, by her first husband, Viscount Beauharnais. On the downfall of Napoleon 1st, he was educated at Arenenberg, Switzerland, and then at the Grammar School at Augsburg; studied military science at Thun, Switzerland; took part in the revolt of the Carbonari in the Pontifical States, March, 1831; attempted an *insurrection at Strasbourg*, Aug. 1836, was captured and then exiled to America; returned to Europe in Sept. 1837; was present at the death of his mother in Oct. 1837, went to London in 1838, whence he landed at Boulogne with 55 followers to raise an *insurrection*, Aug. 6, 1840, but was captured and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the citadel of Ham, whence he escaped on May 25, 1846, into Belgium, thence into England, where he remained until the *Paris Revolution* of 1848. Soon after this event, he was elected by 5 departments a Representative of the National Assembly; took his seat Sept. 21, 1848; was elected *President of the Republic* for 4 years Dec. 10, 1848. He now attached the army to his interest; visited Ham, where he expressed his contrition for his attempts at Strasbourg and Boulogne; effected his *Coup d'État* on Dec. 2, 1851, when he imprisoned every statesman and general in Paris of known ability, dissolved the Assembly, and assumed the *Dictatorship* for 10 years; made a conciliatory tour through the provinces, and shortly after his return was declared Hereditary Emperor, when he assumed the imperial dignity under the title of NAPOLEON 3RD, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH. On Jan. 29, 1853, he married at Notre Dame, *Eugenie Marie de Montijo*, born at Granada, Spain, May 5,

1826, second daughter of Count de Montijo, grandee of Spain, and of Marie Manuela Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, Scotland.

b. WAR WITH RUSSIA.—In 1854, a dispute having arisen between the Greek and Latin Churches, respecting the *exclusive possession of the Holy Places in Palestine*, a mixed commission was appointed by the Sultan of Turkey to decide on the respective claims. The decision was given in favour of the Greeks; upon this, the Czar of Russia claimed such a protectorate over them as was quite incompatible with the authority of their sovereign, the Sultan. On the Czar's refusal to concede his claims, Turkey solicited the aid of France and England to resist his pretensions, and then declared war against Russia, Oct. 5, 1853. On March 12, 1854, England and France concluded a treaty with Turkey, and on March 28 declared war against Russia, in which they were joined on Jan. 26, 1855, by Sardinia. The principal battles in this war were—*Alma*, fought Sept. 20, 1854; *Balaklava*, Oct. 25; *Inkermann*, Nov. 5, in all of which the allies defeated the Russians; *Eupatoria*, Feb. 17, 1855, in which the Turks defeated the Russians. The *Malakoff* fort, forming part of Sebastopol, was taken by the French, Sept. 8, 1855. The war ended on March 30, 1856, when a *Treaty of Peace* was signed at Paris; and the Crimea evacuated by the allies on July 9, following.—On March 16, 1856, the Prince Imperial was born. Several attempts have been made at different times on the life of the Emperor Napoleon; the most serious was that made by Orsini, Pieri, and others, on Jan. 14, 1858. These men were shortly afterwards executed.

c. In 1859, THE ITALIAN WAR OF LIBERATION commenced. On Austria's invading Sardinia, France declared war against Austria and joined Sardinia, May 12. The French and Sardinians gained the following victories:—*Montebello*, May 20; *Palestro*, May 30; *Magenta*, June 4; *Merignano*, June 8; and *Solferino*, June 24. An armistice was agreed on at *Villa Franca*, in Lombardy, July 11, which led to the *Treaty of Peace signed at Zurich*, by which Lombardy was ceded to Sardinia, Aug. 8, 1859. For the assistance rendered to Sardinia in this war, *Savoy* and *Nice* were annexed to France, March 24, 1860; while the small principality of *Monaco* was purchased for 4,000,000 francs, and also annexed to France, on Feb. 5, 1861.—A Commercial Treaty with England on the Free Trade principle was signed Jan. 28, 1860.

d. WAR WITH MEXICO, 1862.—In consequence of the long continued indignities to which foreigners had been subjected by the Mexican government, added to the dishonourable refusal of the Mexicans to meet their obligations to foreign bondholders, France, England, and Spain determined upon obtaining redress by force of arms. Each of these nations, accordingly, sent out a body of troops early in Jan. 1862. Shortly afterwards, however, the Emperor of the French so enlarged the original object of invasion, that the English and Spanish generals withdrew from the contest in May. Upon this, the French sent reinforcements to their troops, and in 1863 conquered the country, changed the government to a limited monarchy, procured a *plebiscite* in favour of the new order of things, and appointed the *Archduke Maximilian*, brother of the Emperor of Austria, Emperor of Mexico. The Mexicans, however, a savage and treacherous race, betrayed Maximilian to Juarez the Republican General, who mercilessly caused him to be publicly shot. The French finally abandoned the country in 1867.

e. WAR WITH ANNAM, &c.—In 1862, the *Annamese* having persecuted some French Roman Catholic Missionaries and their converts, the protection of the French government was requested by the missionaries. The request was very readily granted, as it supplied a plausible pretext for securing an advantageous district in Asia. Troops were accordingly sent; the Annamese were defeated and compelled to cede *Saigon* and three extensive provinces to France, and permit toleration to the Christians.

f. WAR WITH PRUSSIA.—On July 15, 1870, Napoleon 3rd, irritated by the candidature of a Prince of *Hohenzollern* for the vacant throne of Spain (though the Prince, when he found that offence had been taken, withdrew), and impelled, not only by his ministers but by the clamours of the Parisian populace, rashly declared war against Prussia. This has been the most disastrous war to the French arms on record. For, on Sept. 2, 1870, the Emperor was himself compelled to surrender at SEDAN as a prisoner of war to the King of Prussia; an act which was immediately followed by the surrender of Mac Mahon and his whole army of 70,000 men. The news of these misfortunes, instead of combining all parties in the defence of their government and country

suddenly produced, on Sept. 4, a REVOLUTION in Paris, when the IMPERIAL DYNASTY WAS DEPOSED, and a REPUBLIC proclaimed in its stead. This sudden change, as might have been expected, made matters worse, as it introduced insubordination into the army, and paralysed the exertions of patriotic generals. City after city and fort after fort surrendered to the Prussians. Metz, the strongest fortress in the country, capitulated Oct. 28, when Marshal Bazaine, and an army of 173,000 men, surrendered prisoners of war. Paris, after a siege of several months, capitulated, Jan. 29, 1871. At last, a *Treaty of Peace*, on hard and humiliating terms, was granted by Prussia, and ratified by the French National Assembly, on Feb. 26, 1871. By this Treaty, *Alsace* (with the exception of Belfort) and a part of *Lorraine*, including Metz and Thionville, have been ceded to Germany. In addition to this, a pecuniary indemnification amounting to 200,000,000*l.* sterling has to be paid to Germany within 8 years. The Emperor Napoleon, at the conclusion of the war, was released, and has again sought shelter in England.

189. THE THIRD REPUBLIC, SEPT. 4, 1870-71.—On the proclamation of the third Republic by the mob in Paris, Jules Favre, Gambetta and others were nominated the Provisional or Defence Government. This was superseded in March 1871 by the National Assembly, which met first at Bordeaux and then at Versailles, and appointed M. THIERS the head of the Executive. During April, May, and part of June, the *Communists* and *Red-republicans* of Paris waged a senseless and cruel war against the properly appointed Government. Happily, however, though with the loss of hundreds of lives and the destruction of immense property, the insurgents have been subdued and peace restored. In Aug. 1871 M. THIERS was declared PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC for 3 years.

190. In concluding this Historical Sketch of France, I have considered that the student will derive advantage by a brief statement of the PRINCIPAL DIFFERENCES between the French and English Governments :—

a. In *France*, the Government, whether Monarchical, Republican, or Imperial, has generally been arbitrary, the powers of which have either been ill-defined, or subject to sudden and sweeping changes. In *England*, on the contrary, the Government is a *Constitutional Monarchy*, consisting of three branches, of each of which the powers and duties are clearly defined and settled by law.

b. In *France*, the *old Nobility* formed an exclusive and privileged class, retaining in their own hands the most distinguished posts and offices; admitting rarely, if ever, any of the middle class, however eminent, to become ennobled; were numerous, generally oppressive, and paid few or no taxes. In *England*, on the contrary, the *Aristocracy*, though mostly rich hereditary landowners, are hereditary only in their *titles, property, and right to vote* in the house of Peers; they are exempt from no taxes nor from any civil responsibilities. Men of humble origin, when pre-eminently distinguished for some great merit, have been ennobled in England. Our Aristocracy are, as a body, deeply interested in the stability of the country, constitute in general the most liberal landlords, and have, on many occasions, formed a strong check on the attempted encroachments of the monarch on the one hand, and the fickle hastiness of the people on the other.

c. In *France*, not only the Ministers, but the members of the Senate and the Legislative body, receive an allowance for attendance at each session. In *England*, only the Ministers of the Government receive salaries; both the Peers and the Representatives of the Commons attend Parliament without any remuneration whatever.

d. In *France*, both National and Local Affairs are under the control of government; the Prefects of Departments, the Mayors of Towns as well as the Police, are all appointed by the *Central Government*, and receive salaries for their offices. In *England*, *Local* affairs are not interfered with by the National Government, but are managed by the mayors, aldermen, and common council of each borough, who are chosen by the burgesses, and receive no salaries for their services.

e. In *France*, the *taxes* are frequently raised by arbitrary means; forced *contributions* have been repeatedly if not generally made; *freedom* of the press is much restricted; the circulation of the *Scriptures*, if not actually prohibited before the First Revolution, was practically so, as the iniquitous persecutions of the Albigenses and Huguenots fully testify. In *England*, no taxes can be raised without the concurrence of Parliament; nor can any man be compelled to serve either in the army or navy against his will. No restriction is put on the

free circulation of the Scriptures, nor on the Press beyond what moral obligation requires.

f. In *France*, as all power is centred in *Paris*, should this Central Power be crushed, there is an end of the government, and a new order may be suddenly and violently created, as has been the case several times within the last century. In *England*, no mob can overthrow the government, the ringleaders, however numerous, would soon be brought to punishment. Besides, the English are an order-loving and law-observing people, and know full well that any grievance can be redressed by an appeal to the law or to parliament.

LESSON 93.—BELGIUM.

191a. *PHYSICAL.*—BELGIUM in its extreme *Length* is 190 m.; *Breadth*, 115 m.; *Area*, 11,402 sq. m.; *Pop.* 4,940,570; *Cap.* BRUSSELS.

b. Belgium has neither Islands nor Foreign Possessions.

192a. *Surface.*—The face of the country is in general level, except towards the S.E. in the provinces of Liege and Namur, where the surface becomes undulating, and in some parts hilly. In the Northern provinces the land along the rivers is protected from inundation by Dykes. The country is thickly studded with thriving towns and villages. In the E. and S. of Belgium are several forests; especially in Hainault and Luxembourg.

c. There are no *Mountains*. The *Rivers* are the Scheldt (*skelt*), and Meuse (French, in German *Maas*), with the tributaries of the Meuse, namely, Sambre, Ourte, and Lesse.

193a. *The Climate.*—The provinces differ very much in climate; in the elevated Central and South East provinces the air is salubrious, but in the West Districts, cool and damp; particularly in the West parts of Flanders and Antwerp. The winters in general are cold; the summers frequently moist and hot.

b. The mean *annual Temperature* is 50°; the extreme heat is 92°, the extreme cold 3° Fahr.

194a. *The Soil.*—The Soil of Belgium is not naturally fertile, consisting of sand interspersed with fields of clay; but, by assiduous cultivation, it has been brought to so high a degree of fertility, that the whole country has the appearance of a garden.

b. *Minerals.*—The chief Minerals are coal, principally in Liege and Hainault, iron, which is very abundant, copper, zinc, marble, slate, and stone. *Mining* is extensively pursued.

195a. *POLITICAL DIVISIONS.*—Belgium is divided into 9 Provinces:—

Provinces.	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns. Pop. in Thousands.
1. Antwerp	1,096	476,387	Antwerp, 114; Malines, 33; Lierre, 18.
2. East Flanders	1,163	834,008	Ghent, 150; Oudenarde, 5; Dendermond, 8; St. Nicholas, 20.
3. West Flanders	1,351	656,489	Bruges, 50; Ostend, 17; Courtrai, 23; Ypres, 17.
4. Hainault	1,441	856,801	Mons, 26; Tournay, 31; Charleroi, 12.
5. S. Brabant	1,371	853,624	BRUSSELS, 300; Louvain, 32; Terlemont, 12.
6. Limburg	984	199,705	Husselt, 9; St. Trond, 9; Tongres, 6.
7. Liege	1,130	561,899	Liege, 97; Verviers, 26; Huy, 10.
8. Namur	1,417	308,516	Namur, 23; Dinant, 7.
9. Luxembourg	1,710	207,346	Arlon, 5.
	11,402	4,940,570	

b. These are subdivided into 28 Circuits (*arrondissements*), 265 Cantons, and 3,528 parishes (*communes*). The names in *Italics* denote the Provincial Capitals.

196a. INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS. *Agriculture, &c.*—In general, Agriculture is conducted on very economical principles, by which *spade husbandry* is extensively practised. Much of the fertility of the soil may be traced to the rotation of crops, and to the constant application of manure, to obtain which large numbers of live-stock are reared. The farmer's chief care is to understand and improve the quality of the soil, so as to make it produce a great deal at little cost. The *farms* are in general only small.

b. *Products.*—All kinds of grain and fruit are raised in abundance; and also, potatoes, turnips, flax, hops, tobacco, beet-root, and chloory. *Horticulture* is an important branch of industry. Horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry are extensively reared.

197a. *Manufactures, &c.*—An amazing impetus has been given of late years to Belgian industry; and, perhaps, no country is in a more thriving condition than Belgium. The fine linen fabrics, lawns, and cambrics of Mechlin and Brussels cannot be surpassed. The chief Manufactures are woollens (the most important), cottons, linens, carpets, silks, lace, embroidery, paper, oil-cloth, steam-engines, fire-arms, nails, cutlery, and other articles.

b. The *Exports* are very important, consisting of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, glass wares, refined sugar, corn, cattle, skins, paper, iron goods, nails, machinery, fire-arms, &c. The amount of Exports to *Great Britain* alone in 1868, was 8,225,000*l.* The *Imports* comprise coffee, cotton, wool, hides, salt, raw sugar, wines, timber, earthenware, indigo, tobacco, &c. The amount of Imports from *Britain* in 1868 was 2,149,000*l.* c. The *Roads* throughout are excellent, and kept in good repair. The whole country is intersected with *Canals*; and a complete system of *Railways* is in full operation, amounting in 1869 to 1,301 miles. d. The chief *Ports* are—Antwerp, Ostend, and Nieuport.

LESSON 94.—SOCIAL. 198a. *Government.*—The Government is a *Constitutional Monarchy* with two chambers; comprising a Senate, or Upper House, elected for 8 years, and a Lower House of Representatives, elected for 4 years; both these are elected by the people. The Sovereignty is hereditary, except in failure of heirs male, when the succession will be determined by the assembled chambers.

b. Punishment of death has been abolished. *Freedom of the Press* and *Trial by Jury* are established. *Military Service* is required of every male at the age of 19, for a period of 8 years; but substitution is permitted. The *Public Revenue* in 1870 was 7,061,000*l.*; the *Expenditure* was 7,009,000*l.* The *Public Debt* is 27,360,000*l.* c. The *Army* in 1869 was 37,000 regulars and 125,000 militia. The *Navy* consists of only a few gun-boats. d. There is no compulsory assessment for the Poor; but all mendicity is prohibited. Hospitals for the indigent and asylums for lunatics are numerous.

199a. *Religion.*—Properly speaking there is no state religion; but the great majority of the people are Roman Catholics, rigid adherents to the dogmas and ceremonies of the Romish Church, and remarkably subject to the influence of the priests. The Protestants are few in number. Complete toleration, however, is allowed by the constitution, to all persuasions in their mode of worship.

b. Part of the Salaries of the Ministers of every denomination is paid by the State. The Roman Catholics have one Archbishop and five Bishops. In Belgium there are 993 convents.

200a. Education.—In Belgium, Education is not compulsory; in every town, however, there are primary schools, in which the instruction is limited to reading, writing, and a little arithmetic. These schools are mostly under the influence of the priests. In most of the principal towns, there are Sunday and evening schools for the working classes; and for the Middle and Upper Classes, Atheneums and Gymnasiums; still, about 30 per cent. of the adult population are unable to read and write.

b. There are four *Universities* devoted to the higher range of Scientific and Literary Studies; of these *Ghent* and *Lidge* belong to the State; *Louvain* is exclusively Roman Catholic, while *Brussels*, founded by association, is open to all classes. The System for examining Students and conferring degrees is similar to that adopted by the University of London. c. There are several public *Libraries*. *Painting* and *Architecture* have in Belgium been carried to a high state of perfection.

201a. Races, Language, &c.—Belgium is possessed by two principal races:—1. The *Flemings*, who occupy East and West Flanders, and great portions of Brabant, Antwerp, and Limburg, are of *Teutonic* origin, speak a dialect of the Dutch, and amount to about 3,200,000. 2. The *Walloons*, who occupy *Lidge*, Namur, Hainault, and parts of Luxembourg, are of *French* origin, speak a dialect of old *French*, and amount to about 1,600,000. The French language is used in public affairs, and by all the educated classes.

b. *Manners, &c.*—The Belgians differ much in the different provinces. On the borders of Holland, the people are very similar to the Dutch, and adopt their customs, amusements, and dress. In the Southern districts, they resemble the French in appearance, costume, and language. The Belgian burghers have always manifested an impatience of control, which, in the Middle Ages, embroiled them with their feudal Lords, and led them into violent excesses. They are now noted for their observance of religious rites and ceremonies; hence, long and imposing processions of the priesthood in their sacerdotal dresses are frequently parading the streets of the principal towns, when it would be dangerous to manifest the slightest disposition to ridicule. The higher classes are greatly influenced by bigotry, and the lower by superstition. Music and Dancing are favourite amusements. In general, the labouring classes in Belgium are rude and less instructed than in Holland; but, industrious and provident habits are observable in every part of the kingdom, especially in Flanders.

202. CHIEF TOWNS AND HISTORICAL LOCALITIES.—Pop. of towns in thousands.

Ant'-werp, a large seaport, with a strong citadel, once the residence of Rubens, Vandyck, and Teniers, p. 114.

Bruges (*bru-jes*), cap. of W. Flanders, once the resid. of the Counts of Flanders; manf. of damasks, lace, carpets, p. 50.

BRUSSELS, cap. of Belgium, in S. Brabant, an elegant city, manf. of carpets, lace, &c., pop. with suburbs, 300.

Charleroi (*shar'-roah*), in Hainault, nails, cutlery, &c.; nr. are coal mines, p. 12.

Cour-tray, in W. Flanders, fine linens, p. 23.

Dendermonde' or Termonde, in E. Flanders, a strongly fortified tn., p. 8.

Fontenoy', a vil. in Hainault, where the English were def. by the French in 1745.

Ghent (*gong*), cap. of E. Flanders, linens, carpets, &c., seat of a university, bpl. of John of Ghent (son of Edward 3rd), also of Emperor Charles 5th, p. 130.

Huy (*ue*), in Lidge, iron works, paper mills, p. 10.

Lidge (*le-ge*), cap. of the prov., a cel. ecclesiastical tn. in the mid. ages; manf. of fire-arms, machinery, and seat of a university, p. 97.

Louvain', in S. Brabant, cel. in mid. ages, now the seat of a university; manf. of lace, woollens, &c., p. 23.

Mech'lin (*mek'-lin*) Fr. Malines (*leens*), in Antwerp, fam. for its lace, damasks, p. 23.

Mons, in Hainault (*mon-oh*), a strong tn., woollens, p. 23.

Namur (*na-moor*), cap. of Namur, iron works, cutlery, p. 25.

Nicholas, in E. Flanders, manf. of cottons and woollens, p. 24.

Ostend', in W. Flanders, a seaport, cel. for several sieges, p. 17.

Oudenarde', in E. Flanders, cel. for a vict. of the English under Marlborough over the French in 1708, p. 6.

Quatre Bras (*katr'-brak*), a vil. 10 m. S. of Waterloo, where Wellington repulsed Ney, June 16, 1815.

Ram'-li-lie, in S. Brabant, cel. for a vict. gained by the English over the French, May 23, 1706.

Spa, in Liège, cel. for its chalybeate waters, p. 4.
 Tal-eit (t-elt), in W. Flanders, manf. of woollens, linens, p. 11.
 Tournay (toor-nay), in Hainault, carpets, woollens, p. 31.

Verviers, in Liège, woollens, p. 23.
 Waterloo, in S. Brabant, 13 m. from Brussels, cel. for the vict. of Wellington over Napoleon 1st, June 18, 1815.
 Ypres (ee-pray), in W. Flanders, a fortified tn., manf. of woollens, diapers, p. 17.

203a. HISTORY.—In the times of the Romans, Belgium and the adjacent parts formed a third division of Gaul (called *Gallia Belgica*), and was occupied by several warlike German tribes. In the 5th century, the Belgian population was much changed by successive invasions of Franks, Saxons, and other tribes. Such of the inhabitants as had embraced Christianity became known under the name of *Flemings*.

b. In *Charlemagne's* time, A.D. 800, the country became subject to France, and the valiant warriors were succeeded by abject Serfs. The clergy at that time enjoyed great wealth, while the people were oppressed. Gradually, however, the Flemings were enabled to form associations, called *Guilds*, for protection and mutual assistance. These were the origin of all the ancient municipal corporations, which soon became numerous.

c. In 1070, *Flemish Maritime Commerce* had made great progress with Spain and England, whence they imported their wool. Woollen goods, corn, and the herring fishery formed a great source of wealth. The men of Flanders were held in great repute as good soldiers, and constituted an important part of the Norman army which invaded England. The country was divided into several large and powerful Earldoms and Duchies. When the Crusades commenced, many of the Lords parted with portions of their lands, and granted great privileges to the trading community, in order to secure the means of fighting against the Saracens. The Flemish Burghers were thus enabled to become, in a great measure, independent, having a jurisdiction of their own. They consequently formed themselves into *Communes*, elected Magistrates, built magnificent town-halls, and so extended their influence, that ultimately they became only nominally subject to their princes.

d. In A.D. 1384, these Provinces passed by marriage to the *House of Burgundy*, and under it the manufacturing and commercial towns were very flourishing. Luxury, however, brought in many evils; an inordinate fondness for dress and show, and a sad degeneracy in morals. The famous order of the *Golden Fleece* was instituted in 1430. In 1477 Belgium passed under the dynasty of *Austria*, and was by Charles 5th conveyed in 1555 to his son Philip, *King of Spain*. The tyranny, however, of Philip 2nd, the iniquitous proceedings of the *Inquisition*, and the cruelties of the Duke of Alva, drove many of the best artisans to take refuge in England. Belgium remained under Spain till 1706, when, by the victory of Ramillies, gained by Marlborough over the French, it again became subject to *Austria*.

e. In 1795, it was conquered by the *French* and incorporated into the French Republic. In 1815 it was annexed to *Holland*, and formed with it the *Kingdom of the Netherlands*. In 1830 Belgium revolted from Holland; and, with the assistance of the French, became an independent kingdom. In 1831, *Leopold*, a prince of Saxe-Cobourg and uncle of Queen Victoria, was induced, after some hesitation, to accept the crown. He proved a wise and able sovereign; at his death, Dec. 1865, his son *Leopold 2nd* succeeded to the throne.

LESSON 95.—HOLLAND, or THE NETHERLANDS.

204a. PHYSICAL.—HOLLAND, or THE NETHERLANDS, is about 160 m. in Length, by 110 m. in Breadth. The *Area*, including Limburg and Luxembourg is 18,627 sq. m.; *Pop.* 3,735,632; *Cap.* AMSTERDAM.

b. *Gulfs, &c.*—Zuÿder Zee (the chief entrance to which is called *The Helder*); Lauwer Zee on the N., and the Dollart on the N.E.

c. *Islands.*—Wal'cheren, North Beveland, South Beveland, Tholen, Over Flakes, Voorne, Texel, Vlieland, &c.

205a. Surface.—The natural Surface of the country, with the exception of a few slight elevations in Guelderland, Utrecht, and Overijssel, presents one unbroken flat, without a hill or rock, without forests, or (except in the South part) running waters. The land, consisting principally of moor, marsh, and meadow land, is traversed by numerous *canals*, which are lined on their banks with rows of willows and poplars. This scene, however, is relieved by meadows of wide extent and beautiful verdure, covered with numerous herds of well-fed cattle.

b. The Northern parts of the country are mostly below the level of the sea, to which the bordering sea rises during high tides or swells. Hence originated an imminent danger of inundation, till the Dutch constructed those immense mounds or *Dykes*, by which the sea is excluded, and which form so extraordinary a monument of their industry. These Mounds, constructed of earth and clay, are protected in some places by wicker-work, and in places more exposed, by masonry or numerous piles. Marshes are numerous.

c. Mountains—none. **d. Rivers**, are the Rhine (with its branches, *Waal*, *Leck*, *Yssel*, and *Vecht*), the Meuse (or Maas), and the Scheldt (*skelt*).

The Rhine communicates with the Zuyder Zee through the *Yssel* and *Vecht*; and with the Meuse through the *Waal* and *Leck*. *Haarlem Lake* or *Meer*, a former inlet of the Zuyder Zee, has been drained, by which 45,000 acres of land have been gained. Other Meers both in North and South Holland have also been drained, by which much land has been reclaimed. The low drained lands are called *Polders*.

206a. Climate.—The Climate is generally moist and foggy, and even in the finest weather the atmosphere is loaded with vapour which would rust everything were it not prevented by the extraordinary cleanliness of the Dutch. In consequence of the dampness of the climate and the lowness of the country, the inhabitants are frequently subject to agues, intermittent fevers, rheumatisms, and similar diseases.

b. The mean annual Temperature at Amsterdam is 49°; the mean of Winter is 35° Fahr.; of Summer 64°; but in Autumn, the temp. is sometimes 90°. Little snow falls. The *Canals* are generally frozen in Winter for 3 months, when *Skating* is the usual mode of locomotion. In Winter and Spring, the winds are generally strong; these, however, purify the air, which otherwise would be unhealthy, from the exhalations arising from numerous stagnant waters.

207a. Soil.—The Soil near the coasts is generally sand mixed with turf, but it is cultivated with great care. In other parts there is much deep loam, the *polders* are generally fertile. The provinces near to Germany contain many meers, marshes, and turf moors. In Drenthe, *Pauper Colonies* have been established since 1818 for the reclamation of waste land.

b. Minerals are not to be found, except turf, potters' clay, fuller's earth, and some bog-iron in Overijssel and Guelderland. **c. Of Wild Animals**, hares and rabbits abound, as well as pheasants, partridges, and *Storks*, which last are almost superstitiously revered.

208. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—Holland, including Luxembourg, which is *neutralised*, consists of 12 Provinces:—

Provinces.	Sq. Miles.	Chief Towns. Pop. in Thousands.
1. Groningen . . .	907	Groningen, 36.
2. Drenthe (<i>drenst</i>) . .	1,029	Assen, 6; Meppel, 7.
3. Friesland . . .	1,267	Leeuwarden, 24; Harlingen, 10.
4. Overijssel . . .	1,306	Zwolle, 19; Deventer, 16.
5. Guelderland . . .	1,973	Arnhem, 20; Zutphen, 13; Nimeguen, 21.
6. Utrecht . . .	531	Utrecht, 55; Amersfoort, 13.
7. N. Holland . . .	966	AMSTERDAM, 263; Haarlem, 39; Helder, 14; Saardam, 12.
8. S. Holland . . .	1,176	Hague, 82; Rotterdam, 111; Leyden, 37; Dort, 23; Delft, 21.
9. Zeeland . . .	643	Middelburg, 16; Flushing, 11.
10. North Brabant . .	1,985	Bois-le-duc, 23; Breda, 15; Bergen-op-Zoom, 7.
11. Pt. of Limburg . .	864	Maastricht, 28; Roermond, 9.
12. Pt. of Luxembourg	990	Luxembourg, 12.
	13,637	

209a. INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—*Agriculture, &c.*—From the humidity of the Climate, Holland is better fitted for a grazing than for an arable country, and accordingly, much more land is occupied in pasture than in tillage. Of the entire surface, one fourth is said to be unreclaimed; of the remainder, two thirds are in meadow, and the rest in tillage and gardens. The Dutch dairies are celebrated, and great quantities of butter and cheese are made and exported.

b. The chief vegetable *Products* are buck-wheat, barley, and oats; vegetable madder, millet, potatoes, hemp, and flax. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. Cattle are numerous and usually of a large size. *Horticulture* has long formed a favourite occupation of the Dutch, particularly in the *Floral* department.

210a. Manufactures, &c.—The Manufactures of Holland have of late much extended. The potteryware of Delft has regained much of its former importance. The spirit called *Geneva gin*, or *Hollands*, is well-known. The principal Manufactures are linen, woollens, silks, leather, refined sugar, gin, potteryware, paper, cotton, wooden clocks, and jewellery. There are numerous distilleries, breweries, and bleach-grounds.

b. The *Commerce* of Holland, which was nearly annihilated during the French occupancy of the country, has since 1814 again become extensive. The *Exports* consist of Colonial Produce, as coffee, sugar, spices, tea, silks, &c.; of Home Productions, as butter, cheese, flax, hemp, tobacco, madder, cattle and horses, with the produce of their Fisheries and Distilleries. The amount of *Exports* to all countries in 1868 was 30,000,000*l.*; to *Great Britain* alone, 11,389,000*l.* The chief *Imports* are corn, salt, wine, timber, granite, marble, and manufactured goods. The total value of *Imports* from all nations was in 1868, 33,750,000*l.*; from *Great Britain* alone, 10,892,000*l.* The *Fisheries* are very important, employing several thousand boats. c. The *Roads* between the chief towns are usually broad and well paved; but the principal communication is by *Canals*, which are very numerous. In 1867, about 669 miles of *Railway* were in operation. The chief *Ports* are Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Middelburg, Flushing, Dort, and Brielle.

LESSON 96.—SOCIAL CONDITION. **211a.**—*Government, &c.*—The Government since 1815 has been a Constitutional Hereditary Monarchy. The *Legislative Power* is vested in the Sovereign and the States General, which consist of two Chambers, the *Upper* of 39 members, elected by the Provincial States from the most highly assessed inhabitants, and the *Lower* of 80 Deputies chosen for 2 years by voters who pay assessed taxes amounting to 1*l.* 13*s.* annually.

b. From 1815 to 1830, Holland and Belgium formed the *Kingdom of the Netherlands*. In 1830, Belgium became independent; but the King of Holland retains his former title of 'King of the Netherlands,' 'Prince of Orange,' &c. The *Royal Family* of Holland is descended from a German Count *Walram*, one of whose descendants in 1404 acquired the barony of *Breda*, and settled in the Netherlands. A descendant of this baron married the sister and heiress of the Prince of Orange and Count of Châlons, and his son, on the death of the Prince, assumed the title in 1630. The principality of *Orange* was a small independent state near *Avignon* in the South of France, which, on the death of William 3rd of England, in 1713, was ceded to Louis 14th of France.

c. The *Revenue* of Holland in 1869 was 8,069,000*l.*; the *Expenditure* about the same. The *National Debt* is 80,642,000*l.* The national credit of Holland ranks high in the Commercial World for integrity and punctuality of payment. d. The Army in 1869 consisted of about 61,000 men placed in the Netherlands, and 27,000 in the Colonies; the Navy of 60 steamers and 54 sailing vessels, manned by about 9,000 men. e. Provision is made for the indigent Poor; all mendicancy is punishable by law.

212. Religion.—The Religion of the great majority of the people, as well as of the Royal Family, is *Calvinistic Protestantism*; but all persuasions have full toleration. The Salaries of the Ministers of every denomination are paid by the Government.

213a.—Education.—The Primary Education pursued in Holland is entirely *Secular*, and is extensively diffused.

b. The whole is under the superintendence of the Minister of the Interior, assisted by an Inspector-General. No teacher can exercise his profession till he has received a certificate of general qualification. For the Higher Branches of Education, there are three *Universities*, Leyden, Utrecht, and Groningen. c. In *Science and Literature*, the Dutch can boast of Erasmus, Grotius, Boerhaave, Leunhoeck, &c. d. The *Dutch Language*, which is a dialect of the *Teutonic*, is the general Language of the country.

214. The People, Habits, &c.—The Dutch are strongly attached to the Government; and few countries possess a population in which the domestic and social duties are discharged with such constancy. Their national character has been moulded into the form natural to a highly commercial people—solid, steady, quiet, laborious, and eagerly intent on the accumulation of wealth, which they very properly seek rather by *economy* and *steady perseverance* than by speculation. A scrupulous economy, indeed, and cautious foresight seem to characterise every class of the community, both agricultural and commercial; and thus, the Dutch are enabled to bear up against the most formidable physical difficulties, and to secure a larger amount of individual comfort than probably exists in any other country. Their extreme cleanliness is well known.

215.—The Foreign Possessions of Holland are extensive and valuable, comprising:—

1. In the *East Indies*—Java, the most important of their possessions, Madura, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, the South part of Timor, West part of Sumatra (Bencoolen, Palembang, &c.), Banca, Riouw, the South-West of Borneo (Bandjermassin, &c.), some of the Moluccas (Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, and Gilolo), Celebes (having Menado on the North and Macassar on the South).

2. In the *West Indies*—St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin.

3. In *South America*—Dutch Guyana and the island of Curaçoa.

4. In *Africa*—El-Mina, and several forts on the coast of Guinea.

216. CHIEF TOWNS AND PLACES OF INTEREST.—Pop. in thousands.

Alk-maar, in N. Holland, trade in butter, cheese, &c., p. 11.
Amersfoort, in Utrecht, cottons, woollens, glassware, p. 12.

AMSTERDAM, in N. Holland, the cap., a large commercial city, built on piles. The principal streets are neat; there are numerous canals, p. 263.

Arnhem (Atme), in Guelderland, woollens, cottons, &c., p. 23.

Ber'gen-op-Zoom, in N. Brabant, a strong fortress, p. 7.

Bois-le-Duc (bo-ah-le-douk), a fortified town in N. Brabant, p. 24.

Breda, a strongly fortified town in N. Brabant, p. 18.

Deift, in S. Holland, cel. for its earthenware; bpl. of Grotius, p. 22.
 Deventer, in Overijssel, carpets, linens, p. 17.
 Dort, or Dordrecht, in S. Holland, the anc. residence of the Counts of Holland; in 1573 the independence of the United Provinces was first declared here; in 1618, a cel. Synod was held, which condemned the tenets of Arminius, p. 24.
 Flushing, a strong seaport; bpl. of De Ruyter, p. 11.
 Gron'ngen, a fine commercial city, seat of an anc. university, p. 38.
 Haar'lem, in a well cultivated district; manf. of cottons, silks, carpets; its cathedral contains a fam. organ, p. 29.
 Hague, an elegant city, nr. it the rural pal. of the King, p. 63.
 Hoorn, a seaport with much trade, p. 10.
 Leeuwar'den, in Friesland, with a royal pal., much trade, p. 25.
 Ley'den, in S. Holland, seat of a cel. univer., p. 37.
 Luxembourg, cap. of Luxembourg, with many anc. remains, p. 11.
 Maes-tricht (*maes-street*), in Limburg, a strong tn., manf. cottons, woollens, paper, p. 28.
 Middleburg, in Zeeland, an anc. city; manf. starch, glass, paper, p. 16.

Nimeg'uen, in Guelderland, a strong tn.; p. 22.
 Rotterdam, in S. Holland, a large seaport, bpl. of Erasmus; the resid. of many English, p. 115.
 Schiedam (*skoe*), in S. Holland, cel. for the manf. of gin, termed 'Geneva' (prop. *jenever*, from the *juniper* berry), p. 12.
 Texel, an isle at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, 18 m. by 6 m., p. 5.
 Utrecht (*Ultra-Trajectum*), fam. for two treaties; one in 1579, uniting the Seven Provinces; the other in 1713, terminating the war of the Spanish succession, p. 59.
 Walcheren (*wal'-skeren*), an isle 12 m. by 8 m., fertile but unhealthy, below the level of the sea, from which it is protected by dykes, p. 45.
 Zaandam (improp. *Saardam*), in N. Holland, where Peter the Great of Russia worked as a shipwright, p. 12.
 Zutphen, in Guelderland, where Sir Philip Sydney fell in battle in 1586, p. 15.
 Zwolle, in Overijssel, formerly one of the Hanse towns, p. 30.
 Zuyder Zee' (*st-der-zee*), formerly a lake, now a gulf, united to the German Ocean by an inundation in 1283, l. 45 m. by 35 m.

217a. HISTORY.—The Dutch occupy the district once possessed by the *Batavi*. In 843 A.D. this district formed part of the *Empire of Germany*. In 1000 A.D. the country was divided into Duchies, Counties, and imperial cities. Among the nobles, the *Counts of Flanders* were the most powerful. In 1283, the *House of Burgundy* obtained the supremacy. In 1548, the celebrated *Emperor Charles 5th*, annexed these provinces to Spain; but the establishment of the iniquitous *Inquisition* by Philip 2nd in 1566, roused five of these provinces (*Holland, Utrecht, Zeeland, Guelderland, and Friesland*), to renounce their allegiance to him. In 1573, the *Prince of Orange* (ancestor of the Dutch royal family) joined the revolt, and was appointed the leader. In 1587, *Maurice*, the son of this prince, was appointed *Stadtholder*. In 1594, *Overijssel* and *Groningen* having joined the league, the *Republic of the Seven United Provinces* was fully formed, which was afterwards called *Holland* from the leading province. The *Independence* of the United Provinces was recognised in 1609 by Spain. *Drenthe* and *North Brabant* were subsequently added. The chief Magistrate was called *STADTHOLDER*, or Protector of the State. In 1648, at the Peace of Westphalia, the Republic was recognised by Europe. In 1652, it waged war against England, when the Dutch fleets were commanded by *Van Tromp* and *De Ruyter*. In 1747, the dignity of *Stadtholder*, which had hitherto been elective, was declared *hereditary* in the *House of Orange*, in all the Seven Provinces.

b. In 1794, the French Republicans overran Holland, when the *Stadtholder* took refuge in England. In 1806, Holland was formed by Napoleon 1st into a kingdom and given to his brother Louis (father of Napoleon 3rd), who resigned in 1810. It was then annexed to France, and remained united till Nov. 1813, when the Orange Family were recalled. The Prince of Orange governed the country by the title of *Sovereign Prince* till 1815, when the seven northern provinces, called *Holland*, and the ten southern provinces, called *Belgium*, after a separation of 200 years, were again united under the name of the '*Kingdom of the Netherlands*.' This union continued for fifteen years, when, in 1830, the Belgians revolted from their allegiance, and, by the assistance of the French, who sent an army to their aid, became an independent state. The King of Holland, however, retains the title of 'King of the Netherlands,' along with possession of parts of Limburg and Luxembourg. In 1867, Limburg was made an integral part of Holland, while Luxembourg was attached to it as *neutralised* territory, and its fortress demolished.

The Sovereigns of the House of Orange who have reigned as Kings of Holland are—WILLIAM 1st, 1815; WILLIAM 2nd, 1840; WILLIAM 3rd, 1849, the present sovereign.

LESSON 97.—DENMARK.

218a. PHYSICAL.—DENMARK consists of the Peninsula of Jutland and the islands of Zealand, Fuhnen, and several adjacent ones. It was despoiled in 1864 by Prussia and Austria of its Southern Provinces. Its present *Area*, exclusive of Iceland and the Farøe Isles, is 14,797 sq. m. *Pop.* 1,732,000. *Cap.* COPENHAGEN.

b. Gulfs, Straits.—The Sound between Sweden and Zealand, the Great Belt between Zealand and Fuhnen, the Little Belt between Fuhnen and Sleswick.

c. The Danish Islands are Zealand, Fuhnen, Falster, Laaland, Langeland, Møen, Bornholm, and several smaller ones.

d. Capes.—The Skaw and the Horn.

219a. Surface.—The Surface of Denmark is nearly flat; the islands in particular, rising only a few feet above the level of the sea. On the East there are few elevations. The highest part in Jutland is 510 ft., and of the islands 400 ft. above the level of the sea. The *marshes* are numerous and extensive. *b.* There are no *Mountains*. *c.* The East Coast contains many *Bays* and *Fjords*, of which the principal is the *Lym-ficrd*, which, forming a series of lagunes and connecting channels, stretches across the peninsula. *d.* The *Rivers* are numerous but small. The *Eider*, the former Southern boundary of Denmark, lies between Sleswick and Holstein. The scenery of several of the islands is very interesting.

220a. Climate.—The Climate is humid and cloudy, but, on the whole, temperate and healthy, and milder than in the northern districts of Germany. The Winters, however, are frequently long and severe.

b. The mean *Annual Temp.* is 46° Fah.; of Winter, 31°; of Summer, 63°. The average annual days of storm are about 9, of rain 137.

221a. The Soil is very various. The Eastern and Southern parts of Jutland contain much fertile land, producing fine pasturage and excellent crops; in the Northern and Western parts the land is mostly heathy and barren. The Islands are generally fertile.

b. Minerals are trifling; turf is generally used for fuel; Bornholm contains a little coal.

222a. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—Modern Denmark comprises the following Divisions:—

<i>Provinces or Isles.</i>	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Chief Towns. Pop. in Thousands.</i>
1. Jutland	9,791	{ Aalborg, 10; Aarhus, 11; Randers, 9; Viborg, 4.
2. Zealand, isle	2,675	{ COPENHAGEN, 155; Elsinore, 8; Roskilde 4.
3. Møen, &c.	174	Steenge, 2.
4. Fuhnen and Langeland	1,396	Odense, 14; Niborg.
5. Falster and Laaland .	648	Nyköping, 3.
6. Bornholm	223	Rhönne, 3.

b. The following *Duchies*, with the isle of *Alsen*, formerly belonging to Denmark, were wrested from her in 1864 by Prussia and Austria, and afterwards ceded to Prussia in 1866. The Area of these is 7,249 sq. miles.

<i>Duchies.</i>	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Principal and Isla.</i>	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
1. Sleswick	3,430	Sleswick, 11.	2. Lauenburg	404	Lauenburg, 2.
2. Holstein	3,395	Gluckstadt, 6.	4. Alsen, Isle	120	Sonderborg, 4.

223a. INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture.—Agriculture, cattle-rearing, and dairy-farming, form the chief occupations in Denmark, in all of which the Danes are very skilful:

b. The chief *Products* are rye, oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, hemp, beans, buck-wheat, &c. Rye forms the principal corn of the country. The pastures are in most parts excellent. The breeds of horned cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats, are numerous.

224a. Manufactures, &c.—As Denmark is essentially an agricultural country, being nearly destitute of coal and other useful minerals, the manufactures are few, and chiefly of a domestic kind.

b. In Winter, the peasantry in most parts spin and weave linens and woollens, and knit stockings for their own use. Woollens, silks, cottons, and linens are manufactured to some extent in Copenhagen, Altona, &c. There are also breweries, distilleries, sugar refineries, paper mills, tanneries, &c. The *Fisheries* also are valuable. c. The *Exports* from Denmark to England consist of agricultural produce, horses, oxen, beer, brandy, tallow, wool, dried fish, &c. The value of these in 1869 was 2,190,000*l.* The *Imports* consist of colonial produce, manufactured goods, as woollens, linens, hardware, with salt, coal, wine, and fruits. The value of those from Britain in 1869 was 1,821,000*l.* d. The *Roads* except in Zealand, Fuhnen, and the Duchies, are generally poor. Of *Railways*, about 220 miles in Zealand, Sleswick, and Holstein are in operation. e. The chief *Ports* are—Copenhagen and Aalborg; in the Duchies, Kiel, Flensburg, and Altona.

LESSON 98.—SOCIAL CONDITION. 225a.—Government.—The Government is an hereditary and limited Monarchy. The present Constitution received the sanction of the late King in Nov., 1863. By this constitution, the *Executive Power* is vested in the King and his responsible ministers, and the *Legislative Power* in the *Rigsdag*, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the Sovereign. The King must be a member of the evangelical Lutheran Church.

b. The *Rigsdag* consists of two Chambers: the Upper or *Lands-thing*, consisting of 66 members (of whom 12 are chosen by the king), represents the Landed Interest; the Lower or *Folke-thing*, consisting of 101 members, represents the people. Both of these are, under certain regulations, chosen by the suffrages of the male inhabitants, being *householders of 30 years of age and upwards*. The powers of these chambers are similar to those of our houses of Lords and Commons. The *Laws* of Denmark are said to be remarkable for their equity, clearness, and brevity. The *Revenue* in 1869 was 2,554,000*l.*; the *Expenditure* was 2,533,000*l.*; Public *Debt* was 13,239,000*l.* c. *Personal Freedom* is much greater in Denmark than in Germany. *Military Service*, however, is required of all men between the ages of 22 and 45, for the *Militia*, which is called up only for two or three weeks each year for drill. The *Army* consists of 36,000 men; the *Navy* is manned by 900 sailors. The *Poor* are provided for by an assessment.

226. Religion.—The established Religion is Episcopal Lutheranism, of which the King must be a member. There are 7 Bishops who are nominated by the crown, and 1,560 subordinate clergy. Free toleration is granted to all denominations.

227d. Education.—Education is widely diffused, there being very few persons unable to read and write. Besides the *university* of Copenhagen there are superior schools and academies in all the towns. In every parish *primary schools* are established, in which are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, and natural history.

b. Language.—The Language of Jutland, North Sleswick, and all the islands is *Danish* (a branch of the Teutonic); of South Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg is *German*.

228. Race, Character.—The pure Danes are of Scandinavian origin, the same as the Swedes and Norwegians. Both those of Jutland and of the islands are a fine, athletic, and courageous race of men, with blue eyes and light hair. In *Character*, they are honest, peaceable, industrious, and hospitable, much resembling in their habits the Dutch. Their seamen have always been distinguished for skill and bravery. The *Holsteiners* are Germans in language and race, and were long dissatisfied with, and disloyal to, their Danish sovereigns. They are now subject to Prussia.

229a. Foreign Possessions.—In the *North Atlantic*—Iceland and the Farøe Isles; in the *West Indies*—St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John (which were offered to the United States, but have been refused); and in the *Northern Ocean*—Greenland.

The former Danish Possessions in *Africa*, consisting of several Forts and Factories on the coast of *Guinea*, and also *Tranquebar* and *Serampore* in the East Indies, were sold by the Danes to the English in 1845. The *Nicobar* Islands in the Bay of Bengal were taken possession of by the Danes in 1756, but abandoned in 1848.

b. THE FARØE ISLANDS, lying N.W. of the Shetland Isles, form a group of 22 islands, of which *Stromøe*, the largest, and 16 others are inhabited. The *Area* of the whole is 510 sq. miles; *Pop.* about 9,000; the only town is *Thorshaven* on *Stromoe*. The *Climate* is variable, with frequent fogs and stormy winds, but yet temperate. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in fishing, fowling, sheep-rearing, and domestic manufactures. Turnips and potatoes are the principal crops, and in favoured spots, barley and oats.

c. ICELAND, an island in the North Atlantic, is 220 miles long by 210 miles broad, with an *Area* of 39,696 sq. miles, and a scanty population of only 70,000; the cap. is *Reikiavik*, on the S.-W. coast. The *Surface* is dreary in the extreme, consisting in the interior of snow-clad *Mountains*, and vast fields of lava, scorias, and sand. Eight of the mountains are active *Volcanoes*, of which the best known is *Hecla*, 5,095 ft. above sea-level. About 30 miles N. of *Hecla* are the *Geysers*, hot intermittent springs, which at frequent intervals throw up columns of boiling water, in the Great Geyser to the height of 80 or 90 ft. There are several large Rivers and Lakes. The *Coasts*, which are the only parts inhabited, abound with sea-fowl, and the inlets, rivers, and lakes with fish. The *Climate* is variable with frequent storms, but the Atmosphere is considered not colder than that of Denmark. The *Soil* is volcanic and barren, only very little being capable of cultivation. The only *Products* are stunted grass, potatoes, and a few hardy vegetables. Turf is the principal fuel. Sheep, horned cattle, pigs, and horses are reared, and, in the interior, are some wild rein-deer. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in fishing, cattle-rearing, fowl-catching for the elder down, and domestic manufactures. The *Exports* consist of wool, dried fish, elder down, seal skins, and oil. The *Imports* are coffee, sugar, rye, tobacco, wood, coal, iron, and some manufactured goods. The *Government* is conducted by the Danish Governor and a council of 26 members. The people are *Lutherans* under a resident bishop.

Though labouring under the most unfavourable outward condition, the inhabitants of Iceland exhibit a striking instance of what may be effected by *Moral Principles* and *Industrious Habits*. The extent to which knowledge is diffused in Iceland is scarcely credible. It is not uncommon to hear a youth quote a Greek or Latin author, and, in almost every hut, there is some person capable of conversing well upon subjects far above the understanding of persons of the same grade in other countries. Indeed, "the instruction of his children," observes a recent traveller, "forms one of the stated occupations of

the Icclander; and, while the little hut which he inhabits is almost buried in the snow, and while darkness and desolation are spread universally around, the light of an oil lamp illumines the page from which he reads to his family the lessons of knowledge, religion, and virtue."

230. CHIEF TOWNS, ISLANDS, &c.—Pop. of Towns only in thousands.

Aal'borg, in Jutland, a seaport, p. 10.
 Aar'huus, in Jutland, a seaport, p. 11.
 Born'holm, a fine island, 20 m. by 15 m.
 Area, 223 sq. m.; pop. 29,300.
 COPENHAGEN, in Zealand, the cap., with
 much trade, p. 153.
 Elsinöre, a seaport, in the narrowest
 part of the Sound. Here the dues from
 all merchant ships were formerly col-
 lected, p. 8.
 Fal'ster, a fertile isle, 30 m. by 3 m. to
 13 m.; p. 23,200.

Fuh'nien, a fertile isle, between the Great
 and Little Belts, 49 m. by 33 m. Area,
 1,123 sq. m.; pop., 208,800.
 Læs'land, a fertile isle, 40 m. by 14 m.
 Area, 463 sq. m.; pop. 86,500.
 Odensee', cap. of Fuh'nien, with great
 trade, p. 14.
 Randers, in Jutland, a seaport, p. 9.
 Roskilde, in Zealand, with a cath., the
 burial-place of the Danish Kings, p. 4.
 Sound, The, a strait bet. Sweden and
 Zealand, only 3 m. across.

LESSON 99.—HISTORY. 231a.—The ancient inhabitants of Den-
 mark were called *Cimbri*, a branch of the Normans or Scandinavians, and the
 country, *Chersonesus Cimbrica*. The country was divided into petty States,
 under different Chiefs or Kings; the inhabitants were fierce and warlike, and
 their chief occupation was piracy. In the 8th century, the Danes, with their
 brethren the Swedes and Norwegians, made frequent piratical descents on
 England, France, and the adjacent countries, in portions of which they formed
 permanent settlements. In the 10th century, Christianity was introduced,
 which, along with other causes, tended to soften the manners of the people. In
 1016, *Canute*, surnamed the Great, became King of Denmark, England, and
 part of Scotland, and in 1080, of Norway. His successors, however, were un-
 able to preserve all these dominions. On the death of Olaf 4th, his mother,
Margaretta, frequently styled from her courage and wisdom, the Northern
Semirämis, ascended the throne of Denmark. She acquired Norway by inheri-
 tance, and, having subdued Sweden by force of arms, united the three kingdoms
 under one crown, by the UNION OF CALMAR, in 1397.

b. In 1448, the ancient line of Kings having become extinct, the Danish Diet
 elected to the throne *Christian 1st*, Count of OLDENBURG, in whose family the
 royal dignity remained for more than four centuries. By this election, the pro-
 vinces of Sleswick and Holstein were united to the crown of Denmark, the first
 immediately, and the latter in 1761. In 1528, in the reign of Frederick 1st,
 LUTHERANISM was introduced, and Romanism suppressed in 1537, when the
 church lands were annexed to the crown. In 1660, a remarkable *Revolution*
 took place. The three estates of the realm, nobility, clergy, and burgesses,
 being assembled in Diet, to devise means for discharging the debts incurred by a
 war with Charles 10th of Sweden, the nobility endeavoured to lay the whole
 burden on the commons. This being naturally resisted led to angry disputes,
 when the clergy and commons suddenly resolved upon rendering the crown,
 which had hitherto been elective, *hereditary*. To this the nobles were compelled
 to assent. Shortly afterwards a new constitution was framed, entitled 'the
 Royal Law of Denmark,' which was established by an edict. By this law, the
 Succession was settled on the King's eldest son, and on failure of male issue, in
 the female line. By this edict, also, the Royal Power, which had hitherto been
 limited, was declared *absolute*, as the king could dispense with every law, except
 the Royal Law, which was to be irrevocable. Though thus rendered absolute,
 the Kings of Denmark have in general governed with mildness. In 1720,
 Sweden ceded to Denmark the right of the *Sound Dues*; and the claim of
 Denmark to the SOVEREIGNTY OF SLESWICK was fully recognised by the Euro-
 pean Powers. Denmark continued for some time after this prosperous. About
 1767, Christian 7th *abolished the servitude of the Peasantry*, and gradually extended
 the Liberty of the Press.

c. During the Wars of the French Revolution, Denmark observed a strict
 neutrality; but having resisted the right of searching mercantile vessels claimed
 by England, she suffered a naval Defeat off Copenhagen in 1801, and soon
 afterwards, the loss of her East and West Indian Colonies. The Colonies were
 restored by a subsequent treaty. In the *Treaty of Tilsit*, however, in 1807,
 secret articles having stipulated that the whole Danish navy should be de-
 livered over to the French Emperor, the English Government were compelled

to demand the immediate surrender of the fleet to England. On the refusal of Denmark to comply, Copenhagen was bombarded and the fleet taken to England. At the Peace of 1814, Denmark was compelled to cede *Norway to Sweden*, and receive in lieu of it Swedish *Pomerania and Rugen*. These latter were in 1815 ceded by her to Prussia in exchange for *Lauenburg* and a sum of money. She also ceded *Heligoland* to England, and in 1845 sold her East Indian and African Colonies to England.

d. The next event which disturbed the peace of Denmark was the disputed SUCCESSION TO THE DUCHIES OF SLESWICK AND HOLSTEIN, which, in the event of the reigning sovereign's not leaving a direct male heir, would require to be settled according to the *Salic Law*, and not according to the Danish. In 1848, the Duchies having resolved on separating from Denmark called in the aid of the Germans. This led to several sanguinary conflicts, in which the malcontents were headed by the Duke of Augustenburg and assisted by Prussia. On the intervention of Austria, however, the revolt was ultimately suppressed. To prevent future disquietude, the *Succession to the Duchies* as well as to the throne of Denmark was settled in 1852, by the Treaty of London, and signed by England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. By this treaty, the line of Augustenburg was set aside, and the Duke of Augustenburg, with the full consent of his son, then 24 years of age, solemnly engaged to forego all claims on the crown for himself and his heirs, in consideration of receiving 360,000*l.* which was paid to him. The Succession was then settled on Prince Christian (the 4th son of Duke Wilhelm of Sleswick-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, a descendant of Christian 3rd), and to the direct male descendants of his union with Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, grand-daughter of King Christian 8th of Denmark. On the death of King Frederick 7th, in Nov. 1863, Prince Christian succeeded to the throne, according to the treaty. But, in direct violation of the treaty, which they had themselves signed, Prussia and Austria invaded Denmark in 1864, and succeeded in wresting from the courageous little nation the provinces of *Sleswick, Holstein, Lauenburg*, and the *isle of Als*. In less than two years after this, Austria was compelled by the Treaty of Vienna, Aug. 20, 1866, to cede these districts to the victorious Prussians, with whose dominions they are now incorporated. In March 1863, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, married Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian.

LESSON 100.—SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

232a. PHYSICAL.—SWEDEN and NORWAY, though united since 1814 under one Sovereign, are independent countries, each governed according to its own laws.

b. SWEDEN (*Suedes*) forms the Eastern and larger portion of the Scandinavian Peninsula. The area is 170,621 sq. m.; Pop. in 1867, 4,195,600; Cap. STOCKHOLM.

c. Seas, Gulfs, &c.—Gulf of Bothnia, Baltic Sea, the Sound, Kattegat, and Skager-Rack.

d. Chief Islands.—Gotå-land (ar. 1,214 sq. m., Pop. 50,000), and Oeland (ar. 608 sq. m., Pop. 33,000) in the Baltic.

233a. Surface.—The Northern part of Sweden is diversified with mountains, deep valleys, and glens, alternating with sandy deserts and vast forests. The Central Region contains extensive plateaux or table-lands covered with forests. In the South the country becomes more flat, containing many verdant plains and cultivated fields; along the shores are many marshy tracts, and in the interior are numerous Lakes.

b. Mountains.—The Scandinavian Alps or Doffrine Hills, between Norway and Sweden.

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These differ from the Alps and Pyrenees, in not being a continuous chain of summits, but a succession of elevated *plateaux*, from 20 to 30 miles across; the loftiest point is 6,500 ft. above sea-level.

c. *Chief Rivers*.—Tornäa, An'german, Umëa, Indals, and the Dal.

d. *Lakes*.—Wen'er (ar. 2,015 sq. m.), Wetter (ar. 716 sq. m.), Mäler (ar. 472 sq. m.), and Hielmar (ar. 187 sq. m.).

234a. Climate.—In Sweden there are, properly speaking, only two Seasons, a Summer, short and hot, and a Winter, long and cold, but dry, and milder than in countries further East. In the North the winter continues about 7 or 8 months, in the Central and Southern districts about 5. On the whole the Climate is conducive both to health and longevity, and the country is free from contagious diseases.

b. During Winter, travelling is usually performed in sledges, drawn either by horses or reindeer. The West Coasts are more mild and moist than the East. The chief defect in the Climate is the occurrence of frosts in Aug. and Sept. by which injury is done to the crops.

At Stockholm, the mean Temp. of Wind is 20°; Spring, 35°; Sum., 60°; Aut., 44°.
At Gottenburg, do. Wind is 31°; Spring, 43°; Sum., 63°; Aut., 47°.

The Rainfall is much less than in Norway, being at Upsala only 16 inches.

235a. Soil, &c.—The greater portion of the Soil in Sweden is poor, and the climate is too cold, except, perhaps, in the South, for ripening the finer and more valuable kinds of grain and fruits. In the country between Lake Wetter and the Baltic, however, there is much fertile land which is diligently cultivated. The *Forests* occupy above a fourth of the entire surface.

b. *Minerals*.—Sweden is rich in Minerals. Among these are iron, considered the best in Europe, copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, antimony, alum, nitre, sulphur, and a little gold and silver, with marble, alabaster, and limestone. Iron, copper, and lead, are the most valuable, of which there are many extensive mines, principally in the central provinces.

c. Among *Wild Animals* are the bear and wolf, chiefly confined to the North, the lynx, fox, marten, squirrel, and lemming, of which last large numbers sometimes leave their abodes in Lapland, and visit the fertile districts in the South, where they commit great damage to the crops.

236. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—Sweden consists of 3 large Provinces, namely—1. *Norrland*, with Lapland in the North; 2. *Svealand*, or *Sweden Proper*, in the Centre; 3. *Gothland*, or *Gothia*, in the South. These are subdivided into 24 Governments, or *Läns*, of which 4 are in Norrland, 8 in Sweden Proper, and 12 in Gothland.

Provinces.	Chief Towns. Pop. in Thousands.
1. Norrland . . .	Gefle, 13; Sundsvall, 5.
2. Sweden Proper . . .	STOCKHOLM, 133; Upsala, 9; Orebro, 9; Nyköping, 5; Fahlun, 6; Gottenburg, 45; Norrköping, 22; Malmö, 31; Lund, 9; Calmar, 9;
3. Gothland . . .	Jonköping, 9; Helsingborg, 6; Landskrona, 7; Christianstad, 6; Wishy, 6.

237a. INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—*Agriculture, &c.*—About three-fifths of the population are occupied in Agriculture and cattle-rearing, and one-third of these are owners of the land which they

cultivate. Since 1815 great encouragement has been given to this branch, and to the establishment of *Model Farms*, managed by British Agriculturists. A decided improvement has been the result, so that Sweden is now enabled to export corn.

b. The chief *Products* are rye, barley, oats, wheat, potatoes, pease, hemp, and many of the common fruits of West Europe. In the South, rye is the most cultivated; in the North, barley according to the Latitude; in this part, also, potatoes supply the deficiency of corn. Moss forms the common food of the reindeer. In the Central and Southern Provinces, the pastures are extensive, and dairy produce abundant.

c. All the *domestic animals* are carefully reared, oxen, sheep, goats, horses, pigs, and poultry, but they are inferior to those of England and France.

d. The *Fisheries* form an important branch of industry, particularly of the herring, streamling, and salmon.

238a. Manufactures, &c.—As Sweden is principally an agricultural country, the Manufactures are chiefly of a domestic kind, which, including the making of implements of husbandry and articles of furniture, occupy the peasants during the long winter evenings.

b. The following manufactures are chiefly carried on by foreigners:—woollen and cotton goods, flannels, serges, sail-cloth, glass, paper, earthenware, soap, leather, and candles. There are many distilleries and ship-building establishments. Many persons, also, are employed in Mining, smelting iron, in the Fisheries, and in working in the Forests. The internal trade is extensive.

c. The *Exports* to Great Britain consist of iron, timber, copper, alum, tar, cobalt, wheat, and oats; the value of which in 1868 was 4,392,000*l.* The *Imports* from Great Britain include sugar, coffee, tea, wines, silk, wool, cotton, hemp, hides, oil, coal, machinery, hardware, porcelain, and woollen manufactures; the value of these in 1869 was 1,478,000*l.* d. The main *Roads* are generally good; the cross-roads are much neglected. In the South there are several *Canals*. Of *Railways*, about 665 miles are open. a. Chief *Ports*—*Naval*—Carlskrona, Stockholm, Gottenburg; *Commercial*—Stockholm, Gösse, Nordkipping, Malmö.

LESSON 101.—SOCIAL CONDITION. 239a.—Government.—The Government is a limited Monarchy, hereditary in the male line, with a representative Diet. The King must be a Lutheran; his person is inviolable.

b. The Diet or Representative Assembly consists of two separate houses or chambers:—1. An Upper House, consisting of 127 members, elected for 9 years, each of whom must be above 35 years of age, and possessed either of landed property to the amount of 4,500*l.*, or of an annual income of 223*l.* 2. The Lower House consists of 188 members, elected for 8 years, by Ballot, all of whom must be Protestants, above the age of 25, possessed of real property to the value of 56*l.*, or having an income of 46*l.* a year. These latter have their travelling expenses paid, and receive a salary for each session of 4 months. The diet assembles every year, voting the Budget for the same period. No new tax can be levied, nor any modification of the constitution be legally effected without the concurrence of the Diet.

c. Public *Revenues* in 1869 was 2,311,000*l.*; *Expenditure*, 2,437,000*l.*; *Public Debt*, 6,063,000*l.* d. *Personal Freedom* is subject to several restrictions, and to rather heavy taxation. *Military Service* for the regular army is voluntary, but for the Local Militia is compulsory on every male adult between the age of 20 and 25. Substitution is permitted at a cost of from 10*l.* to 25*l.* The *Army* in 1869 amounted to 144,000 men; the *Navy* was manned by 6,400 sailors.

240. Religion.—The Religion is Lutheran, and the church episcopal, governed by 1 archbishop, 11 bishops, and about 3,000

inferior clergy. All religious denominations are tolerated, but only Lutherans are eligible to any employment under the State.

241a. Education.—In Sweden, elementary education is in a very advanced state. There are upwards of 3,000 Elementary Schools; in the Provincial Capitals there are, in addition, High Schools, or Gymnasias. The *Universities* are those of *Upsala* and *Lund*. At these universities, however, the discipline is far too lax to merit commendation. Attendance at the primary schools is not compulsory, but every adult must give proof of ability to read the *Scriptures* before he can exercise an act of majority.

b. The Press is free by law. The Arts and Sciences are successfully cultivated. Among the distinguished men may be mentioned *Linnaeus*, *Bergman*, *Puffendorf*, and *Berzelius*, the chemist.

242a. Race, Language, and Character.—The Swedes and Norwegians are of the same race; but speak different dialects of a language which is radically the same, derived from the *Teutonic*. *b. The pop.* is thinly scattered, being only 21 persons per square mile.

c. People.—In the South and Central parts of the kingdom, the Swedes are a tall, fine, and robust race of men, with fair complexions, light hair, and blue eyes. But beyond 63° Lat. these characteristics disappear, and the people become stunted and swarthy. The houses in the country are mostly constructed of wood, but commodious and comfortable. The peasants are well clad in strong cloth of their own weaving. In *National Character*, the Swedes are considered honest, frank, brave, and even ceremoniously polite. In several districts, however, the vice of intoxication is prevalent.

243. The only *Foreign Possession* is *St. Bartholomew* in the West Indies.

244. CHIEF TOWNS AND PLACES.—Pop. of Towns in thousands.

Cal'mar, a seaport, cel. for a Treaty in 1397, p. 9.
 Carlscrona, the chief station of the Swedish navy, p. 16.
 Fah'lun, nr. are rich coppermines, p. 5.
 Gefle (*gef'*, *g* hard), a seaport, with great trade, p. 12.
 Got'tenburg, an important seaport, with manf. of woollens, sail-cloth, p. 45.
 Mal'mo, a strong seaport, with manf. of woollens, p. 22.

Nord-köping, seaport, manf. of woollens, gloves, paper, p. 23.
 STOCK'HOLM, the cap. of Sweden, and chief emporium of trade; burial-place of *Linnaeus* and *Gustavus Vasa*, p. 133.
 Upsala, a cel. university, with many manf., p. 9.
 Wisby, in Gothland, once a great commercial emporium, p. 6.

245a. LAPLAND.—*Lapland* is a large and barren region, extending on the North of Norway, Sweden, and Finland. The estimated Area is about 150,000 sq. miles, the Eastern portion of which, containing about two-thirds, belongs to Russia; the remainder to Sweden and Norway. The estimated pop. of Lapland in Norway is about 5,000; in Sweden 4,000; in Russia about 9,000.

b. The Country is mountainous; the *Climate*, though intensely cold in winter, is very hot in summer. The Sun is not seen by the inhabitants from Nov. 17 to Jan. 26, or for two months ten days; but, in return for this privation, the sun shines constantly from May 15 to July 29; during which time there is an uninterrupted continuance of daylight. In the absence of the sun, the *Aurora Borealis*, which sheds a dim red light over the plains, enables the inhabitants to travel in their sledges along the frozen snow with safety. The reindeer, a swift and hardy animal, supplies the place of the horse to the Laplander; while its flesh and milk furnish him with food, and its skin with clothing.

c. The Laplanders or Lapps are a very small race, rarely exceeding five feet in height. They live in low huts built of stones and turf, resembling a baker's oven in shape, with a hole in the top, to serve both for window and chimney. The Bible was translated into the language of Lapland about 100 years ago; and the people, who are very simple and gentle in their manners, attend with respect to the instructions of the missionaries sent among them.

LESSON 102.—HISTORY. 246a.—Sweden, the Eastern and larger portion of the Scandinavian Peninsula, was the native country of the warlike GOTHs, who under the name of *Northmen*, *Norsemen*, or *Normans*, committed so many cruel devastations on the adjacent countries in the early part of the Christian Era. It was for a long time divided into several Kingdoms, which were ultimately united into one about the 12th century. In 1297, *Margaret*, Queen of Denmark, united under her sway, by the famous *Treaty of Calmar*, the three Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. In 1448, the Swedes and Norwegians renounced this union and elected a separate King, *Karl Knutson*, Charles the son of Canute. In 1520, *Christian 2nd* King of Denmark was declared King of Sweden. His cruelty, however, was so great that a Revolt took place headed by a nobleman named *GUSTAVUS ERICKSON VON VASA*, who, in 1523, was elected King, by the unanimous voice of the people.

b. Previously to the nomination of *Gustavus*, the crown had been elective; the power of the King was very limited; and the revenues barely sufficient to maintain 500 soldiers. The Royal Domains, which had originally been only rented by the Nobles, were now claimed as hereditary, held by force, and no rentals paid; while the *Romanish* Bishops, abbots, and clergy possessed half the country without paying any taxes. Most of the Bishops, too, lived in Baronial Castles, defended by armed retainers, while the burgesses and labourers were heavily oppressed. Soon, however, a mighty change was effected. The assembled States, grateful to their deliverer for his expulsion of the King of Denmark, voluntarily increased the Royal Power, by empowering the King to make peace and war, and take such measures as would protect him and the nation against a Pretender who had been set up in opposition. Armed with this power, and having embraced the doctrines of Luther, *Gustavus* procured an Act which ordained that the Bishops should immediately disband their troops, surrender their castles, and remit a large portion of their Tithes for the maintenance of Hospitals and of the Army during war. The King next visited various districts to see the Act enforced; required the Bishops and Abbots to show the *Tithes* by which they held their lands; compelled them to restore to their original owners nearly 18,000 considerable Farms; and reduced their revenues above two-thirds. Able Lutheran Divines accompanied the King in his searching tour, and zealously disseminated the doctrines of the Reformation, till in 1529 the *Lutheran Confession of Augsburg* was solemnly adopted as the *Standard of Faith* by the King and people, and Romanism abolished. Several insurrections, as might be expected, occurred in consequence of these changes, particularly that of the *Dalecarlians* in Sweden Proper, but they were all quickly suppressed. Shortly after this, the crown was, by the free consent of the States, declared *Hereditary* in the family of the reigning prince. *Gustavus* died in 1560, aged 70, after a reign of 40 years. *Gustavus* was distinguished as a true patriot, a wise legislator, a skilful warrior, and an exemplary Christian. His son *Eric* succeeded, but proving incompetent, his brother *John* was appointed in his place, 1568 to 1592. *John* was succeeded by his son *Sigismund*, who accepted the crown of Poland; when, *Charles 9th*, the fourth son of *Gustavus*, ascended the throne in 1604; and at his death in 1611 was succeeded by his son, the celebrated *GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS*, born Dec. 1594.

c. The first acts of *Gustavus Adolphus* (1611-32) on his coming to the throne were directed to the improvement of his kingdom, in which he was ably assisted by his minister *Oxenstierna*. Soon, however, he was attacked by Russia and Poland whom he successfully repulsed, compelling Russia to cede *Ingria* and *Carrelia* in 1617; and Poland in 1629 to cede *Riga*, *Livonia*, and *Pollish Prussia* to Sweden. By these successes, combined with his reputation for ability, integrity, and firmness, he was appointed Commander-in-chief of the German Protestants in their struggle against Imperial Austria, who, instigated by the Pope, was endeavouring to crush Civil and Religious Liberty in Germany. *Gustavus Adolphus* landed in Pomerania, June 1630, with only 8,000 men; shortly afterwards, he was reinforced by 6 English and Scotch regiments under the Duke of Hamilton. With this small force, he conquered Pomerania in 1630. In the following year, having received additional reinforcements, he completely defeated the Austrians under Count Tilly at *Breitenfeld* near *Leipsic*, Sept. 1631. In a second battle, in which Tilly was slain, he overthrew them near the river *Lech*, April, 1632. The third great battle, in which the Austrians were commanded by *Wallenstein*, was fought at *Lutzen*, Nov. 6, 1632. Before engaging, *Gustavus* gave out Luther's hymn, and then led his cavalry into the thickest of the fight. He was shot dead early in the battle, but his army gained a splendid victory. By the death of *Gustavus Adolphus*, the Protestants lost a decided friend, an

earnest Christian, and a most successful Commander; while his country lost an able statesman, an enlightened sovereign, and a noble-minded patriot. His daughter *Christina* succeeded at the age of 6 years (1682 to 1694), and, under the faithful guardianship of *Oxenstierna*, continued the war successfully to its conclusion. By a war, also, against Denmark (1643-45), Sweden acquired the isle of *Rügen*. At the General PEACE OF WESTPHALIA in 1648, after a war of 30 years' continuance, the *Civil and Religious Liberty of the German Protestants* was secured; with the annexation to Sweden of *Rügen*, *Pomerania*, and *Bremen*, and the annexed rights as a State of the German Empire.

In 1654 *Christina* abdicated the throne in favour of her cousin *Charles Gustavus* (1654-60), who renewed the war with Poland and Denmark; and obtained from Denmark in 1658 the cession of *Scania*, a district in South Sweden, now called *Malmö* and *Christianstad*. At his death, *Charles 11th* succeeded (1660-97), and concluded the long contest with Poland at the peace of *Oliva* in 1660, when *Livonia*, *Ethonia*, and *Oesel*, were ceded to Sweden. In 1693 the Royal Power was declared *Absolute* by an act of the Diet. The King died in 1697, leaving his dominions in a high state of prosperity to his son, the celebrated *Charles 12th*, then only 15 years of age.

d. CHARLES 12TH (1697-1718).—The youth and inexperience of the new King tempted the sovereigns of Denmark, Russia, and Poland to form a Coalition for seizing upon his fairest provinces. The energy and intrepidity of *Charles*, however, surprised both friends and foes. Putting himself at the head of his army, he suddenly attacked Denmark, besieged Copenhagen, and compelled the King in six weeks to sue for peace and abandon his allies. He next invaded Russia, and with a small army of 8,000 men utterly routed the Russian army of 40,000 men under the Czar Peter, at Narva, 95 miles from Petersburg. He then invaded Poland; and after defeating the Poles in several engagements, compelled them in 1704 to depose their king Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony, and appoint Stanislaus Leszczynski in his place. In 1708, *Charles*, for the second time, invaded Russia; but this step proved fatal to his ambition. For, though by his skill and intrepidity he gained a victory at Smolensko, on Sept. 28, 1708, yet, by imprudently wintering in the Ukraine, his army was so reduced by cold, want, and sickness, that it scarcely mustered 25,000 men in the following spring. With this force he laid siege to *Pultowa* on the Vorskla, a city which Czar Peter (who had learned wisdom from his former defeats) was determined to relieve with 60,000 well-equipped and well-disciplined troops. The decisive battle of *Pultowa* was fought July 8, 1709, which ended in the complete defeat of the Swedes. With difficulty, *Charles* escaped with 400 horsemen to Bender in Turkey. After remaining 5 years in Turkey, a peace was concluded in 1714, when *Charles* regained his liberty and returned to his own dominions. In 1718, while endeavouring to recover his former power, he fell at the siege of Frederickshall in Norway, leaving his kingdom on the verge of ruin. His sister, *Ulrica-Eleonora* succeeded (1718-20), but was compelled to renounce several of the royal prerogatives. She then resigned in favour of her husband Frederick of Hesse-Cassel (1720-51). At the treaty of Nystad, 1721, Sweden purchased peace with Russia by the cession of *Ingria*, *Livonia*, *Ethonia*, *Carrelia*, *Oesel*, &c., and at the peace of Abo, in 1743, part of Finland.

e. Adolphus Frederick, who reigned 1751-71, was succeeded by his son Gustavus 3rd (1771-92). In 1772, Gustavus repealed the Constitution of 1720, and re-established the Royal Power as it existed in 1680. In this reign, the Press was declared free and the use of torture abolished. In 1792, Gustavus was shot at a masked ball, by an assassin named Ankerstroem, who was immediately seized and soon after executed. Gustavus 4th, then a minor, succeeded (1792-1809). At first, Gustavus formed an alliance with England and Russia against Napoleon 1st, but, after the treaty of Tilsit, June 1807, Russia turned against Sweden, seized on Finland, and in 1809, on *Tornea* and the *Åland* Isles. At these misfortunes, Gustavus was by a military conspiracy deposed; and in March 1809, his uncle, the duke of Sudermania was elevated to the throne as Charles 13th (1809-18), to the exclusion of the son of Gustavus. To purchase peace, however, the new monarch was compelled to confirm the cession of Finland, and the *Åland* Isles to Russia in 1809. In 1810, in consequence of the age of the King and the sudden death of Prince Christian of Holstein Augustenburg, who had been declared Crown Prince and Successor, the Diet elected BERNADOTTE, one of the ablest generals of Napoleon 1st, and a man of excellent private character, Crown Prince. Bernadotte accepted the honour, and, at first, carried on war against England; but, in 1812, his attachment to his adopted country led him to join the allies against Napoleon in the war of Liberation of Germany, and in 1813, he rendered such signal services, that in 1814 Sweden

was rewarded with the acquisition of *Norway*; at the same time she ceded Pomerania to Denmark. On the death of Charles 13th, in 1818, Bernadotte succeeded to the throne as *Charles John* 14th. His reign was marked by the prosperity of Sweden and Norway. At his death in 1844, his son *Oscar* succeeded (1844-59), and at Oscar's death in 1859, his son, *Charles* 15th, the present sovereign, succeeded.

LESSON 103.—NORWAY.

247a. PHYSICAL.—NORWAY (*Norwegians*) is an extensive barren country, formerly belonging to Denmark; but, in 1814, was ceded to Sweden as an indemnity for the loss of Finland, which in 1809 had been seized by Russia. *Area*, 123,297 sq. miles; *Pop.* 1,702,000; *Cap.* CHRISTIANA.

b. Seas, Inlets, &c.—The Arctic and Atlantic Oceans, the Fiords of Varanger, Porsanger, West, Trondhjem or Drontheim, Hardanger, Bukke, and the Gulf of Christiana.

c. Islands.—Magerøe, Tromsøe, Lofoden, and many others. Near the Lofoden Isles, is the *Maelstrom*, a dangerous whirlpool.

d. Capes.—Nordkyn, North Cape, and the Nase.

248a. Surface.—Norway presents a series of elevated and barren table-lands, called *fields* or *fjelds*, interspersed with numerous mountains, separated from each other by deep narrow valleys.

b. The Mountains are the Kiölen on the North, between Norway and Sweden; the Dov'røfeld in the centre, and the Hardanger, south of that range.

c. The Rivers are numerous, but not navigable to any distance. The principal are the Glommen, Drammen, and Lougen.

d. The Lakes also are numerous; the principal are Miosen, 52 m. by 9 m., Randsfiord, 30 m. by 3 m., Bygdinsee, 20 m. by 15 m.

e. The Coasts are much indented by *fjords* or arms of the sea, which sometimes run 100 miles into the land.

249a. Climate.—In Norway there are only two Seasons, Summer and Winter; Summer lasts from May to Sept., Winter includes the rest of the year. The West Coast, though proverbially damp and rainy, is, on the whole, healthy, except about Bergen. In the Interior, the atmosphere is usually dry and bracing, and favourable to longevity. The Summers are, in general, very pleasant but short, and the changes sudden and extreme.

b. The mean Annual Temperature at Christiana is 41°; the mean of Winter is 23°; of Summer, 60° Fahr. In Jan. and Feb. the Temperature is frequently from 14° to 18° Fahr., while in Summer it sometimes reaches 100° Fahr. Sowing, ripening, and reaping rarely require more than from eight to twelve weeks. The *Rain-fall* on the West averages 60 inches; at Bergen, 73 inches.

250a. Soil, &c.—The Soil in general is thin and poor, though there are a few districts near Bergen and Drontheim of tolerable fertility.

b. The Minerals are valuable, comprising iron, copper, silver, and cobalt. From the difficulty of transport, however, and the want of fuel, Mining is a branch of industry not much developed.

c. Of Wild Animals, the brown bear, wolf, lynx, and fox, are the most destructive. *Game* is abundant.

251. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—Norway is divided into 5 large governments, or stifts, which coincide with the 5 Ecclesiastical *Dioceses*. These are sub-divided into 17 Provinces, or *Amts*, and these into 45 bailiwicks.

<i>Governments or Dioceses.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Pop. in Thousands.</i>
1. Aggerhuus	CHRISTIANA, 65; Drammen, 13; Fredericksald, 7.	
2. Christiansand	Christiansand, 10; Stavenger, 16.	
3. Bergen	Bergen, 30.	
4. Drontheim or Trondheim	Drontheim.	
5. Norland	Tromsø, 3; Hammerfest, 1.	

252a. INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—*Agriculture, &c.*—Agriculture forms one of the great sources of wealth, though it is in a backward state. Cattle-rearing forms another important branch of rural industry; oxen, sheep, goats, and horses are pretty numerous.

b. The principal *Products* are oats and barley, the next are rye, flax, and potatoes. The ordinary garden fruits are carefully cultivated, and in the South peaches and apricots are grown. There are vast forests of fir, pine, oak, and birch. *Fish and game* are abundant, and the coasts swarm with sea-fowl.

253a. Manufactures, &c.—The Manufactures are chiefly of a domestic kind, cloth, linen, cotton, leather, glass, paper, and gun-powder forming the principal. Ship-building and brandy-distilling are extensively carried on. The *seats of Industry* are generally on the sea-coast. *Fishing* forms an important branch.

b. The principal *Exports* to Great Britain are timber, fish, salted herrings, train-oil, iron, copper, and silver; the value of which in 1868 was 1,823,000*l.* The *Imports* from Great Britain are coffee, sugar, tobacco, corn, tea, spices, wines, earthenware, hardware, and some manufactured goods, the value of which in 1868 was 774,900*l.* *c.* The *Roads* in the South-West are pretty good, but others are in general poor. The means of internal communication both by land and water are scanty. *Fairs* are held at certain seasons at which all necessities are purchased; for there are no weekly markets. Provisions are cheap. There is a *Railway* between Christians and Lake Mjøsen; and another between Christians and Carlsstad. *d.* The chief *Ports* are Christians, Christiansand, Bergen, Fredericksvern, and Drammen.

254a. SOCIAL CONDITION.—*Government.*—Though Norway is under the same Sovereign as Sweden, it is independent in its Constitution and Laws, and more democratic. In both countries the *Executive Power* is vested in the Sovereign. The *Stor-thing*, or *Legislative Assembly*, consists of about 100 members, of whom one-third are elected by the towns, and the rest by the rural districts.

b. The *Stor-thing* which now meets annually, divides itself when assembled into an Upper house, called *Lag-thing*, consisting of one-fourth of the *Stor-thing*, and a Lower one, called *Odels-thing*, similar to our houses of Lords and Commons. The *Stor-thing* settles the taxes to be levied, enacts, alters, and repeals the laws. During session, every member of the *Stor-thing* has an allowance of about 6*s.* 6*d.* per day. Every Norwegian above 25 years of age, and possessed of property to the value of 30*l.* can elect or be elected. *c.* The *Revenue* in 1869 was 1,116,000*l.*; the *Public Debt* was 674,900*l.* *d.* *Personal Freedom* in Norway is very ample, being restricted only by law. Trial by jury is an ancient institution. The Feudal System never existed in Norway. *e.* *Military Service*, however, is required of all men between 18 and 45 years of age, to serve in the Militia for 3 years, when they undergo a drill of a few weeks in each year. The *Army* amounts to 12,200 men; the *Navy* is manned by 2,200 sailors. Every Parish is obliged to support its own really indigent poor.

255. Religion.—The Religion is Episcopal Lutheranism, but much ceremony remains in the forms of worship. Norway is divided

into 5 Bishoprics and 902 parishes. All denominations are tolerated; except Jesuits, Monks, and Jews, who are excluded. The Norwegian clergy are, as a class, considered virtuous, enlightened, and diligent in the discharge of their duties.

256. Education.—In every Parish, there is a Primary School, in which reading, writing, arithmetic, singing, and sometimes grammar and geography are taught. Besides these, there are in towns higher schools, and in 13 towns are Burgher, or first-class schools. Sunday-schools have been widely established. Christiania is the seat of a *University*. The *Press* is entirely free.

257a. Race, Language, Character.—Nearly all the inhabitants are *Northmen* or *Normans*. The Norwegian or *Norse Language* is a dialect of the *Teutonic*, and nearly the same as the Swedish and Danish. *b.* The Country is thinly populated, having only 11 persons to a Square Mile. *c.* In *Stature*, the Norwegians are in general short, but well-made and muscular. Their complexions are fair, resembling the Danes. In *Character*, they are frank, spirited, and undaunted, and very respectful in their behaviour. Though fond of music, dancing, and dramatic entertainments, their leading characteristics are *labour* and *frugality*.

258. CHIEF TOWNS.—Pop. in thousands.

Ber'gen, a seaport, bishop's see, manuf. of earthenware, an early mem. of the Hanseatic League, p. 30.

CHRISTIANA, cap. of Norway, a university, bishop's see, manuf. of woollens, p. 65.

Christiansand', a seaport, bishop's see, p. 12.

Christiansund, seaport, good harbour, p. 3.

Dramm'en, seaport, great export of timber, iron, &c. p. 14.

Dron'theim or Trond'heim, once the cap. of Norway, seaport, bishop's see; near are rich copper mines, p. 19.

Fred'erickshald, in Aggerhuus, at the siege of which Charles 12th of Sweden was killed in 1713, p. 7.

Kongs'berg, celebrated for its silver mines.

259. HISTORY.—*Norway* forms the Western part of the Scandinavian Peninsula, and is one of the original seats of the Northmen, the ancestors of the Normans, who, along with their brethren, the Swedes and Danes, made frequent descents, in the Middle Ages, on the coasts of England, Scotland, and France. Christianity was introduced in the 10th Century. In 1887, *Norway* was annexed to *Denmark*, to which it remained attached till 1814; when, in opposition to the wishes of the Norwegians, it was annexed by the allied Powers to *Sweden*, as an indemnity for Finland, which had been seized by Russia. It was, however, declared a free and independent country, preserving its own laws, and only governed by the same king as Sweden.

LESSON 104.—THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

260. THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE comprises:—

	Sq. Miles.	Pop.
1. <i>Russia in Europe</i> , with Poland and Finland	3,048,129	58,196,920
2. <i>Cis-Caucasia</i>	170,790	4,367,704
3. <i>Russia in Asia</i> , exc. of <i>Caucasia</i>	5,566,563	4,070,938
Total	7,805,502	76,535,562

In addition to the above, are the Aleutian, or Fox Islands. *Russian America*, now *Alaska*, was sold in 1867 to the United States for 7,000,000 dols. = 1,439,000*l*.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

261a. PHYSICAL.—RUSSIA IN EUROPE contains 1,852,504 sq. m.; *Poland*, 49,555 sq. m.; *Finland*, 146,070 sq. m.; total,

2,048,129 sq. m. Pop. 68,196,920. Cap. PETERSBURG. Anc. Cap. Moscow.

b. Seas, Gulfs, &c.—The Arctic Ocean, Gulf of Kara, Strait of Waigatz, Gulf of Tchetskaia, White Sea (with Gulfs of Archangel, Onëga, and Kandalak) on the North; the Baltic Sea, Gulfs of Botani'a, Finland, and Riga on the West; Black Sea, Gulf of Perekop, Strait of Yenikaleh, Sea of Azof, and the Caspian Sea on the South.

c. The Islands are Waigatz, Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, and Kolguev, in the Arctic Ocean; Dägo, Öesel (*ö-sel*), and Aland in the Baltic Sea.

d. Capes.—Ruskoi and Kanin.

262a. Surface.—With the exception of small portions on the N.W., on the South, and on the East border, the whole interior of Russia is one *vast Plain* without any mountains, low near the rivers, and only a little elevated as we recede from them. The *North* is covered with marshes and forests; the *North-West* consists of elevated land abounding with rocks and lakes; the *Central Portion* contains a wide plain of fertile land, interspersed with numerous swamps and extensive forests. On the *South-East*, between the Don and the Caspian Sea, are extensive deserts, or *steppes*, containing more than 300,000 sq. m., consisting of sandy plains and salt lakes. On the *East*, approaching the Ural Mountains, the land is elevated and diversified.

b. Mountains.—The Valdai Hills (*val'-day*) on the W., 1,200 ft.; the Ural Mountains (*öð'-ral*) on the East, 6,800 ft.; the Caucasus on the S.E., of which the highest point is Elburz, 18,493 ft.; and the Tchatir-Dagh in the Crimëa, 6,500 ft.

c. Rivers.—On the N., Petchõra, Mäzen, Northern Dwina, and Onëga; on the W., the Nëva, Southern Dwina, the Niëmen (*nëe-men*), and the Vistûla; on the S., the Dniester (*nëe'-ter*), Bug, Dniëper (*nee-per*), and the Dun; on the E., the Volga, or Wolga.

d. Lakes.—Läddõga, Önëga, Ilmen, Bieloe, and numerous Lakes in Finland.

263a. Climate.—In so extensive a region there is much diversity of Climate. It may be stated, in general, that the Climate of Russia is much colder than that of other European countries in the same parallel of Latitude, and the cold increases as we proceed *Eastward*.

b. In the North, from 62° to 67°, the *Summer* is brief but hot; the *Winter* long and severe, when the temperature is below freezing point for several months, so that the surface is always frozen. This season, however, is frequently relieved by clear moonlight nights and the *Aurõra Borealis*. From Lat. 57° N. to Lat. 62° N., within which St. Petersburg lies, the air is milder than in the Northern Division. In *Winter*, during Dec. and Jan., the temperature is frequently below zero, and from Nov. to March the cold is so great that the Neva is generally frozen during those months. This season, however, is not considered unhealthy; for the air, though cold, is generally pure and bracing, and its severity is guarded against by warm clothing and comfortable houses. During the *Summer* of this district, the thermometer frequently rises to 90° Fah. In the regions South of 57° N. Lat., the Temperature becomes gradually warmer as we proceed south-

wardly. Here, the heat in Summer is frequently overpowering, the Autumn is late, and the Winter short but severe. *Autumn* is considered the most unpleasant season in Russia. *c.* The *Rainfall* in Russia is only scanty; it is most abundant in the Baltic Provinces; but even there, the average *annual* fall is only about 20 inches. The amount and frequency decrease in proceeding from West to East. In the Southern provinces during the long summer, rain seldom falls.

264a. Soil.—The Soil comprises every variety; much is unfit for cultivation. *North* of 64° N. Lat. nothing but moss is produced; *South* of 64° N. Lat. to 60° N. are extensive Forests; between 60° and 58° N. Lat. moderate pasturage is found. The countries of *Central Russia* (particularly the middle portion on the Upper Volga, and as far as the deserts between the Sea of Azof and the Caspian) are the most fertile in Russia. The tract between the Sea of Azof and the Caspian is little better than a desert.

b. Minerals.—The East part of Russia is rich in Minerals. In the Ural Mts. there are numerous Mines, consisting of gold, silver, iron, copper, and platina. In working these, water is the chief motive power. *Coal* has been discovered in the gov. of Moscow, also near the sea of Azof, and at Kharkof on the Donets. Great attention is paid to improvements in *mining*. The Miners are represented as being very intelligent and industrious. *c.* The *Wild Animals* are the polar bear, black and brown bears, reindeer, elk, urus, wolf, fox, lynx, beaver, sable, ermine, lemming, &c.

LESSON 105.—POLITICAL DIVISIONS. 265.—The Divisions of Russia in Europe have been varied at different times. At present, they comprise 8 *Grand Divisions*, of which 6 are sub-divided into 51 Governments, nearly all named after their chief towns, and many of which are of vast extent. In addition to these 51 Governments, the Grand Duchy of Finland comprises 9 Governments and the Kingdom of Poland 5 Governments.

1. *Great Russia*, in the North and Centre, contains 19 Governments, namely, (Pop. of towns in thousands) :—

Gova.	Towns.	Gova.	Towns.
1. Archangel . . .	Archangel, 24.	11. Vladimir . . .	Vladimir, 13.
2. Olonets . . .	Petrosavodsk, 11.	12. Nijni-Novgorod . . .	Nijni-Novgorod, 42.
3. Vologda . . .	Vologda, 14.	13. Tambor . . .	Tambor, 36.
4. Kostroma . . .	Kostroma, 21.	14. Riazan . . .	Riazan, 22.
5. Jaroslav . . .	Jaroslav, 27.	15. Toula . . .	Toula, 57.
6. Novgorod . . .	Novgorod, 15.	16. Kalouga . . .	Kalouga, 35.
7. Pakov . . .	Pakov, 8.	17. Orel . . .	Orel, 35.
8. Tver . . .	Tver, 38.	18. Kourak . . .	Kourak, 28.
9. Smolensk . . .	Smolensk, 17.	19. Voronej . . .	Voronej, 41.
10. Moska . . .	Moscow, 352.		

2. The *Baltic Provinces* contain 4 Governments :—

20. St. Petersburg (Ingria) . . .	ST. PETERSBURG, 545.	22. Livonia . . .	Riga, 77.
21. Esthonia . . .	Revel, 29.	23. Courland . . .	Mittau, 23.

3. *West Russia* contains 6 Governments :—

24. Vilna . . .	Vilna, 69.	28. Minak . . .	Minak, 30.
25. Kovno . . .	Kovno, 24.	29. Grodno . . .	Grodno, 26.
26. Vitebsk . . .	Vitebsk, 23.	30. Volhynia . . .	Jitomir, 22.
27. Moghilev . . .	Moghilev, 48.	31. Podolia . . .	Kamienets, 20.

4. *Little Russia* in the S.W. contains 4 Governments :—

32. Tchernigov . . .	Tchernigov, 7.	34. Poltava . . .	Poltava, 21.
33. Kiev . . .	Kiev, 63.	35. Kharkov . . .	Kharkov, 52.

5. *South Russia* contains 5 Governments:—

<i>Gova.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Gova.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
36. Kherson . . .	{ Kherson, 40. Odessa, 119.	38. Taurida . . .	Simferopol, 17.
37. Bessarabia . . .	Kishenev, 64.	39. Ekaterinoslav . . .	Ekaterinoslav, 19.
		40. Don Cossacks . . .	Tcherkak, 30.

6. *East Russia* contains 11 Governments:—

41. Perm . . .	Perm, 13.	47. Ufa . . .	Ufa, 15.
42. Viatka . . .	Viatka, 15.	48. Samara' . . .	Samara', 34.
43. Kazan . . .	Kazan, 63.	49. Saratov . . .	Saratov, 63.
44. Simbirsk . . .	Simbirsk, 25.	50. Astrakhan . . .	Astrakhan, 43.
45. Penza . . .	Penza, 37.	51. Cis-Caucasia . . .	Stavropol, 14.
46. Orenburg . . .	Orenburg, 27.		

7. The *Grand Duchy of Finland* is divided into 9 Governments; its chief towns are—Helsingfors, 16; Åbo 12.

8. The *Kingdom of Poland* is divided into 5 Governments; the chief towns are—Warsaw, 243; Lublin, 21.

LESSON 106.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS. 266a.—Agriculture, &c.—In the *Northern* parts, Agriculture is not much known; in the *Central* and *Southern* regions, it is pursued with moderate diligence, but with great want of skill. Government and many of the great landed proprietors have lately given great encouragement to this branch by rendering the occupation of the lands more reasonable, by introducing superior methods of farming, forming societies, and instituting Lectures, Prizes, &c. The recent emancipation of the Serfs or Peasants will also have a beneficial influence.

b. The chief *Products* are rye, wheat, barley, maize, rice, hemp, millet, flax, and tobacco. Grapes are grown in the *Crimea*. c. The *Domestic Animals* comprise black cattle, sheep, and horses, which are extensively reared. Camels are kept in large herds by the nomadic tribes.

267a. Manufactures, &c.—Since 1815, Manufactures have considerably increased. The staple Manufactures are woollens, silks, linens, cottons, metal wares, soap, glass, paper, porcelain, arms, and leather, in the last of which the Russians particularly excel.

b. The former restrictive policy of Russia has of late been much modified, so that now her *Commerce* is very extensive and largely on the increase. There are no internal monopolies except on salt, spirits, and playing cards. The *Exports* comprise tallow, hides, wheat, wool, leather, hemp, lint, iron, copper, linseed, timber, wax, train-oil, tar, skins, and furs. The value of the *Exports from Russia to Great Britain* in 1868 was 20,050,000*l.* The *Imports* include wine, cotton, silk, fine woollens, hardware, machinery, dyeing materials, coal, salt, tea, sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce. The value of the *Imports from Great Britain* in 1868 was 4,250,000*l.*

c. *Trade Regulations and Guilds.*—Every Russian carrying on trade must be a Burgher, have his name registered, and be a member of a Guild, of which there are Three:—1. Persons belonging to the 1st Guild must possess 15,000 silver rubles, each 3/2, and may engage in any transaction whatever. 2. Members of the 2nd Guild must possess 6,000 rubles, and be confined to *inland* trade. 3. Members of the 3rd Guild must possess 2,400 rubles; this class comprises shopkeepers and petty dealers. Foreign Merchants, called *Guests*, if duly enrolled, enjoy nearly the privileges of the First Guild. The character of a Russian Merchant of the first class generally ranks high for integrity. (See *Macquib's Geographical Dictionary*.)

d. *Roads, &c.*—The great road from Petersburg to Moscow, extending above 500 miles, is wide, macadamised, and kept in excellent repair. Several other public roads are good. But the common roads are, in general, very poor. Sledge travelling is much practised in winter. Internal Communication is

greatly facilitated by numerous navigable rivers and *Canals*. Since 1858, above 3,100 miles of *Railway* have been opened. *c. Chief Ports, &c.*—On the W. and N. are Petersburg, Riga, and Archangel; on the S. are, Odessa and Kherson on the Black Sea; Taganrog on the Sea of Azof; and Astrakhan on the Caspian. Moscow is the principal Mart of the interior.

268a. SOCIAL CONDITION.—Government, &c.—The Government of Russia is an *absolute hereditary Monarchy*; the succession being now by regular descent of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. The Sovereigns were formerly called *Grand Dukes*; afterwards, they assumed the title of *Csar* (a contraction of *Cesar*); in the sequel that of *Emperor*. The Heir-apparent is called *Cesarowitz*. The Emperor is the source of all power; he is the *temporal head* of the Church, as well as of the Civil Government; and his authority is absolute. All *Rank* is based on the tenure of Civil or Military Office. The *hereditary Nobility* are a *privileged class*, having great political power, and possessing the greater part of the land in the country.

b. In the Administration of Government, the Emperor is assisted by *Four Councils or Colleges*:—1. The *Imperial Council* of the Emperor (consisting of a President, the Ministers, and some additional members) has the *superintendence* of all matters, both foreign and domestic. 2. The Second College or *Directing Senate* is the most important body of the State. Its functions are partly deliberative and partly executive. It is the High Court of Justice for the Empire, and has control over all the inferior tribunals. The members, amounting to 100, are nominated by the Emperor and receive salaries. This *Senate* superintends the courts of law, the Revenue, and Expenditure, and inquires into public abuses. Monthly Reports of its proceedings are published. 3. The Third College, called the *Holy Synod*, superintends the religious affairs of the Empire, and is composed of the principal dignitaries of the church. 4. The Fourth College consists of the *Committee of Eleven Ministers*, in whom the entire *Executive Authority* is vested. In the management of *Parishes*, the administration is chiefly entrusted to the people; who, according to Law, appoint communal officers to decide all parish affairs.

c. The Revenue in 1869 was 66,088,000*l.*; the *Expenditure* about the same; the *Public Debt* amounted to 240,110,000*l.* *d. Personal Freedom.*—Until March 3, 1863, all the Russian peasants, artisans, and the majority of tradesmen, &c., were *Serfs* or *Slaves*, belonging either to the crown or to the nobility; but, on that day, an *Imperial Ukase* (which had been promulgated on March 3, 1861) was put into execution, and *all the Serfs*, amounting to upwards of 44,500,000, were declared *Free*. Compensation, however, was given to their former masters. *e. Military Service.*—The *Army* (which amounts to about 800,000) is recruited from peasants and artisans, partly by conscription, which is very much disliked, partly by the adoption of sons of soldiers, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The *Navy* is strong, amounting to about 310 vessels of all kinds, and manned by about 60,000 men. The *Police* in the great towns is very efficient. *Crime* is not frequent in Russia, and *Property* is as well protected as in most other countries.

269a. Religion.—The established Religion of Russia is that of the *Greek Church*. All religious denominations, however, enjoy toleration, except the Jews, who are excluded from Russia Proper. The total population professing the *Russo-Greek-Faith* amounts to about 56,000,000; the majority of the Poles are *Roman Catholics*, while those of the Baltic Provinces are generally *Lutherans*.

b. The Clergy are either *Secular*, consisting of the married Parochial clergy (who are mostly supported by their own flocks), or *Regular*, consisting of the monks and the higher dignitaries. Many of these latter have been married, but on the death of their wives (as the Greek priests are not permitted to marry a second time), withdraw from parochial duties, enter some monastery, and are then eligible for becoming dignitaries. The *Hierarchy* is composed of Bishops, Arch-

bishops, and Metropolitans. There are 38 Dioceses. The Emperor is the *Temporal Head* or Defender of the Church, but does not interfere with its *doctrines*. He appoints all the dignitaries and a Synod for the settlement of any questions which may arise respecting *Doctrines* or *Discipline*. The *Stipends* of all the clergy are very small. Prior to 1453, the Russian Church was subordinate to the *Eastern*, whose head is the Patriarch of Constantinople, and all its Metropolitans had been nominated by the Patriarch. From the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 to the reign of Peter the Great, the Russian Clergy appointed their own metropolitan; but, since the reign of Peter, all these appointments are made by the Emperor. (For the *Doctrines* of the Greek Church, see *Less. 16*, No. 47.)

270a. Education.—In Russia, all Educational Establishments are under the control of the Government, and placed under a *Minister of Instruction*.

b. In 1851, the Educational establishments comprised six Universities; namely, Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkof, Kasan, Dorpat, and Kieff; 3 Lyceæ; 27 Military Schools, and 2,150 Secondary Schools. There are also many private schools kept by persons who are licensed, and who must use the books sanctioned by the authorities. Professorships of Agriculture have recently been established in the Universities. On the whole, though the higher classes have made of late great advancement in general knowledge, the *Rural* population are very ignorant. Among the *town* population, however, a taste for instruction and reading is beginning to be widely diffused. *Political Journals* are subject to a strict Censorship; and all works and journals imported from abroad are subject to the inspection of the Censors.

271a. Races, Language, Character.—The Russian Empire embraces a great variety of *Races*:—the *Russians Proper*, who form the great bulk of the nation, and amount to about 56,000,000, are, along with the Poles and Bulgarians, of the *Slavonic* Family. Next in order are the Finns, the Tartars, and the Germans. —b. The *Russian Language* is a branch of the Slavonic, divided into three principal Dialects:—1. The *pure Russian*, spoken in Moscow and all the central parts. 2. The *Malo-Russian*, spoken in the South-East parts. 3. The *White Russian*, or dialect spoken in Lithuania and the adjacent parts. c. The population of European Russia is thinly scattered, there being only 38 persons *per Square Mile*. —d. *Ranks*.—The people may be divided into 4 Classes:—1. Nobles; 2. Clergy; 3. Burgers, Merchants, and principal Farmers; and 4. the Peasants and Artisans. 1. The *Nobles*. Previously to the reign of Peter the Great, the Russian Nobility consisted principally of the descendants of the ancient petty princes, having vast estates and peculiar privileges. These were generally adverse to any change. But, by degrees, their power has been abridged and their influence lessened by the introduction of a new Nobility founded on Merit. Many of the modern Russian Nobility are represented as highly intelligent and refined, and attentive to the improvement of their estates. 2. The *Russian Clergy*, though very poorly paid, are considered a respectable body, amounting to about 254,000 of all ranks. 3. The *Burgher* Class includes merchants and the principal farmers. The character of a Russian merchant, as previously stated, ranks high for commercial integrity. 4. The *Peasant* Class comprises above 44,000,000 of individuals of both sexes. —e. *Habits, character, &c.*—The Russians are generally of middle stature, stout and firmly built. The cottages of the peasantry are made of wood, and heated with stoves; their food is coarse and simple; the common beverage is a kind of fermented liquor called *quas*. Though very superstitious, they are considered in general honest, and crime is not frequent. Every house is supplied with one or more pictures of their tutelary saints, to which every person on rising or retiring to rest, or on entering another house, pays his obeisance.

LESSON 107.—POLAND. **272a. PHYSICAL.**—POLAND (*Poles*), was formerly much larger than at present. The present *Area* is 49,555 sq. miles; *Pop.* 5,543,000; *Cap.* WARSAW.

b. *Surface*.—Much of the Surface is flat, but large districts are abundantly diversified, presenting alternately fertile corn fields, savage steppes, rich pastures, sandy wastes, dense forests, and dreary swamps. The Rivers and streams are numerous.

c. *Climate*.—The Climate is rigorous but healthy. The atmosphere is humid; cloudy or rainy days occupying nearly half the year. The cold in winter is as great as in Sweden, while the heat of summer is sometimes above 110° Fahr. The mean Temp. of Winter at Warsaw is 24°, of Summer 68°.

d. The Soil in some parts is very fertile; but, in the provinces of Plotak and Lublin, there is much barren land. The chief Minerals are bog-iron, copper, silver, lead, zinc, and coal.

e. *POLITICAL*.—Poland is divided into 5 Provinces;—

1. Warsaw	:	:	WARSAW, 242.	4. Augustowo	:	:	Augustowo, 2.
2. Lublin	:	:	Lublin, 51.	5. Plotak	:	:	Plotak, 17.
3. Radom	:	:	Radom, 10.				

f. *INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS*.—Agriculture has recently been much improved. The chief Products are rye, buck-wheat, white wheat, barley, oats, hemp, flax, tobacco. Sheep and oxen are extensively reared.

The Manufactures, which are chiefly conducted by Germans, comprise woollens, cottons, hosiery, leather, paper, glass, clocks, musical instruments, and carriages. The Commerce is almost entirely in the hands of the Jews.

g. *SOCIAL CONDITION*.—Government.—In 1807, Napoleon 1st, by the peace of Tilsit, formed great part of ancient Poland under the name of the 'Grand Duchy of Warsaw.' In 1815, the greater part of the Grand Duchy was formed into the Kingdom of Poland, and placed under the Emperor of Russia as king, with a Constitution, a separate army, and the use of the national language: In 1830, a Revolution took place which was suppressed in 1831. Poland was then declared an integral part of Russia, but with a separate administration. In 1862, another Revolution broke out, which was with difficulty suppressed in 1864, when the Kingdom was for a time placed under 8 Military Governors. In 1868, these were removed, and the government of Poland was absolutely incorporated with that of Russia.

h. The former Government of Poland was nominally that of an *Elective Monarchy*, but really a *Republic*, in which the king was merely the head of a party, the tool of the prevailing Faction. If clever, brave, and sagacious, he contrived to retain his position. Frequently, however, the reigns of these kings were terminated either in banishment or by assassination. Civil war and anarchy frequently prevailed in Poland, when the Factions would call in the aid of foreign powers. It was after one of these commotions, when the contending parties were prostrated, that the country, in 1772, easily fell a prey to the ever vigilant and aggressive Frederick the Great of Prussia, aided by the Empress of Russia and the Emperor of Austria. In 1793, a Second Partition took place; and, in 1795, a Third and Final Partition was effected; when Stanislaus, the last nominal Sovereign, resigned his crown at Grodno, and retired to Petersburg, where he died, Feb. 12, 1798.

i. When Poland was Independent, there were only two classes of people:—

1. The Nobles or Gentry (for titles conferred no political importance); and 2, the Peasants. 1. The whole of the land was the property of the nobility or gentry, and could not be held by any one else. Whatever merit a peasant or farmer might possess, he could never rise above his degraded position, nor purchase an acre of land. The owner of a few acres was regarded as a gentleman, and politically on a level with the richest nobleman. Every gentleman, however poor, considered it degrading to follow any branch of trade or commerce. Almost the only traders were Jews. But this order of things is now, under Russian influence, changed, and Landed Property can be held, indifferently, either by Nobles, Burghers, or Peasants. (See Macculloch's Geographical Dictionary.) 2. The Peasants in Independent Poland were Slaves, bought and sold as such, and treated very similarly to what the negroes were till lately in North America. Thus, the boasted Freedom of Poland was in reality merely the license of the Gentry to trample under foot the mass of the people; to keep alive faction; to browbeat their Sovereign, and sell their votes. But this is now changed; the oppressive privileges of the nobles have, by Russia, been suppressed; nor can the people be ill-treated without subjecting the offender to the penalty of the law. By an Imperial Decree which took effect in 1863, the peasants of Poland as well as of Russia Proper were emancipated; and after an occupation of the land for 49 years, are to become Freeholders.

j. In Religion, the great majority of the Poles are Roman Catholics, which has frequently been made a pretext for their opposition to Russian rule.

273a. FINLAND (*Finns, or Finlanders*).—The *Grand Duchy of Finland* is an extensive Province, East of the Gulf of Finland, formerly belonging to Sweden, but ceded to Russia in 1809. The *Area* comprises 146,070 sq. miles; *Pop.* 1,829,000; *Cap.* HELSINGFORS; *Anc. Cap.* Åbo.

b. The *Surface* is flat, but traversed in the centre by a range of low hills. The *Coasts* are deeply indented. The South part of the country contains many marshes; of which the chief are Ladöga, Saima, and Ulla.

c. The *Climate* is healthy on the coasts. Heavy *Rains* fall in the Autumn. The *Soil* is moderately fertile. The *Minerals* comprise copper, iron, marble, and granite. The chief *Crops* are rye, barley, and potatoes. Horses and cattle are extensively reared. The *Exports* comprise timber, butter, skins, and dried fish. The *Imports* include grain, salt, metals, tobacco, and colonial produce.

d. Finland is divided into 9 provinces. The chief towns are—Helsingfors, 22; Åbo, 17. The Country possesses a *Constitution* separate from that of Russia, and a Parliament consisting of four Estates, namely, the Nobles, the Clergy, the Burghers, and the Peasants. The people are *Lutherans*, with the exception of about 36,000 who are members of the Greek Church. The troops of the Grand Duchy are raised entirely by enlistment, and the people enjoy a great amount of *Personal Freedom*.

274a. THE COSSACKS OF THE DON occupy a vast plain; the *Area* of the territory is 63,778 sq. miles; the *Pop.* is about 1,116,870; of whom 896,870 are *Cossacks*; and 220,000 *Russians* settled amongst them; *Cap.* Tcherkask.

b. The *Surface* is an elevated plateau; the *Soil* is fertile, but poorly cultivated. The chief *Industrial Occupations* are Agriculture, fishing, and cattle rearing.

c. The *Cossacks*, though subject to Russia, have peculiar usages, and are governed by their own laws. The troops are almost wholly composed of cavalry, and form the irregular troops of Russia. Every male from 18 to 40 is liable to be called out on military duty. The chief, called *Hetman*, is nominated by the Emperor. In *appearance*, the *Cossacks* are of middle stature, strongly built, and capable of undergoing much fatigue. They make excellent horsemen. Their *arms* consist of a long spear, a sabre, musket, and a brace of pistols.

LESSON 108.—275. THE PRINCIPAL PROVINCES AND TOWNS. *Pop.* of towns in thousands.

Åbo, the former cap. of Finland, a seaport, p. 17.

Åker-man, a strong seaport in Bessarabia, p. 26.

Arch-än-gel, a large and barren prov. in the N. *Ar.* 322,500 sq. m., *pop.* 274,950.

Arch-än-gel, the cap. of the above prov., p. 24.

As-trä-khan' (kas), a prov. in East Russia. *Ar.* 84,949 sq. m., *pop.* 477,490.

As-trä-khan', cap. of the above prov., and a seaport, p. 44.

Bal-a-kin'-va, a tn. in the Crimea; nr. it was fought a bat. in Oct. 1854, by the British and French ag. the Russians, p. 31.

Bor-o-di'-noo (des-no), a vil. nr. Moscow, cel. for a vict. gained by the French over the Russians in 1812, called the bat. of Moscow.

Caucasia, a large dist. in S. divided into *Eu-Caucasia* in Europe (comprising the

provs. of Stavropol, Circassia, and Daghestan), and *Trans-Caucasia* in Asia.

Cir-cas'-sia, a country N. of the Caucasus range, the inhabs. of which have long been cel. for their beauty.

Cour'-land, a prov. S. of the Baltic. *Ar.* 10,860 sq. m.; *pop.* 587,000.

Crimea, anc. *Chersonesus Taurica*, a peninsula in the South, 190 m. by 110 m. *Cap.* SIMFEROPOL, p. 17. Nearly all the inhabs. are Tartars, p. 250,000. The Anglo-French army landed in Sept. 14, 1854, in Kalamita Bay, on the West Coast.

Cron'-stadt, in prov. of Petersburg, the chief Russian Naval Station, p. 48.

Dor'-pat, in Livonia, with a cel. Prot. University, p. 14.

Ek-a-ter-in'-os-lav' (sem-os-lav), cap. of a prov. in South Russia, manf. of woollens, p. 13.

Georg'-gia, a dist. in Trans-Caucasia (anc. *Iberia*). *Ar.* 21,500 sq. m., *pop.* 873,000.

mostly of the Greek Church; *cap.*
TRFLIA, The Georgians are a very handsome race; many of their females were formerly sold to the Turks and Persians, but that practice has been prohibited by the Russians.
Georgi-eak (*Jour-ge-ak*), formerly *cap.* of a *dist.* in Caucasasia, p. 2.
Grod'-no, *cap.* of a *prov.* where Stanislaus, the last king of Poland, abdicated his throne in 1795, p. 16.
Hel-sing-fors, *cap.* of Finland, seat of a university, p. 22.
In-ker-man, a small *tn.* in the Crimea, *cel.* for a *vict.* by the Anglo-French over the Russians on Nov. 5, 1854.
Ja-roe-lav (*ya-ro-slav*), *cap.* of a *prov.* in Great Russia, *manf.* of silks, linens, leather, p. 25.
Kaffa, or Theodosia, a seaport on the E. of the Crimea, p. 5.
Kalu'ga, *cap.* of a *prov.* in Great Russia, *manf.* of arms, cloth, paper, p. 25.
Kam-in-lets (*Kam-yen-ets*), *cap.* of Podolia, p. 20.
Ka'san, *cap.* of Kasan in E. Russia, a university, *manf.* of woollens, cottons, p. 63.
Kertch, a free port in the Crimea, taken by the Brit. and French, May 1855, p. 8.
Khar'-kov (*Kof*), *cap.* of Kharkov in Little Russia, university, *manf.* of leather, p. 23.
Kher'son, *cap.* of Kherson in S. Russia; here Howard the philanthropist died, Jan. 30, 1790, p. 40.
Kish'-e-nev, *cap.* of Bessarabia, *manf.* of woollens, &c., p. 94.
Kiev (*kz'-e*), *cap.* of Kiev in Little Russia, university, p. 60.
Livonia, a *prov.* E. of the Gulf of Riga. *Ar.* 20,450 sq. m.; *pop.* 563,000.
Lublin, in Poland, where many Jews reside, *manf.* of coarse woollens, p. 20.
Mittau, *cap.* of Courland, *manf.* of tin and iron goods, p. 22.
Mohilev (*hee-ly*), *cap.* of Mohilev in West Russia, with much trade, p. 19.
Moscow, the anc. *cap.* of Russia, now the second city, university, *grt.* emporium of trade, was destroyed by the inhabs.

when occupied by the French in 1812; has been rebuilt on a more regular plan, p. 352.
Nikolai-ef (*li-ef*), a naval arsenal on Black Sea, p. 64.
Nij-ni Nov-gò-rod (*ntsh-ne*), *cap.* of Nijni Novgorod in Great Russia, *cel.* for its annual fair, p. 42.
Nov'-go-rod, *cap.* of Novgorod, formerly a great emporium, p. 17.
Odes'sa, a large seaport in Kherson, on the Black Sea, *grt.* trade in corn, p. 104.
Örenburg, *cap.* of Orenburg in East Russia, with *grt.* trade, p. 27.
Perm, a *prov.* in E. Russia. *Ar.* 128,540 sq. m. The climate is severe, the soil is poor, but the Mines of gold, platinum, and copper are of great value.
PETREMBURG, *str.* *cap.* of Russia, founded by Peter the Great in 1703, on a flat marshy soil, and subject to inundations of the Neva; the seat of a university, the courts of justice, &c., p. 546.
Polts'va, *cap.* of a *prov.*; here Charles 12th of Sweden was def. by the Russians in 1700, p. 20.
Pskov (*sko'*), *cap.* of Pskov in Great Russia, *manf.* of leather, &c., p. 16.
Rev'el, *cap.* of Esthonia, strongly fortified, with *grt.* trade, p. 29.
Riga, *cap.* of Livonia, a strong seaport, with much trade, p. 77.
Sar'-atov (*to'*), *cap.* of Saratov in E. Russia, *manf.* of cottons, silks, watches, p. 63.
Sevas'topol., a seaport S.W. of the Crimea, *cel.* for its siege by the Anglo-French army in 1855, now much dilapidated, p. 8.
Simferòpol, *cap.* of Taurida, p. 17.
Taurida, a *prov.* in the S. *Ar.* 24,714 sq. m.; *pop.* 687,400, mostly Tartars.
Tcher'-kask (*cher-kask*), *cap.* of the Don Cossacks, p. 20.
Tula (*toola*), *cap.* of Tula in Great Russia, with cannon foundries, arms, p. 57.
Vil'na, or Wil'na, *cap.* of Vilna, in West Russia, *grt.* trade in corn, p. 69.
Vitebak (*ve-tepsk*), *cap.* of Vitebak in West Russia, *manf.* of cloth, p. 28.
Warsaw, *cap.* of Poland, *manf.* of woollens, linens, paper, &c., p. 243.

LESSON 109a.—HISTORY. 276a.—The ancient name of this country was *Sarmatia*. In the 6th century, it was overrun by hordes of *Huns, Alans, and Bulgarians*. These were succeeded by the *Slavi* or *Slavonians*, who founded Novgorod on the Volkhof. In 862, the Slavonians, having on some emergency received assistance from RURIC, the Scandinavian leader of a band of pirates then infesting the coasts of the Baltic, nominated him chief of their country. (Such of the Scandinavian pirates as were hired to become *allies* or *auxiliaries* to the settled inhabitants were called *Varangians*, a term said to be a corruption of the Slavonic *Warjag*, signifying hired *allies*.) RURIC laid the foundation of the present Russian Empire. He was strict in the administration of justice, exacting from the *BOYARS* or territorial chiefs obedience to appointed regulations, and gave great encouragement to order. Ruric was succeeded in 879 by his son IGHOR, who removed the seat of government from Novgorod to Kiev on the Dnieper. In 976, VLADIMIR THE GREAT ascended the throne, and soon after, on his marriage with Anne, sister of the Greek Emperor Basilus, embraced Christianity and introduced it among his countrymen. By his influence, Paganism was abolished, the Slavonian letters introduced, the arts of Greece cultivated, churches founded, and several towns built. At his death in 1008, he most unwisely divided his dominions among his sons, which proved the cause of subsequent civil wars. JARISLAUS, a son of Vladimir, after defeating three of his brothers, succeeded in annexing their dominions to his own, and reigned from 1014 to 1045. Jarislaus extended the knowledge of Christianity; conferred important privileges on the commercial citizens of Novgorod; enacted a body

of equitable laws; and built several towns. At his death, however, he committed the same error as his father had done, by dividing his dominions among his five sons. This led to a repetition of the bloody actions which had stained the sons of Vladimir. The Poles took advantage of these disorders to make frequent inroads. In 1149, the city of *Moscow* was founded, and in 1157, *Vladimir*, on the *Kliasma*, which latter became the capital of Russia, and continued such till 1247, when the seat of government was transferred to Moscow. In 1223, the Mongol Tartars, under Tonsi, a son of Genghis Khan, invaded and conquered the Eastern and Southern parts of Russia. In 1241, an invasion of the Danes was repulsed by Alexander Nevsky, whose son Daniel mounted the throne in 1247. He removed his residence in 1247 from Vladimir to *Moscow*, which he made his capital, and in which he built the palace of the Kremlin; in 1296, he assumed the title of Grand Duke. During several succeeding reigns, the Russians had to contend against the Tartars, Livonians, and Poles.

5. In 1462, after a long series of wars and intestine commotions, IVAN BASILOVITZ or JOHN 3RD ascended the throne, and reigned to 1505. Ivan married Sophia, niece of the last Greek emperor; repulsed the Poles and Lithuanians; reduced the Tartars of Kasan to tribute, and reunited under his authority the smaller Russian principalities. In the reign of his son, BASIL THE 4TH, 1505 to 1533, the Tartars of the Crimea, incited by the Poles, committed fearful ravages in several districts. IVAN 4TH, surnamed the *Terrible*, succeeded (1533 to 1584), and was crowned in 1545 by the title of CZAR. He instituted the corps of *Streitzes* (archers), the first regular army of Russia, reformed the code of laws, secured the allegiance of the Don Cossacks in 1549, opened trade with England through Archangel in 1553, acquired Siberia in 1581, and introduced the art of printing and some manufactures. His son FEODOR or THEODORE (1584-98) was the last of the male line of Ruric which had ruled under 56 Sovereigns for 736 years. After Feodor, several usurpers, assisted by the Poles and Swedes, reigned from 1598 to 1613.

c. In 1613, all orders in the state combined in raising to the throne MICHAEL ROMANOFF, a descendant by the female line from the House of Ruric (1613-45). Michael consolidated his own power and that of his country. Though compelled by the *Boyars* to re-establish the slavery of the peasantry, he partially succeeded in redressing the abuses occasioned by the preceding anarchy, and concluded treaties of commerce with England in 1623, and with France in 1629. His son ALEXIS, who succeeded (1645-76), obtained, after a long contest with Poland, Tchernigow, Kiew, and the Ukraine. He introduced many internal improvements and encouraged Scotch and German artisans to settle in Russia. His eldest son FEODOR succeeded (1676-82), and at the death of Feodor, two other sons, IVAN and PETER 1ST, but by different wives, succeeded as joint sovereigns, under the guardianship of SOPHIA, the sister of Ivan, an ambitious princess who aspired to exercise the sole authority. The attempts of Sophia to exclude Peter from all share in the government caused a Revolution in 1689 in favour of Peter, who henceforth ruled as sole sovereign.

PETER 1ST, THE GREAT, sole sovereign from 1689 to 1725, was in every sense an extraordinary man for firmness of will, resolute endurance, and great self-sacrifice. He diligently endeavoured to supply the defects of his education, acquired almost entirely by self-tuition a knowledge of several languages, vigorously studied the mechanical arts, particularly that of ship-building, formed a body of troops on the European model, which he exercised against the Turks and Tartars on the South and East. Having provided for the safety of his empire by placing the troops under the command of some able foreign officers in his service, particularly of *General Gordon*, Peter quitted his dominions in 1697 as a private person, and travelled for nearly two years through Germany, Holland, and England; worked as a common shipwright in the dockyard of *Zaandam* in Holland, and afterwards at *Deptford* in England. During his absence, the *Streitzes*, or Imperial body guard, mutinied, but were compelled to submit by the courageous energy of *General Gordon*, and on Peter's return, the corps was abolished and replaced by regular troops. Peter now zealously proceeded in his projected changes of manners and dress, and in the introduction of useful arts among his semi-barbarous subjects. When he ascended the throne, he had only one port, Archangel; but in 1699 he compelled the Turks to cede another, *Azof* in the South. He next joined the league of Denmark and Poland against Sweden, when his raw levies were defeated by *Charles 12th* at *Narva* in 1700. While *Charles 12th* was engaged in Poland, Peter seized on *Ingria* and *Carelia*, and laid the foundation in 1703 of his new capital, *PETERSBURG*. In the meantime, he established schools, printing presses, manufactories, and hospitals,

curtailed the overgrown power of the clergy by abolishing the Patriarchate, and declaring himself the temporal head of the Church. In his war with Charles 12th he wrested from the Swedes *Wiboury, Revel, Riga, Esthonia, and Livonia*, but was less fortunate in his war with the Turks, being compelled in 1711 to restore Azof. In 1716-7, Peter again travelled through Holland, Denmark, and France. The Swedish war was terminated by the peace of Nystadt in 1721, when Peter's acquisitions were confirmed to him. Soon afterwards, he exchanged the title of Czar for that of EMPEROR and AUTOCRAT. He died Jan. 1725, and was succeeded by his widow CATHERINE, originally a Livonian peasant girl, who reigned only two years, 1725-7.

LESSON 1096.—PETER 2ND, son of Alexis Petrovits and grandson of Peter the Great, succeeded and reigned from 1727 to 1730. At his death, ANNE, duchess of Courland and daughter of Ivan, the elder brother of Peter, succeeded and reigned from 1730 to 1740. In 1740, a Revolution took place which raised to the throne in 1741, ELIZABETH, the daughter of Peter the Great and the Empress Catherine. She reigned from 1741 to 1762. At Elizabeth's death, the crown devolved on her nephew, PETER 3RD, of the house of *Holstein-Gottorp*, from whom the present Imperial Family are descended. After a short reign of six months, this prince was dethroned, and died in prison in the course of a week, it is supposed by violence. His wife, CATHERINE 2ND, a woman of extraordinary talent, but of unscrupulous ambition, was then raised to the throne, and reigned from 1762 to 1796. She added largely to Russia by her acquisitions of Courland, Lithuania, Volhynia, Polotak, Mohilew, &c., from Poland; of Crim-Tartary, Choczim, Bender, Ismail, &c., from Turkey.

c. PAUL, the son of Catherine 2nd, succeeded his mother, and reigned from 1796 to 1801. In 1798, he joined the second great coalition against France. The troops which he sent on this occasion in 1799 in aid of Austria were engaged in Italy and Switzerland under Generals Suwarrow and Korsakow. Paul's fickleness, however, led him to abandon his allies, make peace with Buonaparte, then First Consul, and, in 1800, place himself at the head of the *armed Convention of the North* to resist the British Maritime Supremacy. A war with England was thus impending when Paul was assassinated in 1801, by a band of conspirators.

d. His son and successor, ALEXANDER 1ST (1801-25), immediately effected a pacification with England, and contrived to preserve a peaceful relation towards France till 1806, when he was induced to join Austria against Napoleon, and was present at the defeat at Austerlitz. In 1806, he commenced a war against Turkey, and occupied Wallachia and Moldavia. After the French victories of Eylau and Friedland in 1807, he had a conference with Napoleon, which led to the peace of *Tilsit* and Alexander's adoption of the *French Continental System*, intended to ruin the foreign trade of England. War was accordingly declared against England and Sweden in 1808, by which Sweden was compelled to cede to Russia, in 1809, *Finland, East Bothnia, and Aland*. The war with Turkey was continued from 1810 to 1812, when the Continental System, having entailed serious injury on Russian commerce and prosperity, Alexander refused to enforce it. This led to a *War with France* in 1812, and to a treaty of peace with Turkey, which was signed at Bucharest; at the same time, alliances were concluded with England and Sweden. The events connected with the *French invasion of Russia* in 1812 have been stated under France (No. 183a, b, *Less. 90*). At the General Peace, Alexander visited England. By the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Warsaw and a large territory under the name of the *Kingdom of Poland*, were annexed to Russia. In 1813, the Caucasian Provinces and Georgia were ceded by Persia to Russia. Alexander died at Taganrog, Dec. 1825, aged 48.

e. NICHOLAS, brother of Alexander, and third son of Paul, succeeded (1825-55), his brother Constantine, the second son, having previously resigned in his favour. Nicholas compelled Persia in 1828 to cede *Erivan* and the country as far as the Araxes. In the Greek Revolutionary War of Independence of 1827, Russia, France, and England proposed terms to Turkey for the settlement of the question, which, being rejected by Turkey, led to the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Navarino, Oct. 1827. By the treaty of Adrianople in 1829, Russia obtained from Turkey the protectorate of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1830, a revolt of the Poles took place, which was suppressed in 1831, when Poland was incorporated with Russia. In 1833, Turkey was compelled to seek the aid of Russia to check the encroachments of the rebel Pasha of Egypt, which was granted on very stringent terms. In 1838, a Persian army commanded by Russian officers, attacked *Herat*, but was repulsed; and, in 1840, a Russian

expedition was undertaken against *Khiva*, which also failed; both these expeditions were at the time thought to be menacing to our Indian Empire. In the great German Revolutionary Struggle of 1848, Austria was obliged to seek the aid of Russia to suppress the Hungarian revolt; the aid was granted, and after a hard struggle, the Hungarians were compelled to submit in 1849.—In 1853, a dispute having arisen between the Greek and Latin Monks respecting the permanent possession of the Holy Places in Jerusalem, the Porte referred the matter to a mixed commission, when the decision was given in favour of the Greeks. Upon this, Russia advanced such claims of protection over the Greeks as interfered with the independence of Turkey. As Russia would not depart from her demands, Turkey called in the aid of England and France, which led to the CRIMEAN WAR, 1854-5, the events of which have been narrated under France (No. 133b, *Less. 92*). The Emperor Nicholas died, March 2, 1855. *J. ALEXANDER 2ND*, on succeeding his father Nicholas, March 2, 1855, prosecuted the war for a few months; but in 1856, agreed to a treaty of Peace, which was signed at Paris, March 1856. In 1858, a partial *emancipation of the Serfs* on the Imperial Domains took place; and, in 1861, a decree was published for their *total Emancipation* throughout the empire in two years. This noble measure was fully carried out on March 3, 1863. In Jan. 1863, an insurrection in Poland took place, instigated principally by the Romish priests and the landed proprietors; this was suppressed in April 1864, when the *occupiers of the lands* were, by an Imperial Edict, declared to be, after the expiration of 47 years, the *proprietors*. In 1866, war was declared against Bokhara, on account of the Emir's ill-usage of Russian merchants; this was ended in Nov. 1866, on the Emir's submission. In Nov. 1866, prince Alexander, heir to the crown, married princess Dagmar of Denmark. In May 1867, Russian America was sold to the United States for 7,000,000 dols.—In the year 1871 the terms of the Russo-Turkish treaty of Paris of 1856, were, by a new arrangement, greatly modified.

LESSON 110.—AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

277a. PHYSICAL.—THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE is an extensive country, including several distinct races of people, differing in language, habits, and manners. Though crippled by its war with Prussia in 1866, it is still a powerful nation. The *Area* is 240,276 sq. miles; *Pop.* in 1867 was 34,670,000; *Cap.* VIENNA. Austria has no foreign possessions.

b. Seas, Gulfs.—The Adriatic Sea, Gulf of Trieste.

c. Islands.—The Dalmatian Islands in the Adriatic Sea.

278a. Surface.—The German portion of the Austrian dominions is with a few exceptions mountainous, especially Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and the Tyrol. Hungary is in general level, except towards the Carpathian Mts.; and Galicia, with the same exception, is a great plain abounding with wood. There are also extensive plains in Lower Austria.

b. Mountains.—The Alps in the South West; the Riesen-Gebirge, Erz-Gebirge on the North; the Bohmer-Wald on the West of Bohemia; the Moravian Mts. between Moravia and Bohemia; and the Carpathian Mts. between Hungary and Galicia.

c. Rivers.—Danube (with its tributaries, the Inn, Drave, Save, &c.); the Elbe, Vistula, Dniester (*nees-ter*), and Theiss (*tice*).

d. Lakes.—Platten-See (sã), 48 m. by 4 m., in the S. of Hungary.

279a. Climate.—Except in the mountainous regions, the Climate of Bohemia, Moravia, and the Arch-duchy of Austria is mild and salubrious. The climate of Hungary resembles that of the

Southern countries of Europe, but the Summer is hotter and the Winter more severe.

b. There may be said to be three Zones of Vegetation :—1. The Zone of olives and rice, extending from 42° N. Lat. to 46°; 2. That of the vine and maize, from 46° to 49° N. Lat.; 3. The third is that of grain, hops, and hemp, from 49° to 51° N. Lat.

The *mean Temp. of Wint.* at Vienna is 33° Fah.; Buda 25°; Trieste 39°; of *Sum.* at Vienna is 69°; Buda 66°; Trieste 71°.

c. The average annual *Rainfall* at Vienna is 28 inches. The Alpine region is the most rainy in Europe; the smallest amount of rain falls in Hungary and Dalmatia, which are occasionally visited with droughts.

280a. Soil.—The Soil of this extensive country is very various. The plains of Hungary are in general very fertile; next to these are Galicia, Bohemia, Moravia, Austria Proper, and Styria. Nearly a third part of the productive soil is covered with forests.

b. *Minerals*—The Mineral riches of the Austrian dominions, if properly developed, would be equal, if not superior, to those of any country in Europe. There are mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, alum, saltpetre, coal, salt, with quarries of marble, &c. c. *Of Wild Animals*, may be mentioned the bear, wolf, fox, lynx, and chamois; and, in the Alps, the jackal.

281a. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—The Austrian Empire is now generally considered under Two Great Sections (each having a *separate internal administration*, though both are united under the same sovereign); namely, 1. The *Cis-Leithan* Provinces, and 2. The *Trans-Leithan* Provinces.

1. THE *CIS-LEITHAN* provinces include all the *German* Provinces along with Galicia, Bukowina, and Dalmatia. 2. THE *TRANS-LEITHAN* provinces include 1. Hungary, with Servia and the Banat of Temes; 2. Transylvania; 3. Croatia and Slavonia; and 4. The Military Frontier. (The *Leitha* is a river near Vienna which is considered as the Boundary between Austria Proper and Hungary.) In the following *Table* the *old German* Provinces are marked with a star (*). The *Census* given is that of 1867. *Lombardy*, in Italy, formerly belonging to Austria, was ceded to the Kingdom of Italy in 1859; and *Venetia* in 1866.

b. <i>Cis-Leithan</i> or <i>German</i> Provs.	Area in Sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.
1. *Lower Austria . . .	7,655	1,753,346	VIENNA, 578.
2. *Upper Austria . . .	4,633	721,597	Linz, 35.
3. *Salzburg . . .	2,766	147,018	Salzburg, 17.
4. *Styria . . .	8,670	1,096,647	Gratz, 63.
5. *Carinthia . . .	4,006	843,493	Klagenfurt, 14.
6. *Carniola . . .	3,857	476,698	Laybach, 17.
7. *Goritz, Gradisca, Istria, and Trieste . . .	3,064	569,736	Trieste, 95; Goritz, 10.
8. *Tyrol and Vorarlberg . . .	11,311	881,396	Innsbruck, 15; Trent, 13.
9. *Bohemia . . .	20,063	5,149,486	Prague, 142.
10. *Moravia . . .	8,584	1,968,646	Brunn, 59; Olmutz, 13.
11. Silesia . . .	1,987	496,730	Troppau, 12.
12. (Galicia . . .	80,241	5,145,129	Lemberg, 79; Cracow, 41.
13. Bukowina . . .	4,087	492,430	Czernowitz, 20.
14. Dalmatia . . .	4,940	451,356	Zara, 7.
c. The <i>Trans-Leithan</i> Provinces :—			
15. Hungary Proper, with Servia and the Banat of Temes . . .	83,836	10,814,306	Buda-Pesth, 133; Presburg, 43; Temeswar, 20.
16. Transylvania . . .	31,308	2,095,215	Clausenburg, 36.
17. Croatia and Slavonia . . .	7,444	922,081	Agram, 16; Basc, 13.
18. Military Frontier . . .	12,955	1,142,531	
Total . . .	240,276	34,706,460	

LESSON 111.—INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS. 282a.—Agriculture, &c.—In various parts of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, Agriculture receives much attention; but, in other districts, the land is negligently and unskilfully cultivated. With more careful cultivation Austria might maintain double the amount of its present population.

b. The *Products* comprise all the cereals, with the vine, which is grown in abundance. Cattle are extensively reared.

283a. Manufactures.—Manufacturing Industry has made great progress since 1815. The manufactures of woollen cloths and other articles are extensively carried on in Moravia and Bohemia. The most important articles made are woollens, linens, cottons, silks, steel, wood and glass wares.

b. The chief *Exports* from Austria to *Great Britain* direct (that is, not through other countries) are corn, flour, hemp, tallow, olive oil, wool, &c.; the value of which in 1868 was 2,029,310*l.* The principal *Imports* from *Great Britain* direct comprise colonial products, cotton, cotton-yarn, woollen goods, hides, and metals; the value of these in 1868 was 1,084,575*l.* c. The means of *Communication* are extensive. *Steam-packets* are established on the Danube. The *Railways* in operation in 1869 extended to about 4,517 miles. The chief *Naval Port* is Pola in Istria; the chief *Commercial Ports* are—Trieste, Rovigno, and Fiume.

284a. SOCIAL CONDITION.—Government.—Since 1849, Austria has become a *Constitutional Country*; and since 1867, a kind of *Dual State*, consisting—1. Of a *German Monarchy* under an Emperor; and 2. Of a *Magyar* or *Hungarian Kingdom* under a King who is also Emperor of Austria. Each of these states possesses its own laws, its own parliament, and its own ministers.

b. 1. The First Constitution of the *Austrian Monarchy* granted in 1849 was repealed in 1861, and a more absolute form substituted. After various modifications, however, a decree or *Patent* of the present constitution was promulgated in 1861, and finally established in 1867. By this a *Double Legislature* is formed for the Austrian Empire. 1. The First consisting of the *Fourteen Provincial Diets* which represent the *Cis-Leithan States*; and the Second of the *Hungarian or Trans-Leithan* Constitution. Each of the *Fourteen Provincial Cis-Leithan Diets* consists of only one assembly which makes laws concerning its own local taxes and administration; while a *Central* or *General Diet*, called the *Reichsrath*, or Council of the whole of the *Western part of the Empire*, consists of two chambers, an Upper and a Lower one. The *Upper* chamber or house, consisting of about 120 members, is composed of the Imperial Princes, ecclesiastical Dignitaries and principal nobility of the empire. The *Lower* chamber contains about 203 members appointed by the 14 Provincial Diets of the Empire. The *Reichsrath* passes all bills relating to military duty, trade, agriculture, income, debt, expenditure, &c., of the State. Every bill, however, to become valid, must receive the consent of both chambers and also of the Emperor. The *Executive* of the *Cis-Leithan Monarchy* consists, under the Emperor of six responsible Ministers; namely, 1. Of Foreign Affairs; 2, of Finance; 3, of the Interior; 4, of War; 5, of Commerce and Agriculture; and 6, of Justice.

2. The *Constitution of the Kingdom of Hungary or Trans-Leithan Dominion* (including Hungary Proper, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania) is of ancient date, and forms a kind of Aristocratic Monarchy in which the King possesses only a limited power. By this Constitution, the power of Legislation and Taxation is vested in two representative bodies:—1st, The *Diet* or *Parliament*; 2nd, the *County Meetings*. 1. The *Diet* consists of an Upper and a Lower Chamber. The *Upper* or *Chamber of Magnates* is composed of the Prelates, chief Barons, high officers of the crown, and certain Barons summoned by the King. The *Lower Chamber* is composed of the representatives of towns and

rural districts. 2. In the *County Meetings*, the parliamentary deputies and county officers are chosen, and all business connected with local legislation and taxation is transacted. The *Hungarian Executive*, exercised in the name of the King, consists of 8 responsible Ministers; namely, 1, of War; 2, of Foreign Affairs; 3, of Finance; 4, of the Interior; 5, of Education; 6, of Justice; 7, of Public Works; 8, of Agriculture.

c. The Revenue of *Cis-Leithan* Austria in 1869 was 29,628,000l.; of *Trans-Leithan* was 12,924,000l. The *Public Debt* of the two in 1869 was 306,980,000l. (See *Martin's Statesman's Year Book*.)

d. *Personal Freedom, &c.*—Though the peasants are personally free, they are subject to many restrictions. In Austria, as the Army is formed by *Conscription*, all males at the age of 20 are liable to Military Service. The term of Service is 10 years, of which 3 must be in active service, and the remaining 7 in the army of reserve. In times of peace, substitutes are allowed, but at a cost of 123l. premium for each man, which of course cannot be raised by poor men. The Army in peace amounts to 278,000 men; in war to 838,000. The Navy in peace is manned by about 4,500 men; in war by 10,000 men. e. The *Liberty of the Press* is restricted by a Censorship which is entrusted to the police department, without whose permission no work, however small, can be legally printed.

235a. Religion.—The predominant Religion of Austria is the Roman Catholic; of Hungary, the Protestant. But, since 1867, complete *Liberty of Conscience* has been granted to all classes throughout the Empire.

b. Prior to 1868, the Protestants in the greater part of the Empire were merely tolerated under annoying restrictions, not being allowed to build churches with steeples, to use bells, or keep Parish Registers independently of the Roman Catholic clergy, or even to open any place of worship unless a congregation of at least 100 families had in the first place been secured. In Hungary and Transylvania, however, the greater part of the Magyar inhabitants being Protestants have long enjoyed equal rights with the Catholics; though these rights have frequently been attempted to be infringed, which formed one cause of the Hungarian Revolt in 1848. Since 1867, however, *Liberty of Conscience* has been secured to all classes by the Constitution. c. The *Hierarchy* of the Roman Catholic church is very rich. Out of Hungary and Transylvania, the Protestant clergy are chosen and paid by their own flocks.

236a. Education.—The whole Educational Machinery in Austria is under the control of an Educational Board appointed by Government. This Board appoints all the professors at Universities and Colleges, and all teachers at schools, publishes the books used in instruction, and controls the minutest details relating to schools. It prescribes the course and distribution of the hours of study, from which no deviation is permitted.

b. Elementary Instruction is now widely diffused. Every child between 6 and 12 years of age must be educated either at home or at school; and, in manufacturing districts, none can be sent to a factory under 9 years of age. All children in factories attend school on Friday evenings and Sunday-mornings till they are 16 years of age. In Roman Catholic districts, the priest is the inspector; in Protestant districts, the Protestant Clergyman. The Universities are Vienna, Pesth in Hungary, Lemberg in Galicia, Prague in Bohemia, Innsbruck in Tyrol, Gratz in Styria, and Olmutz in Moravia.

LESSON 112.—237a. Races, Languages, Ranks, &c.—The Austrian Empire is occupied by three principal Races, dissimilar in language and habits, and frequently in national associations.

1. The *Germans*, occupying Austria Proper and the adjacent provinces, speak the *German* Language. But, as the Austrian dialect is considered unpleasant, French is much used, not only at Court and by Diplomats, but in genteel society. 2. The *Slavonians* (Czechs, Slovachs, &c.) occupying Slavonia,

Servia, Illyria, North Hungary, Bohemia, and parts of Moravia, speak the Polish, Bohemian, or some other Slavonian dialect. 3. The *Magyars*, or ruling race of Hungary, inhabiting the Hungarian Plains, speak either the Magyar or the Latin Language. The Magyars, since 1866, have been restored to their former ascendancy. 4. Besides the above, there are the *Wallachs*, *Dacians* or *Roumanians* (a mixture of ancient Thracians, Romans, and Slavonians), who speak a corrupted dialect of Latin. The Jews, Tartars, Gypsies, &c., who are scattered in the various provinces, speak the dialects of their respective localities. 5 The country is pretty populous, having 148 persons to each sq. mile. c. *Different Ranks*.—The *Nobility* both in the German and Hungarian provinces are both numerous and rich, and their estates generally entailed. The *Peasants* are personally free: those of Hungary and Germany are the most advantageously circumstanced in point of domestic comfort. d. In *General Character*, the *Austrians Proper* partake of the same characteristics as other Germans. They are considered honest, industrious, and orderly. The number of criminal offences is said to be small. The *Magyars* are of Mongol descent, who for 900 years have been the ruling people of Hungary, without intermixing with the subjugated people or peasants. They are high-spirited, averse to sedentary work, accustomed to much out-door exercise, and warmly attached to their national language, habits, and rights. Their costume is the most splendid in Europe.

288. PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND LOCALITIES. The pop. of towns in thousands.

- A'-gram, cap. of Croatia, residence of the Ban or Governor of the Banat, p. 16.
 Aus'-ter-litz, in Moravia, where Napoleon 1st def. the emperors of Austria and Russia, Dec. 2, 1806, p. 2.
 Bâden, in Austria, cel. for its baths, p. 5.
 Ban'-at, a district S. of Hungary, bet. the Danube, Theiss, and Maros rivers. Ar. 7,600 sq. m.; p. 1,530,000.
 Brunn, cap. of Moravia, manf. of woollens, cottons, &c., p. 59.
 Bû'da, or O'-fen, cap. of Hungary, opp. to Pesth, resid. of the Viceroy, has been several times taken by the Turks, p. 56; with Pesth, 132.
 Cê'po d'Istria, a seaport in Istria, p. 6.
 Caris'-bad (bat), in Bohemia, a fashionable watering-place, p. 3.
 Crî-cow, the anc. cap. of Poland, lately of a repub., now belonging to Austria, seat of a university, p. 41.
 Czer-no-witz (cher-no-witch), cap. of Bukovina, manf. of clocks, hardware, &c., p. 24.
 De-brec'-zin (dê-bret'-zin), in Hungary, manf. of coarse woollens, seat of a university, p. 36.
 Er-lau, in Hungary, with great trade, p. 18.
 Ess'-ek, cap. of Slavonia, manf. of silks, stuffs, p. 12.
 Fi-n-me (ÿ-ss-mê), in Croatia, a free port, manf. of linens, p. 15.
 Gor'-itz, in Illyria, manf. of silks, leather, &c., p. 13.
 Gran, in Hungary, a steam packet station on the Danube, trade in wine, p. 12.
 Gratz, cap. of Styria, seat of a university, manf. of cottons, &c., p. 62.
 Gross-war-dein (dine), in Hungary, a strong city, p. 32.
 Her'-man-stadt, in Transylvania, manf. of linens, woollens, p. 18.
 Idria, in Carniola, with valuable mines of quicksilver, p. 5.
 Illir'-ia, prior to 1849, included Carinthia, Carniola, &c., and comprised 10,850 sq. m., but now includes only Goritz, Gradiška, Istria, and Trieste.
 Inns-bruck (brook), cap. of the Tyrol, seat of a university, surrounded by magnificent scenery, p. 15.
 Karl-stadt, in Croatia, a royal free town and fortress, p. 6.
 Kets'-kemet, in Hungary, with a large cattle fair, p. 39.
 Klâ'-gen-furt, cap. of Carinthia, manf. of silks, woollens, &c., p. 14.
 Klau'-sen-burg, cap. of Transylvania, seat of a provin. diet, p. 21.
 Kom'-orn, in Hungary, a strong town, the pop. mostly Prot., p. 51.
 Konig'-gratz, on the Elbe, 63 m. from Prague, where the Prussians def. the Austrians in 1866, p. 9.
 Krem'-nitz, in Hungary, cel. for its gold and silver mines, p. 6.
 Kron-stadt, in Transylvania, with paper and book establishments, p. 26.
 Lay'-back (N), cap. of Carniola, manf. of porcelain, p. 21.
 Lemberg, cap. of Galicia, seat of a university, manf. of woollens, p. 75.
 Lins (Hitz), cap. of Upper Austria, manf. of cottons, silks, &c., p. 27.
 Liass, a small isle off Dalmatia, S.-W. of Spalatro, where the Austrian fleet def. the Italian in 1806.
 Military Frontier, a long strip on the Turkish frontier, occup. mostly by Slavonians, who are soldiers and farmers.
 Mis'-kols (misk-kôlts), in Hungary, cel. for steel manf., trade in wine, p. 28.
 Mohacs, a tn. nr. the confluence of the Drave, where the Turks def. the Hungarians in 1526, but were themselves def. by the Austrians in 1687, p. 2.
 Ol'-mutz, in Moravia, seat of a university; here the late emperor abdicated, Dec. 2, 1848, p. 12.
 Pesth (pest), in Hungary, close to Buda; the two are frequently combined as Pesth-Buda, seat of a university, pop. with Buda, 132.
 Prâgue, cap. of Bohemia, seat of a university first established in Germany, long the residence of the reformers, John Huss and Jerome of Prague, manf. of cottons, linens, woollens, &c., p. 142.
 Pres'-burg, once the cap. of Hungary; in its cathedral the kings of Hungary are

crowned, and here Maria Theresa appeared in 1741 to the Hungarian Diet; manf. of silks, woollens, &c., p. 43.
 Ra-ab (*râ-âb*), in Hungary, with great trade; on its plain, the Hungarians were def. by the French in 1806, p. 18.
 Sa-do-wa, a vil. 8 m. from Königsgratz, where the Prussians def. the Austrians July 3, 1866.
 Sals-burg, cap. of Sals-burg, bpl. of Haydn and Mozart, manf. of leather, p. 17.
 Schein-nitz (*shem-nitz*), in Hungary, cel. for gold, silver, and lead mines, p. 20.
 Sem'-lin, in Slavonia, with much trade, p. 13.
 Spal'-tro, in Dalmatia, a seaport, p. 10.
 Stey-er (*stir*), in Upper Austria, manf. of arms and steel goods, p. 10.
 Stuhl-weiss-en-burg (*stool-wet-ten-boorg*), in Hungary, manf. of flannels, p. 14.
 Szeg-ed-in (*seg-ed-ten*), in Hungary, manf. of woollens, leather, &c., p. 62.

Tem-es-war (*tem-esh-edh*), cap. of the Banat, with much trade, p. 23.
 There'-sien-stadt (*ta-râ-si-en-stad*), in Hungary, manf. of linen, leather, &c., p. 53.
 Theiss (*tice*), a river in Hungary.
 Tokâj, in Hungary, cel. for its wines, p. 5.
 Trent, in the Tyrol, cel. for a council of Rom. Cath. bishops held from 1545 to 1563, to suppress the Reformation, p. 13.
 Trieste (*tre-set*), in Illyria, the chief Austrian port and emporium of trade, p. 104.
 Troppau, cap. of Silesia, manf. of woollens, linens, &c., p. 13.
 VIENNA, cap. of the Austrian Emp., seat of a university, p. 578.
 Wielicz (*we-litch-ka*), in Galicia, nr. which is an extensive salt mine, containing within it a rivulet and a fresh-water lake, &c., p. 4.
 Za'ra, cap. of Dalmatia, a strong seaport.

LESSON 113.—289a. HISTORY.—The Austrian Empire comprises the ancient countries of *Noricum*, *Pannonia*, *Dacia*, the *Boii*, and the *Quadi*.

On the death of *Conrad the 4th*, Emperor of Germany in 1254, several competitors for the Imperial Crown appeared, and great anarchy prevailed for several years. During this unsettled state of affairs, the Great Feudatories and Electors of the Empire took advantage to strengthen their own power in their respective territories. At last, in 1278, **RUDOLF 1ST**, COUNT OF HAPSBURG, in Aargau, who, by his wisdom, skill, and bravery, had extended his sway over the greater part of Switzerland, was elected to fill the vacant throne. His elevation was owing to the wish of the electors to nominate a man of ability who would put down the prevailing anarchy, but who, at the same time, from the smallness of his own domains would have no power to disturb the feudatories in theirs. A short time previously to the elevation of Rudolf, the family of the ancient dukes of Austria and Styria, of the house of Bamberg, having become extinct, their states were taken possession of by *Ottocar*, king of Bohemia. *Ottocar* having refused to acknowledge allegiance to Rudolf as Emperor, war, with the sanction of the Diet, was declared against him; and, in the decisive battle of *Marsfeld* in 1278, his forces were totally routed, and he himself killed. By the death of *Ottocar*, and the forfeiture of his estates, Rudolf easily procured from the Diet the investiture of the Duchy of *Austria* (including the districts of Styria and Carniola), in favour of his eldest son **ALBERT**, in the possession of whose descendants it has ever since continued.

b. In 1307, three of the Swiss Cantons, headed by *William Tell*, revolted against the tyranny of Albert, and ultimately secured their independence. Notwithstanding this secession, and the subsequent elevation of several princes of other families to the Imperial throne, the power of the house of Austria steadily increased, and, in no very long time, its dominions embraced some of the most important countries of Europe. It has been chiefly indebted for its extraordinary aggrandisement not to conquest but to *fortunate alliances*.

c. In 1477, **MAXIMILIAN**, son of the Emperor Frederick 3rd, married the daughter and heiress of *Charles the Bold*, the last duke of Burgundy, and, by this means, acquired the Netherlands, Franche Comté, and Artois. At the close of the century, *Philip 1st*, son of the above-named Maximilian, married Joanna, daughter of *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* of Spain. By this marriage, Austria acquired Spain, America, and Italy. **CHARLES 5TH**, son of Philip 1st and grandson of Maximilian, became, in 1519, *Emperor of Germany* and *King of Spain*. In 1522, the third year of his reign, Charles, though retaining his dignity of Emperor, resigned his German provinces to his brother, **FERDINAND 1ST**, whc, in consequence of his marriage with Anne, sister of Louis 2nd, King of Hungary and Bohemia, succeeded to the crowns of those kingdoms. In 1553, Charles 5th retired from his worldly career, leaving his German crown to his brother Ferdinand, and his other possessions to his son Philip 2nd. **FERDINAND**, already king of Hungary and Bohemia, was elected Emperor in 1556, and thus became the head of the *Austrian-Hapsburg* line. Ferdinand's successors were—*Maximilian 2nd*, his son, 1564; *Rodolf 2nd*, son of Maximilian, 1576; *Matthias*, brother of Rodolf, 1612; *Ferdinand 2nd*, cousin of Rodolf 2nd, 1619; *Ferdinand*

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3rd, son of Ferdinand 2nd, 1637; *Leopold 1st*, son of Ferdinand 3rd, 1658; *Joseph 1st*, son of Leopold 1st, 1705; *Charles 6th*, brother of Joseph, 1711.

d. In 1648, by the *TREATY OF WESTPHALIA*, the *Independence of the different States of Germany*, and the *free exercise of the Protestant Religion* were secured after a war of 80 years' continuance. In 1699, the Turks, who had frequently occupied portions of Hungary, were finally expelled from that country, when the Austrians obtained an ascendancy over the Ottomans which they have ever since preserved.

e. In 1740, the male line of the house of Hapsburg terminated by the death of the emperor *Charles 6th*; but his daughter *MARIA THERESA*, married to *Francis of Lorraine*, grand duke of Tuscany, succeeded to his dominions, and her husband eventually to the Imperial crown. From her very accession, she was involved in a series of sanguinary struggles by the ambition of Prussia and Bavaria. *Frederick*, usually called the *Great*, King of Prussia, most ungenerously seized upon the greater part of *Silesia*; and, though Austria for seven years endeavoured to recover this portion, it was finally surrendered to Prussia by a treaty in 1763. *JOSEPH 2ND*, the son and successor of Maria Theresa, and first of the *HOUSE OF HAPSBURG-LORRAINE*, distinguished his reign by important Reforms in his government, and by the acquisition of *Galicia* from Poland in 1772 and 1795, and of *Bukovina* from Turkey. Joseph 2nd was succeeded by his brother *Leopold 2nd*, 1790, and he by his son *Francis 2nd*, 1792.

f. In 1804, the Emperor *FRANCIS 2ND*, assumed the title of *EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA*, and on August 6, he renounced the title of the Emperor of Germany. This latter event had been preceded by the formation of the *Confederation of the Rhine* under Napoleon 1st, and the entire dissolution of the old *Germanic Constitution*. The events connected with the wars between Austria and France at this period have been already stated under France (*Less. 88*, No. 178a, b, c, and No. 180a, b, c, d). Shortly after the return of Napoleon 1st from his disastrous campaign against Russia in 1812, Austria joined Russia and Prussia in the general war of *Independence* in 1813 to crush the tyrannical power of Napoleon, and which ultimately succeeded in driving Napoleon from the throne. At the Congress of Vienna, Austria was placed at the head of a *NEW GERMANIC CONFEDERATION*, while it received in accession of territory—*Venetia* and *Dalmatia*. In 1835, *FERDINAND*, son of Francis (2nd of Germany and 1st of Austria), ascended the throne; but, on Dec. 2, 1848, in consequence of a *General Insurrection* throughout Germany, he was compelled to resign in favour of his nephew, *FRANCIS JOSEPH*, the present emperor (1872).

g. *Francis Joseph*, the present emperor, was born Aug. 18, 1830; ascended the throne Dec. 2, 1848; married April 24, 1854, to *Elisabeth of Bavaria*. In 1855, Austria made a degrading *Concordat* with the Pope; in 1859, declared war against *Sardinia* and France, when, having been defeated in several battles, she was compelled to agree to a treaty of peace, which was signed at *Villa-Franca* (July 12, 1859), by which *Lombardy* was ceded to *Sardinia*. In Jan. 1864, Austria, in conjunction with Prussia, invaded *Denmark*, in violation of existing treaties, and in opposition to the remonstrances both of England and France. By this invasion, *Sleswick*, *Holstein* and *Lauenburg*, were wrested from Denmark. (See Denmark, *Less. 99*, No. 231 d.) The division of the spoil, however, led to a series of recriminations between Austria and Prussia, which ended in a war between the two nations. On June 18, 1866, Prussia declared war against Austria, entered *Bohemia*, and, in rapid succession, defeated the Austrians in several severe engagements, particularly in *Koniggratz* and *Sadowa* in *Bohemia* (July 3, 1866), and compelled Austria to sign a *treaty of Peace at Prague*, Aug. 23, 1866. By this treaty, Austria was compelled to resign all her influence in the *Germanic Confederation*, confine herself entirely to her own dominions, and cede *Venetia* to the Kingdom of Italy.

On Feb. 17, 1867, the *Independence of Hungary* as a separate nation, with a separate ministry was fully established, and the Emperor and Empress were crowned at *Buda* (June 8) as King and Queen of Hungary. In Oct. 1867, the *Concordat* existing between Austria and the Pope was virtually annulled, and complete *Liberty of Conscience* granted to all Classes throughout the Empire. Since that event, the condition and prospects both of Austria and Hungary have considerably improved.

LESSON 114.—KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

290a. PHYSICAL.—Extent, &c.—PRUSSIA (*Prussians*) is bounded on the N. by the Baltic, Denmark, and the German Ocean; on the E. by Poland and Russia; on the S. by Austria and Germany; and on the W. by France, Belgium, and Holland. From a small State, it has become an extensive and powerful country, having by conquest, since 1863, made large accessions to its former territory. *Cap. BERLIN.*

b. In 1861, the *Area* was 108,519 sq. m.; *Pop.* 18,491,220.

In 1869, the *Area* was 136,800 sq. m.; *Pop.* 23,610,947.

In 1871, the *Area* was 142,313 sq. m.; *Pop.* 25,644,838.

Foreign Possessions.—None.

c. Gulfs, &c.—Curische-Haff (*coó-rē-shē-haf*), Gulf of Dantzic, Frische-Haff, Gross-Haff, Gulf of Lubeck, Kiël Bay.

d. Islands.—Ru'gen (*Ar.* 361 sq. m.; *Pop.* 41,500, formerly belonging to Sweden, but ceded to Prussia in 1815); Usedom and Wollin in the Baltic; and Alsen, Femern, Sylt, Föhr, Röm, &c., wrested from Denmark in 1864.

291a. Surface.—The Surface on the E. consists of an extensive Plain, but diversified by many moderate elevations. The Coasts on the Baltic are low with several extensive lagoons. On the N. and East are numerous small Lakes, of which the principal are Spirding-See and Mauer-See. In South Silesia and Saxon Prussia, the Surface is hilly. Rhenish Prussia consists of elevated table-lands, except near the Rhine, where the land in some places is low.

b. Mountains.—The Hartz in Saxon Prussia; the Riesengebirge (*ree-sen-gä-beerg-ēh*) in Silesia.

c. Rivers.—On the E.—Mem'el or Niemen, Preg'el, Vistula, Oder (with its trib. Warta). On the W.—Elbe, Weser, Ems, the Rhine (and its affluents), the Moselle and Lippē (*lip-pēh*).

292a. Climate.—The Climate is in general healthy. Along the Baltic it is moist; in Prussia Proper (that is, E. and W. Prussia), and in the South parts of Silesia near the Carpathian Mts., the winter is long and generally severe. In N. Silesia, in Brandenburg, and in the Saxon and Rhenish provinces, it is comparatively mild.

b. The mean Annual Temp. of Prussia Proper is 43° Fahr.; of Central Prussia 48°; of Rhenish Prussia 49½°.

Mean Wint. of Coblenz, 35°; of Berlin, 31°; of Königsburg, 38°.

Mean Sum. of Coblenz, 67°; of Berlin, 64°; of Königsburg, 60°.

c. Mean Ann. Rainfall in the W. provs. is 20 in.; in the E. provs. 15 in.

293a. Soil, &c.—The Soil is various. In Brandenburg and Pomerania it is generally poor, consisting in many parts of tracts of sand intermixed with heaths and moors; but in other parts, particularly in the valleys, and near the rivers and lakes, there is much good land. In Prussia Proper and Posen, the soil is in general

fertile. Silesia, and the Saxon and Rhenish provs. are the most productive districts.

b. *Minerals*.—Prussia is well supplied with Minerals. Iron is found in every province; coal in Silesia, Westphalia, and Saxony; salt, copper, and lead in Saxony and Silesia; alabaster and marble in Saxony and Westphalia; and limestone, porcelain clay, alum, granite, freestone, &c., in various provinces. c. The *Wild Animals* comprise wild boars, stags, hares, wolves, and foxes.

294a. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—Prussia, under a succession of warlike and ambitious Monarchs, has gradually risen from being a mere minor state to be one of the most powerful in Europe.

Surrounded by states originally larger than their own, the Prussian Monarchs appear to have been early impressed with the necessity, not only of undergoing toil and hardships themselves, but of training their sons to undergo the same, that they might thus consolidate their own power, develop the resources of their country, and, when favourable opportunities occurred, gradually and persistently extend their dominions.

b. In the following Table, the provinces strictly German are denoted by a star (*) prefixed, the Polish by p prefixed, the Danish by d, and the recent French by f. The conquered French provinces formerly belonged to Germany; Alsace was annexed to France in 1697, and Lorraine in 1766.

Prussia Proper comprises—1. East or Ducal Prussia; 2. West or Polish Prussia.

c. Provinces in 1861.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. in 1864.	Chief Towns (with pop. in thousands).
p1. East or Ducal Prussia	15,020	3,090,980	Königsberg, 106.
p2. West or Polish Prussia	10,027	1,537,338	Dantzic, 90.
p3. Posen	11,401	1,445,635	Posen, 53.
*4. Pomerania	12,260	2,586,752	Stettin, 72.
*5. Silesia	15,771	2,716,022	Breslau, 172.
*6. Brandenburg	15,609	2,067,066	Berlin, 632; Potsdam, 42.
*7. Prussian Saxony	9,794	1,707,736	Magdeburg, 78.
*8. Westphalia	7,823	2,455,483	Münster, 27.
*9. Rhenish Prussia	10,358	64,632	Cologne, 125; Coblenz, 28.
*10. Hohenzollern	451		Sigmaringen.
*11. Terr. of Jähde in N. Oldenburg	5		
d. Provinces wrested from Denmark in 1864:—			
d12. Sleswick with Alesn, &c.	3,514	406,486	Sleswick, 11; Flensburg, 20.
*13. Holstein with Fehmern	3,295	584,510	Kiel, 18; Glückstadt, 5.
d14. Lauenburg	404	49,978	Lauenburg, 6.
e. Provinces wrested from Germany in 1866:—			
*15. Kingdom of Hanover	14,848	1,923,492	Hanover, 79.
*16. Electoral Hesse	5,673	787,283	Cassel, 40.
*17. Duchy of Nassau	1,810	465,014	Wiesbaden, 26.
*18. Free City of Frankfurt	54	89,537	Frankfurt, 78.
*19. Pt. of Bavaria	314	32,976	
*20. Pt. of Hesse-Darmstadt with Homburg	423	75,102	
f. Districts wrested from France in 1871:—			
f21. Alsace, exc. Belfort	5,513	1,628,546	Strasbourg, 83; Muhlhausen, 45.
f22. Lorraine, pt. of			Metz, 56; Thionville, 7.
Total	142,247	25,644,838	

g. *Neuchâtel*, in Switzerland, was subject to Prussia from 1707 to 1848, when it threw off this supremacy and is now a member of the Swiss Confederation.

LESSON 115.—INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS. 295a.—Agriculture.—Agriculture forms the chief source of national wealth, and is carefully conducted.

b. The chief *Products* are wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. Fruit is not generally grown; but the Vine is extensively cultivated

on the banks of the Rhine and Moselle. Pasturage is excellent. Sheep, cattle, goats, and horses of improved breeds are extensively reared.

296a. Manufactures, &c.—The manufactures of Prussia are now extensive and important, comprising linens, woollen cloths, cottons, silks, iron-founding, carriage-building, sugar-refining, and brewing.

b. Commerce.—Commerce has been greatly extended by the establishment of the Commercial Customs' Union, called *Zollverein*, of which Prussia was the originator. The chief *Exports* from Prussia to Great Britain consist of wheat, timber, cattle, flax, seeds, zinc, oil, wool, oil-cake, and manufactured goods. The value of these in 1868 was 8,408,000*l.* The *Imports* from Great Britain are cotton, tea, herrings, iron, coffee, oils, coals, woollens, linens, machinery, &c.; the value of which in 1868 was 5,853,000*l.*

c. The Roads which, previously to 1815, were wretched, are now macadamised, and equal to any in England. The *Cross roads* also are good. Most of the Rivers are navigable; in addition to these, there are excellent *Canals*. The *Railways* in operation in 1870, amounted to 5,214 miles; of which part belong to the State, and part to private companies. **d. The chief Naval Ports** are Kiel, Stralsund, Dantzic, and Wilhelmshaven in the Bay of *Jahde*; the *Commercial Ports* are Memel, Königsburg, Elbing, and Altona.

297a. SOCIAL CONDITION.—Government.—Previously to 1823, the Government of Prussia was a despotic Monarchy, and the succession hereditary in the direct male line. In that year, the institution of provincial States with very circumscribed powers was granted. In 1850, the present Constitution was established; which, however, has since been materially modified. This Constitution appoints a *Limited Monarchy*, in the male line of HOHENZOLLERN, according to primogeniture, and vests the Legislative Power in the King and two representative Assemblies. The first of these forms a Senate or *House of Lords*, consisting of about 250 members, partly hereditary, partly nominated by the King for life, and partly elected. The second or *Chamber of Deputies* consists of 432 members, above 30 years of age, chosen by a suffrage which gives one elector (who must be above 25 years of age) to every 250 of the population. The members of the *Lower Chamber* receive travelling expenses and diet money from the State of 3 *dols.* or 9 shillings per day. The assent of the King and of both chambers is requisite before any measure can become Law. The *Freedom of the Press* is a fundamental article of the Constitution.

b. Property.—With few exceptions, there are in Prussia, neither *Entails* nor *Majorats*; but, on the death of an individual, his property, whether consisting of land or moveables, is equally divided among his children. This law must lead to the splitting up of property into minute portions, and the pauperisation of the people. **c. The Public Revenue** of the kingdom was in 1869—25,130,474*l.*; the *Public Expenditure* about the same. The *National Debt* in 1869 was 65,186,000*l.* **d. Personal Freedom** is in Prussia much restricted; though not so much so as in some of the other German States. Previously to 1810, all the Peasants or Artisans were mere *Vassals*, having no political or social liberty. **e. Military Service** is required of all men above 20 years of age; first, for 3 years as regular soldiers; next, for 4 years in the army of reserve; afterwards, for 9 years in the *Landwehr* or Militia, in which they are liable to be called upon for annual practice; and lastly, each soldier on leaving the *Landwehr* is enrolled, till he is 50 years of age, in the *Landsturm*, a body called out only in case of invasion. Some few exceptions from this military law are allowed in favour of the nobility, clergy, and certain persons of fortune. Prussia, from early times, has always maintained a large military force; but, since the *Treaty of Tilsit*, Military Service, with the exceptions just mentioned, has been compulsory. The Army in Jan. 1870, amounted to 546,000 men; Reserve 214,000;

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in Garrison, 270,000; Total, 1,021,000. The *Navy* is manned by 2,400 sailors.

298a. Religion.—The great majority of the people, as well as the Royal Family, belong to the Reformed or Protestant Religion; but all denominations of Christians enjoy the same privileges, and are equally eligible to places of trust and emolument.

b. The Protestant Church is governed by *Consistories* or boards appointed by government. The government has also control over the election of Roman Catholic bishops and priests. In the Rhenish provinces, the population of which are chiefly bigoted Roman Catholics, every attempt to induce a person to change his religion, either by force or persuasion, is *strictly prohibited by law*. All controversial sermons and public religious discussions are therefore forbidden. Hence, in these districts, there can be no religious freedom.

299a. Education.—In National *Secular* Education, the Prussian System has been much commended. This was at first the result of *necessity*; for the great continental wars had demoralised the people and prostrated their resources. The System of instruction is completely under the control of the State, from the University to the village school; for the Government appoints all professors at the Universities, and all teachers at schools. Such a system indicates an arbitrary military regimen which excludes freedom and independence of action.

b. The different *Classes* of Schools are—1. The *Elementary* Schools, at which the great majority of people receive their education. 2. The *City* Schools which are always attached to a gymnasium. 3. The *Gymnasias*, in which Latin and Greek are taught. In many of the towns are *Normal* Schools for the training of teachers. Attendance either at public or private schools, from the age of 5 to that of 14 years is *compulsory*. No particular Religious Creed is allowed to be taught in any school; but, on particular days, the children are instructed by the clergymen of the different denominations to which they belong. In the *elementary* schools, the fees are very moderate; the children of those who are too poor to pay are paid for at the public expense.

c. The *Universities* are those of Berlin, Hallé, Bonn, Breslau, Griefswalde, Königsburg, Kiel, Göttingen, and Marburg.

LESSON 116.—300a. Races, Language, and Character.—The people of Prussia mostly belong to two Races:—1. The *Germans*, who form the great majority; 2. The *Slavonians* in Prussia Proper, Posen, and Upper Silesia. b. The *German Language* is that of the court and of all the better informed classes throughout the kingdom. c. The country contains about 173 persons to each square mile. d. *General Character.*—The Prussians as a nation are brave, industrious, and patriotic, but of less settled habits than their Southern neighbours. The early military discipline to which all males are subject (a mode which originated from necessity after the defeat at *Tilsit*), must, in some measure, interfere with the quiet prosecution of agricultural and commercial pursuits, and create in the minds of many young men a desire for military distinction. In the recent Franco-German war (of 1870-71), however, the conduct of the Prussian soldiers was characterised by a moderation and forbearance towards their opponents, and an abstinence from self-glorification, which must command the admiration of everyone. The *Sundays* in Prussia, as in other continental countries, are devoted partly to public amusements and partly to religious worship. In the forenoons, the people generally go to church, but the rest of the day is spent in some public diversion.

301. CHIEF TOWNS AND LOCALITIES. Pop. of *Towns* in thousands.

Aix-la-Chapelle (<i>ats-la-shapel'</i>) in Rhenish Prussia, cel. for hot baths, once the Northern residence of Charlemagne, the coronation-place of the German Emperors from 814 to 1531, and the seat of several Imperial Diets, p. 63.	Ber'-gen, cap. of the Isle of Rugen, p. 3.
	BER'-LIN, cap. of Prussia, seat of a university, the first city in Germany for trade and manufactures, p. 63a.
	Bonn, in Rhen. Prussia, seat of a university, p. 22.

Bran'-den-burg, manf. of linens, woollens, p. 26.
 Bres'-lau (*low*), cap. of Silesia, university, manf. of linens, woollens, p. 200.
 Cas'-sel, the former cap. of Hesse-Cassel, p. 40.
 Clèves, in Rhen. Prussia, an ancient town, p. 8.
 Co'-biens, in Rhen. Pruss., manf. of cottons, woollens, p. 28.
 Co'-logne (*lone*), cap. of Rhen. Pruss., a strong tn., manf. of stuffs, silks, p. 150.
 Orefeld (*ard-feld*), in Rhen. Pruss., chf. manf. of silk goods, p. 53.
 Dantzic, cap. of West Pruss., seaport, grt. trade, manf. of fire-arms, once one of Hanse Towns, ceded to Pruss. at 2nd partit. of Poland, p. 100.
 Dus'-sel-dorf, in Rhen. Pruss., grt. trade, p. 44.
 El'-ren breit'-stein (*brile-stine*), in Rhen. Pruss., a strong fortress opp. to Co'-biens, p. 4.
 El'-le-ben (*lee-lé-ben*), in Pruss. Sax., bpl. of Martin Luther, p. 11.
 El'-her-feld, in Rhen. Pruss., manf. of cottons, p. 18.
 Er'-furt (*fort*), in Pruss. Sax., manf. of cottons, woollens, p. 40.
 Ey'-lau (*low*) in E. Pruss., where the French def. the Pruss. and Russ. on Feb. 7, 1807, p. 3.
 Frankfort-on-Maine, an anc. city, once a free tn., seat of the former German Diet, p. 104.
 Frankfort-on-Oder, in Brandenburg, manf. of silks, woollens, p. 29.
 Göttingen, in Hanover, seat of a cel. university, p. 15.
 Gra'-se-walde (*gré-se-wal-dék*), in Pomerania, university, manf. of soap, p. 17.
 Halle' (*hal-lék*), university, manf. of hardware, bpl. of Handel and Michælls, p. 48.

Hanover, formerly the cap. of Kingdom of Hanover, p. 105.
 Königsburg, cap. of E. Prussia, seaport, university, manf. of woollens, p. 112.
 Lieg'-nitz (*leg-nitz*), cel. for a vict. gained by Fred. the Great over the Austrians in 1760, p. 19.
 Lu'-neburg, in Hanover, manf. of woollens, linens, paper, p. 18.
 Mag'-deburg, cap. of Pruss. Sax., an anc. tn., manf. of cottons, woollens, p. 110.
 Marienburg, in W. Pruss., long the resid. of Grand Mast. of Teutonic Knights, p. 7.
 Mem'-el, in E. Pruss., seaport, grt. trade in timber, p. 17.
 Min'-den, in Westphalia, where the Brit. def. French in 1759, p. 17.
 Mun'-ster, cap. of Westphalia, cel. for a Treaty of Peace in 1648, after 30 years' war, p. 27.
 Posen, cap. of Posen, grt. trade, once the cap. of anc. Poland, p. 53.
 Pots'-dam, in Brandenburg, bpl. of A. Von Humboldt; the second royal resid. of Prussia; nr. it is the pal. of *Sra'-Souci*, the fav. resid. of Fred. the Great, p. 42.
 Stet'-tin, cap. of Pomerania, the second port in Prussia, p. 97.
 Thorn, in W. Pruss., bpl. of Copernicus the astronomer, p. 16.
 Til'-sit, in E. Prussia, cel. for a treaty signed here in 1807, bet. Napoleon 1st and Alexander of Russia, when Alexander recognised the Confederation of the Rhine, &c., p. 16.
 Trèves, in Rhen. Pruss. (anc. *Augusta Treverorum*), and long the cap. of a German Electorate, p. 21.
 Wittenburg, in Prussian Saxony; here the Reformation commenced in 1517 by Luther, and here he burnt the papal bull, p. 13.

LESSON 117.—302a. HISTORY.—The ancient inhabitants of the Northern part of Prussia were the *Vandili* and *Burgundiones*, Gothic races, whose settlements were frequently changed. The name *Prussia* is said to be derived from the *Borusses*, a Slavonian people, who, after the Goths, inhabited the territory now forming the Provinces of *East* and *West Prussia*. These people after many bloody wars were subjugated by the German Knights of the *Teutonic Order*, and forced, about 1286 A.D., to profess Christianity. About the same time, Königsburg was built and made the capital. In 1454, in consequence of the tyranny of the Knights, the *Western* half of Prussia revolted, and succeeded in placing itself under the protection of Poland; while the *Eastern* part remained subject to the Knights; who, however, were from that time compelled to acknowledge themselves Vassals of Poland. They afterwards made repeated attempts to throw off this yoke, but without success.

b. In 1415, *Stigismund*, Emperor of Germany, King of Hungary, and Margrave of Brandenburg, being hard pressed by the Turks, was induced to sell for 400,000 ducats, the *margraviate*, afterwards *electorate*, of *Brandenburg* to *FREDERICK VON HOHENZOLLERN* (of the *Hechingen* or younger branch of the family), who was then *Burggrave* or resident governor of *Nuremberg*. Frederick, by this purchase, laid the foundation of the future greatness of the present royal and imperial family of Prussia. *Nuremberg* at this period was the Birmingham of Germany. Its resident Governor or Burggrave was appointed by the emperor, and generally held his office for life. The burggrave frequently united to his Military office the business of a merchant. Subsequently, the executive officers were appointed by the merchant aristocracy of the town, consisting of about 30 of the principal families. *Nuremberg* continued a free town of the empire till 1805, when it was annexed to Bavaria by Napoleon 1st.

c. In 1515, after an ineffectual struggle to obtain their independence, the Teutonic Knights appointed *ALBERT*, a descendant of Frederick Hohenzollern.

and margrave of Brandenburg, their Grand Master. Albert immediately made peace with Poland. In 1526, Albert, having renounced the Roman Catholic religion and embraced Lutheranism, succeeded in obtaining by treaty with Poland the secularisation and erection of *East Prussia* into a Duchy in favour of himself and his heirs. By this act, the sway of the Teutonic Knights was dissolved. In 1527, Albert married a princess of Denmark; in 1544, he founded the University of Königsburg, and died in 1568. From 1568 to 1608 nothing occurred worthy of particular notice.

d. 1608-1640.—In 1608, JOHN SIGISMUND, a descendant of Duke Albert, succeeded as Margrave of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia. Shortly afterwards, the margraviate was made an *Electorate*. John was thus the first *Elector* of Brandenburg. He died in 1619, and was succeeded by his son GEORGE WILLIAM, who reigned till 1640.

e. 1640-1688.—FREDERICK WILLIAM, surnamed the GREAT ELECTOR, succeeded his father George William in 1640. He began his reign by restoring order to the finances and correcting the abuses which the Thirty Years' War had entailed on his country. At the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, he obtained the districts of *Halberstadt*, *Minden*, and part of *Pomerania*. In 1657, he compelled Poland to acknowledge *Ducal or East Prussia* a free and independent State. In 1678-80, he added Magdeburg and the remainder of Pomerania to his possessions. For the descent of the Prince of Orange on England in 1688, he furnished several regiments. Frederick died in April 1688.

f. 1688-1713.—FREDERICK 3RD, son of Frederick William, succeeded as *Elector* in 1688. In 1701, he obtained from the Emperor of Germany the dignity of KING, as FREDERICK 1ST; and on Jan 18, he crowned himself and consort in an assembly of the States. In 1707, he added *Neuchâtel* to Prussia, and in 1712 the principality of *Mour*. Frederick died in 1713.

g. 1713-1740.—FREDERICK WILLIAM 1ST, son of Frederick 1st, succeeded in Feb. 1713, and reigned to May 1740. This king laid the foundation of the afterwards famous Prussian army; his fondness for tall soldiers is well-known. He was remarkable for austerity in exacting obedience to his commands; and yet, at other times, was affable in his intercourse with his subjects. In his expenditure he was economical, and in business transactions strict and prompt. Though adverse to the abstruse sciences and fine arts, he gave great encouragement to manufactures and the useful arts. He added to the Prussian dominions—*Stralsund*, *Limburg*, and the islands of *Rügen*, *Usedom*, and *Wollin*. On his death in May 1740, he left to his son and successor 9,000,000 dollars; an army of 70,000 men; and a territory containing about 2,400,000 inhabitants.

303a. 1740-1786.—FREDERICK 2ND, commonly called THE GREAT, succeeded his father, Frederick William 1st, in 1740. Frederick was one of the most remarkable men not only of his own but of any other age. By the care of his mother he had been early imbued with the love of literature, and afterwards was the author of several works. On his accession to the throne his great object was the annexation of *Silesia* to Prussia. Seizing the opportunity presented by the death of Charles 6th, emperor of Germany, when his daughter *Maria Theresa* was assailed by the electors of Bavaria and Saxony, Frederick urged his claim to the Duchy of Silesia, which, being refused, served as a pretext for his invading it in 1740. In this conflict, Maria received some assistance from England, but so powerful were her enemies, that she was compelled to cede Upper and Lower Silesia and the county of Glatz to Prussia in 1742. In 1744, a second war broke out with Austria (aided on this occasion by Saxony) against Prussia. This war, after several severe engagements, was ended by the treaty of Dresden in 1745, by which Frederick retained Silesia. This cession was afterwards confirmed to him at the peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle* in 1748. In the eleven succeeding years, 1744-55, Frederick was unremitting in his attention to the internal administration of his dominions, the improvement of his revenues, and the strengthening of his newly-acquired territory of Silesia.

5. In 1755, war having broken out between England and France, the former concluded a treaty with Frederick in order to secure Hanover from invasion. This led to a secret alliance between France, Austria, Saxony, Russia, and Sweden for the subjugation of Prussia and the partition of her dominions amongst the contracting powers. Frederick, having been secretly informed through the treachery of a clerk in the Saxon chancery, resolved to anticipate his enemies, and immediately invaded Saxony on Aug. 24, 1756. This was the beginning of the *Third Silesian War*, or as it is generally called—*The Seven*

Years' War. In this extraordinary contest, the only ally of Prussia was England, who allowed her an annual grant of £70,000. By the judicious measures, consummate skill, and daring bravery of Frederick, Prussia went through the terrible struggle, and came out triumphant. Of 14 great battles fought in this war, Frederick gained nine. At length, peace was concluded between England and France; Austria was left alone by the other powers, and compelled at the peace of *Hubertburg* to guarantee the cession of Silesia to Prussia. From that time, Prussia has been recognised as one of the five great powers of Europe.

c. In the latter part of his reign, Frederick planned, and, in conjunction with Russia and Austria (the latter an unwilling ally), executed the first iniquitous partition of Poland, obtaining for his share in 1772, all *Polish* (now West) Prussia and the Duchy of *Posen*. From that time Prussia Proper was divided into EAST and WEST PRUSSIA. Frederick died in Aug. 1786, at his favourite palace of Sans-Souci, in the 75th year of his age and the 47th of his reign, leaving to his nephew Frederick William 2nd, a kingdom enlarged from 47,770 sq. miles to 74,340 sq. miles.

d. Frederick the Great was distinguished for many great qualities: he was a consummate general, a far-seeing politician, a prudent statesman, and an accomplished scholar. His courage in action was invincible, his firmness under reverses, which would have crushed almost any other man, was unshaken; and his diligence indefatigable. All these commanding qualities, however, appear to have sprung from the love of fame, power, and territorial aggrandisement. Of Religious Faith he was, like his friend Voltaire, totally destitute, and many mean and selfish actions stain his character.

LESSON 118.—304. 1786-97.—FREDERICK WILLIAM 2ND succeeded his uncle, Frederick the Great, in 1786. In 1787, he sent an army to Holland to reinstate the Stadtholder, who had married his sister. In 1792, he joined the first Coalition against the French Republic, but obtained little glory, as he withdrew from the Coalition and purchased peace with the French by the cession, in April 1795, of the Prussian territory West of the Rhine. In the *Second Partition* of Poland in 1793, Prussia obtained *Dantrick* and *Thorn*; and, in the *Third Partition* in 1795, she obtained further portions. In this reign, also, the principalities of *Anspach* and *Beireuth* were acquired by purchase. The Prussian States now comprised about 100,000 sq. miles, with a population of 9,000,000 inhabitants.

305a. 1797 to 1840.—FREDERICK WILLIAM 3RD succeeded his father, Nov. 16, 1797. He commenced his reign by re-organising the internal administration, and for years, preserved a strict neutrality with the French Republic. At the peace of Lunéville in 1801, he accepted from France, *Hildesheim* and other bishoprics in return for the territories on the West bank of the Rhine previously ceded to France. The policy of the Prussian government, at this period, was considered by the continental nations selfish and ignoble. When Napoleon crowned himself Emperor in 1804, Frederick William was the first to acknowledge him. In 1805, he obsequiously surrendered *Franconia* to France, and received *Hanover* in return. This provoked a war with England, who seized all the Prussian vessels in her ports. Notwithstanding this accession of *Hanover*, there existed no real friendship between the timid Frederick and the imperious Napoleon, for he was treated by the latter as a man merely to be kept quiet till a more convenient opportunity occurred for crushing him effectually.

b. At length, having received several provocations, Frederick listened to the persuasions of Russia by demanding from Napoleon the evacuation of Germany by the French armies. Napoleon gave a prompt and decided refusal, and war immediately began, Oct. 1, 1806. Within a fortnight from its commencement, Prussia was prostrate on the field of JENA; in another fortnight, Napoleon entered *Berlin*. By the defeat of the allied Russians and Prussians at *Eylau* on Feb. 8, 1807, and again at *Friedland* on June 14, 1807, nearly the whole of Prussia fell into the hands of the French. Frederick William and Alexander of Russia then sued for peace, which was settled at the memorable meeting of the three sovereigns on the raft at TILSIT, July 7, 1807. By this Treaty, Frederick was deprived of half of his dominions, comprising all the territories West of the Elbe, and the greater part of Prussian Poland. He was also compelled to pay £6,000,000 sterling to France, to reduce his army to 40,000 men, to supply to Napoleon a contingent of 20,000, surrender the fortresses of Stettin, Kustrin, and Glogau, and support on his diminished territory 150,000 French troops until

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the end of 1806. These terms, though cruelly hard, were strictly fulfilled by Frederick. On his return in 1809 to Berlin, when the French evacuated it, he made many popular reforms, abolished the last remnant of *peasant serfdom*, declared merit and talent the sole qualifications for the public service, rendered the municipal corporations more open and independent, and, by a rigid economy, gradually recruited the finances of his diminished Kingdom. As his army by the same treaty had been limited to 40,000 men, he effected through the able assistance of his faithful ministers, *Von Stein* and *Baron Hardenberg*, a complete change in the *Military System*. By this, every able man was bound henceforth to be trained to bear arms, and serve in the army for 3 years. Such was the origin of the present Prussian Military System which has enabled Prussia in 1870-71 not only to repel the recent invasion of Germany, led on by the nephew of the monarch who had imposed such severe restrictions, but to capture the imperial commander himself, defeat his numerous hosts, and subjugate his empire.

c. On Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812, Prussia, in accordance with the *Tilsit treaty*, furnished him with the required contingent of 20,000 men. These fought well, but, on Napoleon's retreat, the commander, *York*, suddenly made a truce with the Emperor Alexander, by which his men were permitted to retreat unmolested to Prussia. On Feb. 28, 1813, the King signed a treaty of alliance with Russia, and on March 17 following, he issued a Proclamation in which he enumerated the indignities, hardships, and cruelties to which he and his people had for several years been subject. This roused the whole country against France. Napoleon, however, with his usual promptitude, soon attacked the combined Russians and Prussians, defeated them first at *Lutzen* on May 2, 1813, and again at *Bautzen* on May 21. In the meantime, Austria and Sweden joined the allies. Napoleon gained another victory at *Dresden* on Aug. 27; but, afterwards, he sustained a signal defeat at *Leipsic*, Oct. 18, 1813. The allies, following up their victory, proceeded immediately to France, which they entered at the close of the year. After fighting several battles, of which the last was that of *Montmartre* near Paris, March 30, 1814, they entered Paris on the following day. On April 2, Napoleon was deposed by the Senate, on the 11th he was banished to the isle of *Elba* by the allied sovereigns, and the Bourbons restored to the throne of their ancestors on May 8, 1814. On the settlement of affairs in France, Frederick, Alexander, and Blucher visited London.

d. The Congress of Vienna in 1815, restored to Frederick the Grand Duchy of *Posen* and nearly all his former German Possessions, in addition to which he received a great part of *Saxony* and the *Duchy of the Lower Rhine*. He also obtained Swedish *Pomerania* in exchange for *Lauenburg*. Frederick, along with the other sovereigns, signed the second treaty of Paris. Afterwards, he joined the *Holy Alliance*, by which he was led to violate the promises which he had given his people of granting them a *Representative Constitution*. The *Holy Alliance*, which originated with Alexander for the ostensible object of perpetuating the peace of Europe, and of determining political transactions according to Christian principles, was ratified on Sept. 26, 1815, by the emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia. After a long and eventful reign, Frederick William died June 7, 1840, and was succeeded by his son.

306a. 1840-61.—FREDERICK WILLIAM 4TH succeeded his father, June 7, 1840. In 1848, shortly after the third great Revolution in France, an insurrection broke out in Berlin, when the King was compelled to grant to his subjects the long promised *Constitution*, Dec. 5, 1848. The year 1848 has been properly designated 'THE YEAR OF REVOLUTIONS.' Shortly afterwards, so great a desire prevailed in Germany of *amalgamating all the principalities* into one strong united nation, that on March 28, 1849, the King was elected by a German National Assembly *hereditary Emperor of the Germans*. After much hesitation, however, he declined the offered dignity, April 29, 1849. In this year, also, the *Holsteiners* revolted against Denmark, but, on the interference of Austria, the revolt was suppressed. In 1850, a new *Constitution* for Prussia was promulgated. In 1852, Prussia joined in the treaty intended to secure 'the *Integrity of Denmark*, and the peaceable succession of Prince Christian, the fourth son of Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, to the Danish throne on the demise of the reigning sovereign.' On Jan. 25, 1858, Prince Frederick William (now the Prince Imperial), son of the Prince Regent (now King of Prussia), married the Princess Royal of England. Frederick William 4th died Jan. 2, 1861, and was succeeded by his brother, William 1st.

307a. 1861.—**WILLIAM 1st**, formerly **REGENT**, on the death of his brother, succeeded, Jan. 2, 1861, and was crowned with his consort at Königsberg, Oct. 18 of the same year. On March 2, 1862, a bill making the Ministry responsible, passed the Prussian Parliament, and on Sept. 30 following, Count, now *Prince Bismarck*, was appointed Premier of the ministry. In Sept. 1863, after several violent contentions between the representatives and ministry, the King dissolved the chambers, stating that he would govern without a parliament; notwithstanding this, the country re-elected a majority of liberal representatives in October following.

b. On the death of Frederick 7th, King of Denmark (the last of the direct male line of the house of Oldenburg), on Nov. 15, 1863, Frederick, duke of Augustenburg, claimed the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, though his father had solemnly, in 1852, abjured all right to them; and, though Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg had, by the treaty of London of 1852, been declared the rightful heir. This led to important consequences. For, the German Diet, which met at Frankfort in Dec. 1863, resolved, notwithstanding the above treaty, to support the Duke of Augustenburg and assert the union of those Duchies with Germany. For this purpose, the Diet sent a federal execution (that is, an army drafted from the several states) to take possession of them, Dec. 24. In January 1864, however, the Prussians and Austrians, acting independently of the Diet, sent an allied army into the duchies; upon which the Federal troops, after protesting against the Prusso-Austrian intervention, gradually withdrew. The Duchies were then soon overrun by the allied forces. On Oct. 30, 1864, a treaty of Peace was signed at Vienna, when Christian, King of Denmark, resigned the Duchies to the disposal of the allies, agreed to a rectification of his frontier, and to pay a large sum of money to defray the expenses of the war. This invasion has always been regarded an unjust and cruel one, undertaken in violation of the treaty of 1852 (which both Prussia and Austria had signed), and in opposition to the remonstrances of England and France. By this war, Denmark was despoiled of *Schleswig, Holstein, Lauenburg*, and the islands of *Alsén, Femern*, and several smaller ones.

c. Though the Duchies had been severed from Denmark, the administration of them became a source of angry dispute between Austria, Prussia, and the German Diet. At length, a Convention was held at *Gastein* in the Tyrol, Aug. 14, 1865, at which it was decided that the Duke of Augustenburg had no right whatever to the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, and that the King of Denmark, who was the legal possessor, having resigned his rights by the treaty of Vienna, to their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, the duchies would therefore be held for the present, jointly by those sovereigns. By a provisional arrangement made at this time, the government of *Holstein* was left to Austria, that of *Schleswig* to Prussia. *Lauenburg* was attached absolutely to Prussia for a sum of money paid to Austria. At the above-named Convention, the injustice of the invasion of Denmark was in substance admitted by the invading sovereigns; but no reparation has yet been made to injured Denmark (Nov. 1871). Shortly afterwards, however, a misunderstanding or an ill-feeling having arisen between the two powers, Prussia, on March 11, 1866, claimed jurisdiction over *Holstein* as well as over *Schleswig*; and, following up this claim, sent an army on June 7th to take possession of the duchy, when the Austrians, to avoid an open rupture, retired. From this proceeding and from the recriminatory correspondence which passed between the two powers, it was clear that war was imminent, particularly as Prussia had formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with *Italy* in May 1866. On June 14, 1866, the Federal Diet met at Frankfort, when Austria, Saxony, Hanover, and others demanded the *demobilisation* of the Prussian army. This was bringing affairs to a crisis, for Prussia must either submit or declare war. She gave a prompt refusal, and at the same time declared the GERMANIC CONFEDERATION DISSOLVED. On the following day, June 15, Prussia declared war against Austria, Hanover, Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort. In this contest she was joined by nearly all the North-German States, June 23. She then invaded and conquered in rapid succession *Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Saxony*, and *Frankfort*; and defeated the Austrians in many bloody engagements, particularly at *Sadowa* and *Königgrätz* in Bohemia, July 3; at *Wiesenfeld* and *Dernbach*, July 4; at *Kistingen*, July 10; and at other places. These signal defeats compelled the Austrians to request an Armistice, which was granted July 22. This led to a formal Treaty of Peace which was signed at *Prague*, Aug. 23, 1866. By this Treaty, Austria was entirely excluded from all German

affairs; while Prussia was henceforth to be the dominant power in Germany, with the recognised possession of the conquered Danish provinces of *Schleswig-Holstein*, *Lauenburg*, and the islands of *Alsen*, *Femern*, &c., as well as of the German provinces of *Hanover*, *Hesse-Cassel*, *Nassau*, and *Frankfort-on-Maine*. A little before the Treaty of Peace had been signed, the old Germanic Diet met at *Augsburg*, Aug. 4, 1866, and solemnly sanctioned the *Dissolution of the German Confederation*, which had continued for about 50 years. Soon afterwards, two new Confederations were formed; one called the *North German Confederation*, under the absolute control of Prussia; and the other, the *South German Confederation*, under the presidency of Bavaria. (Both these are now under the newly-formed German Empire.) The members of the North German Confederation met for the first time in Berlin, Feb. 24, 1867, when a *Federal Constitution* was formally adopted.

d. On July 15, 1870, France wantonly declared war against Prussia, ostensibly in consequence of the Candidature for the crown of Spain of the *Prince of Hohenzollern*, a relative of the King of Prussia. The challenge, however, was accepted. At first, the Prussians acted merely on the defensive; while the French captured and burnt *Saarbrück*, Aug. 2. In a short time, however, the position of affairs was completely changed, and the great superiority of Prussian skill and tactics was, to the surprise of most people, made evident. For, in nearly all the severe engagements, the French, though they fought with great bravery, were uniformly defeated. On Sept. 2, *Napoleon 3rd* surrendered in person at *Sedan* to the King of Prussia; and shortly after, *Mac Mahon* and his whole army of 70,000 men also surrendered. On Sept. 19, *Paris* was invested by the Prussians; and, on Oct. 26th following, *Metz*, the strongest fortress in the Empire, capitulated, when *Marshal Bazaine* and his whole army of 173,000 men became prisoners of war. Such severe losses had never before been sustained by France. (See France. *Less. 92, 188f.*)

On Jan. 29, 1871, the King of Prussia was dignified by the assembled German Parliament and Sovereigns with the title of HEREDITARY EMPEROR OF GERMANY and King of Prussia. On the same day, also, *Paris* capitulated to the Prussians; and on Feb. 26th following, a Treaty of Peace was ratified by the French National Assembly. By this treaty, *Alsace* (with the exception of *Belfort*) and that part of *Lorraine* which includes *Metz* and *Thionville* have been ceded to Germany. In addition to this, a pecuniary indemnity of 200,000,000*l.* has to be paid by France to Prussia within 3 years, and the occupancy of parts of the country by German troops at the expense of the French has to be endured till the whole is paid. This is a bitter retribution for the miseries inflicted on Germany by the French under *Napoleon 1st*, 65 years ago!

308. ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG AND DUKES OR KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

1608-19	{ John Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia, a fief of Poland.
1619-40	{ George William, Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia.
1640-57	{ Frederick William, the <i>Great Elector</i> and Duke of Prussia, a fief of Poland.
1657-88	{ Frederick William, the <i>Great Elector</i> and Duke of Prussia, <i>independent</i> .
1688-1701	{ Frederick 3rd, Elector and Duke of Prussia, <i>independent</i> .
1701-13	{ The same as Elector, and Frederick 1st, King of Prussia.
1713-40	{ Frederick William 1st, Elector and King of Prussia.
1740-86	{ Frederick 2nd, called the Great, Elector of Brandenburg and King of Prussia.
1786-97	{ Frederick William 2nd, Elector of Brandenburg and King of Prussia.
1797-1804	{ Frederick William 3rd, Elector of Brandenburg and King of Prussia.
1804-1840	{ The same. In 1804 the old German Empire was dissolved, when Electors ceased. The Emperors of Austria were hereditary in their own dominions only.
1840-61	{ Frederick William 4th, King of Prussia.
1861-70	{ William 1st, King of Prussia.
1871	{ The same. King of Prussia and Hereditary Emperor of Germany.

LESSON 119.—THE GERMANIC EMPIRE FROM A.D. 912 TO 1866.

309a. Boundaries. — *The Extent of Germany has varied from the times of the Romans to the present day.*

b. During the early periods of the Roman Empire, Germany was bounded on the *N.* by Denmark, the Baltic, and the German Ocean; on the *S.* by the Danube; on the *E.* by Sarmatia (Modern Poland), and on the *W.* by Gallia Belgica (Modern Holland and Belgium). On the decline of the Roman Power, it was over run by various hordes of barbarians. Subsequently, it formed a part of the vast *Empire of Charlemagne*.

c. On the dismemberment of the empire of Charlemagne and the extinction of the German branch of his family in 912 A.D., the *Second German Empire* extended, not regularly, but frequently, from Denmark, the Baltic, and the German Ocean on the *North* to the confines of Naples in Italy on the *South*, and from Poland and Hungary on the *East* to the kingdoms of France and Burgundy on the *West*.

d. In 1453 (when the Turks obtained possession of Constantinople), the limits of the German Empire were circumscribed, having on the *North* the Baltic, Denmark, and the German Ocean; on the *South* Switzerland, Italy, and the Adriatic; on the *East* Poland, and Hungary; on the *West* France and the Netherlands. Germany now includes the countries forming the North and South German Confederations.

310a. SKETCH OF THE SUCCESSIVE GOVERNMENTS. — Under *Charlemagne* and his immediate successors, the Sovereign Power was *hereditary*. But, in 887, the great Feudatories (the Dukes, Landgraves, &c.) who, under indolent or weak sovereigns, had long possessed almost absolute power in their own dominions, *deposed* their Emperor, Charles the Fat, and *elected* his nephew in his stead. The practice of *Election*, thus introduced, continued down to 1804, when the reigning Emperor ceased to be styled the Emperor of Germany, and assumed the title of *Emperor of Austria*.

b. Under the German Empire, there was *no territory whatever* attached to the *Title of Emperor*, he had, therefore, to depend entirely on his own hereditary dominions, as the only source of his power, and even of his subsistence. If his own domains were small, his power was extremely limited; but, if extensive, he could then command respect. The Emperor was elected at *Frankfort-on-the-Maine*. Immediately after the election, he swore to observe the Constitution, and afterwards was solemnly crowned.

311a. Electors.—*The Privilege of Voting on the Election of Emperor* was restricted to only a few of the most powerful Feudatories. In 1356, the *Electors* were seven, namely, the Archbishops of Mayence, Trèves, and of Cologne, the Duke of Saxony, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Margrave of Brandenburg, and the King of Bohemia.

b. Afterwards the *Electors* consisted of ten, namely, of one ecclesiastical and nine secular Electors. The *ecclesiastical* elector was the Archbishop of Mayence, who was also archchancellor. The *secular* Electors were Bohemia, Bavaria (formed from the Palatinate of the Rhine), Saxony, Brandenburg, Brunswick, Luneburg or Hanover, Salsburg (secularised in 1802), Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Cassel. (The electorates of Trèves and Cologne had disappeared.) The Electors could either act personally or by deputies.

312a. Diets and Circles. — *Public Affairs* were transacted in *Diets* or *Assemblies* of the great Feudatories and of the Representatives of the free cities. For the convenience of *selecting Deputies* to

attend these Assemblies of the States, the Empire was, in 1512, divided into Eight Circles.

b. The *Circles* at that time were Franconia, Bavaria, Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Saxony. Several alterations from this arrangement were afterwards made.

c. At the period of the *First French Revolution* in 1789, Germany was divided into *Ten Circles*, namely:—

1. *Circle of Austria*, which comprised Austria Proper, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Constance.

2. *Bavaria*, comprising the E. and S. portions of modern Bavaria, east of the Rhine, with the archbishopric of Salzburg.

3. *Burgundy*, including Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, Gueldres, Flanders, Hainault, and Namur.

4. *Franconia* included parts of modern Baden, Hesse, and Bavaria, of which the chief cities were Nuremberg, Wurzberg, Beireuth, and Anspach.

5. *The Palatinate* included—*a.* The *Lower Palatinate* of the Rhine, of which the chief towns were Heidelberg, Simmern, and Deux Pons. *b.* The *Upper Palatinate* consisted of Rhenish Bavaria and Rhenish Prussia.

6. The *Upper Rhine*, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, now mostly included in the late Electoral Hesse and Hesse Darmstadt, of which the chief cities were Worms, Spire, Strasburg, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and Basle.

7. *Upper Saxony* comprised the modern kingdom of Saxony, the Provinces of Brandenburg, Pomerania, Anhalt, Weimar, and the other Saxon duchies.

8. *Lower Saxony* comprised Hanover, Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strélitz, Magdeburg, Holstein, with Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, &c.

9. *Swabia* comprised modern Wurttemberg, Baden, Hohenzollern, &c., and the free cities of Augsburg, Ulm, and 29 others.

10. *Westphalia* comprised the districts between the Meuse and Weser, Lower Saxony and Holland, and contained the cities of Munster, Liège, Cleves, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Dartmund. The chief portions are now included in Prussia and Hanover.

d. In 1803, the *Circles* were reduced to *Nine*, Burgundy ceasing to be included. All these *Circles* have no longer any political existence, but are frequently mentioned in History. (See *Macculloch's Geog. Dict.*)

LESSON 120.—313a. THE DIET.—Though the Emperor was the nominal chief of the Empire, the supreme authority was vested in the *Diet*. This was composed of three Colleges; namely, 1. The College of *Electors*; 2. The College of *Princes*; 3. The College of *Imperial Towns*. The Empire was styled 'THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.'

b. 1. The *Electoral College*, as before stated, consisted of one ecclesiastical and nine secular Electors. 2. The *second College* consisted of the spiritual and the temporal Princes of the Empire, who were in rank next to the Electors. The votes of these amounted to 131. 3. The *third College* comprised the free Imperial cities, consisting of 14 Rhenish and 37 Swabian cities. The ordinary meetings were formerly summoned by the Emperor twice a year, generally at *Ratisbon*. Each college voted separately, and when their respective decisions agreed, the matter was presented for the ratification of the Emperor, after which it became *Law*, and was called '*Conclûsum Imperii*.' The Emperor could refuse his ratification, but could not modify the decision of the Diet.

c. The Diet had the right of enacting, abolishing, and interpreting laws, of declaring war, concluding peace, contracting alliances, imposing taxes for the expenses of the empire, &c. A declaration of war was decided by a majority of votes, when those who had voted against it were obliged to furnish their contingents.

d. For the settlement of points in dispute between the members of the Empire, two tribunals were appointed:—1. The *Aulic Council*, established by Maximilian 1st in 1606, which sat at the residence of the emperor. 2. The *Cameral Tribunal*, which sat at Wetzlar. These were composed of members delegated by the different states of the empire, over whom an imperial deputy presided.

314a. COMMERCIAL LEAGUES.—As the Federal tie by which the respective states were held together was only feeble, and as the interests and pretensions of the states were often conflicting, they were frequently at war with each other, or with the Emperor. There was, in consequence, a great want of security. The wish to repress the numerous disorders and tyrannical imposts incident to such a state of things led at an early period to the *Formation of Leagues* among the smaller States and commercial Towns. The *League* which is the best known in modern times, and was always the most important, was that formed by certain towns called *HANSE-TOWNS*. These were *free towns*, not only of Germany, but also of Holland, Belgium, and Norway, generally bordering on the sea, which associated for mutual protection against piracy, robbery, and the heavy exactions of arbitrary governments.

b. The term *hanse* was given by the contracting parties, either from the ceremony of plighting their faith by a grasp of the hand (*hansa*), or from the same word, which in German signifies a *league* or association.

c. At first only *Lubeck* and *Hamburg* formed an association, about A.D. 1140. This having succeeded, a *League*, comprising several additional towns, was signed in 1241 A.D. By degrees, the strength and reputation of the league so increased that most of the great commercial cities of Europe sought to become members of it. In 1370 A.D. the League comprised 66 cities, besides 44 confederates, including London, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Barcelona, Amsterdam, Bruges, Leghorn, Naples, Bergen, &c. In 1428 A.D., the League having declared war against Denmark with a large army and strongly equipped navy, so excited the fears of several sovereigns that they ordered the merchants of their respective dominions to withdraw from the association. The 80 years' war in Germany (1618 to 1648) broke up the strength of the association, which afterwards gradually dwindled away. The only *Hanseatic* towns now remaining are *Lubeck*, *Hamburg*, and *Bremen*.

315a. THE HAPSBURG DYNASTY.—In 1272, *Rudolf 1st*, count of Hapsburg, in Aargau, Switzerland, was elected Emperor of Germany; and, under trying difficulties, proved himself a wise, valiant, and able prince. He is the founder of the Hapsburg dynasty, which, through the female line, still reigns in *Austria*; but the castle of Hapsburg, the ancestral residence of Rudolf, has long ceased to belong to his posterity. Though the dignity of emperor was elective, yet, since the year 1438, the predominant influence of the house of Austria secured, with one or two interruptions, the office in hereditary succession to its sovereign.

b. On July 12, 1806, the old Germanic Constitution was dissolved by the influence of Napoleon 1st, and a new League formed, called the CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, and signed at Paris by several Electors of the German Empire. By this deed, Napoleon declared himself '*Protector of the Confederation*;' while the Emperor of Germany was compelled to renounce his former title and authority, and assume merely the title of *Emperor of Austria*, which he retains.

The *Confederation of the Rhine* under Napoleon 1st lasted from July 1806 to 1814, and consisted of France, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Westphalia, Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, Berg, and about 20 principalities. All these were bound respectively to supply a contingent of men in case of war, which, exclusive of the armies furnished by France, amounted to 258,000 men. This Confederation terminated with the downfall of Napoleon in 1814. At the formation of this confederation, several princes, partisans of Napoleon, received new and higher titles, as, the Electors of Bavaria and Saxony who were made *Kings* with an accession of territory; while many towns and principalities lost their political influence, and several petty princes were *mediatised*, that is, deprived of their sovereign rights.

LESSON 121.—GERMANIC CONFEDERATION FROM 1815 TO 1866.

316a. On the final overthrow of Napoleon 1st in 1815, there was a General European Peace, when the allied Sovereigns met in Congress at Vienna, and re-established, with some modifications, the former *Germanic Confederation*. This on its re-establishment comprised 39 Sovereign States, which were subsequently reduced to 34.

b. By the Constitution then agreed upon, a *Federative Diet*, which sat at *Frankfort-on-the-Maine*, was declared the Centre Point and organ of the Confederation. It exercised its authority in a double form: 1. As a General Assembly called *Plenum*; and 2. As a Minor Council, or *Committee of the Federative Government*. The *Plenum* met only when an *Organic Change* was to be introduced, or any affair relating to the whole Confederation was to be decided. The *Plenum* contained 69 Votes, of which Austria, Prussia, and the other states had votes in proportion to their importance, as stated in the subjoined Table. The *Committee of Federative Government* was composed of 17 Votes, of which the Eleven Principal States had each a single vote, and the remainder only 6 joint votes, as given in the Table. *Austria* presided in both assemblies, and decided in case of equality. The *Committee of the Federative Government* had the *initiative*, and deliberated on the projects which were to be presented to the *Plenum*, where they were not debated, but simply decided by a majority of *Ayes or Noes*.

317a. A Table of States forming the Germanic Confederation from 1815 to 1866.

States.	Sq. Miles.	Votes in	
		Plenum.	Committ. of Conf.
<i>First Rate German States.</i>			
1. Austrian Germany	76,288	4	1
2. Prussian Germany	72,065	4	1
<i>Second Rate German States.</i>			
3. Bavaria (Kingdom of)	29,445	4	1
4. Saxony "	5,779	4	1
5. Hanover "	14,864	4	1
6. Wurtemberg "	7,583	4	1
7. Baden (Grand Duchy)	5,913	3	1
<i>Third Rate German States.</i>			
8. Hesse-Cassel (Electorate)	2,692	3	1
9. Hesse-Darmstadt (Grand Duchy)	2,237	3	1
10. Holstein and Lauenburg	2,699	3	1
11. Luxemburg and Limburg	1,845	3	1
12. Brunswick	1,435	3	1
13. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,189	3	1
14. Nassau	1,817	2	1
<i>Fourth Rate and Petty States.</i>			
15. Saxe-Weimar	1,408	1	}
16. Saxe-Meiningen	914	1	
17. Saxe-Altenburg	810	1	
18. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	761	1	
19. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,083	1	
20. Oldenburg	2,429	1	
21. Anhalt	1,169	1	
22. Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen	328	1	
23. Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt	371	1	
24. Lichtenstein	61	1	
25. Waldeck	433	1	
26. Reuss-Greiz	144	1	
27. Reuss-Schleitz	319	1	
28. Lippe-Schaumburg	171	1	
29. Lippe-Detmold	438	1	
30. Hesse-Homburg	106	1	
31. Lubeck	127	1	
32. Frankfort-on-Maine	89	1	
33. Bremen	74	1	
34. Hamburg	135	1	
Area	343,763	65	17

b. Germany, as settled by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, was divided (as before stated) into 39 Sovereign States; of these 5 had ceased before 1866. *Saxe-Gotha* became extinct in 1826, and the territory divided between Coburg and Meiningen. The former three divisions of *Anhalt* were in 1863 merged into one Duchy. The two princes of *Hohenzollern* abdicated in 1849 in favour of their kinsman, the King of Prussia, the head of the house of Hohenzollern. There were thus only 34 states before the extinction of the Confederation by Prussia in 1866.

LESSON 122.—318. LIST OF GERMAN EMPERORS FROM A.D. 800.

Carolingian Line.

A.D.

800. *Charlemagne*, or Charles the Great.
 814. *Louis 1st, le Debonnaire*, the Affable, also King of France.
 840. *Lothaire 1st*, son of Louis.
 843. *Louis 2nd*, son of Louis 1st, styled King of the Germans. In his reign were appointed *Margraves*, or lords-defenders of the borders or marshes; and *Burys* were founded, that is, fortified towns or castles, to prevent the inroads of the Normans and Sclavonians.
 875. *Charles 2nd*, the Bald, also King of France.
 877. Interregnum of 3 years.
 880. *Charles 3rd*, the Fat, also King of France; but the Germans deposed him, and elected in his place his nephew *Arnulf*. From this time the succession ceases to be hereditary, and becomes elective.
 887. *Arnulf*, nephew of Charles the Fat, elected.
 899. *Louis 3rd*, son of Arnulf, the last of the Carolingian line in Germany.

Saxon Dynasty.

911. *Conrad 1st*, duke of Franconia, elected King. *Otho*, duke of Saxony, to whom the crown had been offered, declined the dignity on account of his age.
 918. *Henry 1st*, the Fowler, son of *Otho*, duke of Saxony, elected King.
 936. *Otho 1st*, the Great, son of Henry, assumed the title of '*Roman Emperor*,' and was crowned at Rome in 962. When a successor to the throne was elected during the emperor's life-time, he was called the '*King of Rome*.'
 973. *Otho 2nd*, the Bloody, so called on account of his cruelty.
 983. *Otho 3rd*, the Red, son of *Otho 2nd*.
 1002. *Henry 2nd*, the *Lame*, duke of Bavaria.
 1024. *Conrad 2nd*, the *Salique*. Conrad organised the *Feudal* system, annexed *Burgundy* to the Em-

A.D.

- pire, and appointed the river *Eider* the boundary between Denmark and Germany.
 1039. *Henry 3rd*, the *Black*, humbled the Roman See by deposing three successive popes.
 1056. *Henry 4th*, son of Henry 3rd, maintained a protracted struggle with pope Gregory 7th, a proud and arrogant pontiff, who encouraged Henry's son and subjects to rebel against him. In this reign the *Crusades* commenced.
 1106. *Henry 5th*, son of Henry 4th, who had been a rebel against his father, and was, in other respects, a man of bad character, married Matilda, daughter of Henry 1st of England. In his reign the great vassals became entirely independent, and thus established the division of Germany into many petty states, the great source of discord and weakness.
 1125. *Lothaire 2nd*, the Saxon, elected through the influence of the Pope.

The House of Hohenstaufen or of Swabia.

1138. *Conrad 3rd*, duke of Franconia.
 1152. *Frederick 1st, Barbarossa*, nephew of Conrad 3rd, was a prince of great ability, and effectually exercised his sovereignty over the see of Rome. In his reign Poland was made tributary, and the *Hanseatic League* established.
 1190. *Henry 6th*, surnamed *Asper*, the Sharp, was son of the preceding. This emperor detained in his dominions Richard 1st of England.
 1198. *Philip*, brother of Henry, was assassinated at Bamberg.
 1208. *Otho 4th*, the *Superb*, was excommunicated and deposed by the Pope.
 1215. *Frederick 2nd*, king of Sicily, and son of Henry 6th, is said to have been a man of learning, wisdom, and resolution. He was five times excommunicated by three popes, but ultimately succeeded in deposing Gregory

A.D. 9th. These contests gave rise to two factions—the *Guelphs*, or adherents of the Pope, and the *Ghibelins*, or adherents of the Emperor.

1250. *Conrad 4th*, son of Frederick 2nd, was the last of the Hohenstaufen family, and died in 1256.

1256-1273. Interregnum. At Conrad's death great confusion prevailed for several years. The great officers of the Imperial Household claimed the right of electing the Emperor to the exclusion of the princes and great towns. This claim was arbit-

A.D. trarily confirmed to them by a bull from Pope Gregory 10th, who then filled the pontifical chair, and assumed the power of confirming any nomination to the imperial throne. Among the claimants to the imperial dignity at this distracted period were William, earl of Holland, Henry of Thuringia, Richard, earl of Cornwall and brother of Henry 3rd of England, and Alphonso, king of Castile. At last, *Rudolf*, Count of Hapsburg, was elected to the Imperial Dignity in 1273.

LESSON 123.—319. Houses of Hapsburg, Luxemburg, and Bavaria.

1273. *Rudolf*, Count of Hapsburg. This able prince destroyed the strongholds and castles of the nobles, who committed frequent depredations on the adjacent country, and by severe but necessary measures established order in the empire.

1291. Interregnum.

1292. *Adolphus*, count of Nassau.

1298. *Albert 1st*, son of Rudolf, and duke of Austria.

1308. *Henry 7th* of Luxemburg.

1313. Interregnum.

1314. *Louis 4th* of Bavaria and Frederick 3rd of Austria, son of Albert 1st, were rival Emperors. Frederick dying in 1330, Louis was left alone.

1330. *Louis 4th* reigns alone.

1347. *Charles 4th* of Luxemburg. In this reign was given at Nuremberg, in 1356, the celebrated *Golden Bull* which formed the Constitution of the Empire. This regulated the rights, privileges, and duties of the Electors, the formalities of the election and coronation of the Emperor, the coinage, customs, and other articles of Commerce, and the rights and privileges of the free Imperial Cities, &c.

1378. *Wenceslas*, son of Charles, and king of Bohemia, was twice imprisoned, and forced at last to resign as Emperor, but continued to reign in Bohemia.

1400. *Frederick*, duke of Brunswick, was assassinated immediately after his election, and thus not generally placed in the list of emperors.

1400. *Rupert or Robert*, Count Palatine.

1410. *Sigismund*, king of Hungary, and in 1419 of Bohemia. In his reign the Council of Constance was held, which condemned

John Huss, as a heretic, to be burnt, July 1415.

House of Austria.

1438. *Albert 2nd*, the Great, duke of Austria, and king of Hungary and Bohemia.

1439. Interregnum.

1440. *Frederick 4th* of Austria.

1453. *Maximilian 1st*, son of Frederick 4th, married in 1477 Mary of Burgundy. This able sovereign put an end to the many abuses which had desolated the empire, improved the organization of the army and of the courts of justice, introduced a system of police for the security of the inhabitants, and established the post in 1516. In his reign the *Reformation* begun by *Luther* took place. The reformers were bitterly persecuted by the papal party. Maximilian died in 1519.

1519. *Charles 5th* (1st of Spain), born at Ghent in 1500, son of Philip of Austria and Joanna (only child of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile), and grandson of Maximilian, was elected Emperor in 1519, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 1520. Charles was Emperor of Germany, Archduke of Austria, King of Spain and its vast possessions in the New World, King of Naples, Sicily and Sardinia, and Sovereign of the Netherlands, then comprising Belgium and Holland. He was thus the most powerful monarch of his age.

Charles carried on a long war with Francis 1st of France, on account of their mutual claims to the duchy of Milan. Francis was defeated and taken pri-

- A.D. sooner at the battle of *Pavia* near Milan in 1525, but released at the treaty of Madrid in 1526. Shortly after his release, Francis was absolved by Pope Clement 7th from his obligations to the emperor, while Clement himself joined the Italian league against Charles. Upon this the Constable de Bourbon, a rebellious subject of Francis, but at that time the commander of Charles's troops in Italy, being hard pressed to pay his soldiers, suddenly attacked Rome in 1527, which he took and plundered, and made the Pope prisoner. The treaty of Cambray in 1529 restored peace between Charles and Francis. War, however, between the two broke out afresh in 1536, and again in 1542, which ended in 1544. One of the terms of this latter peace was that both sovereigns engaged to destroy Protestantism in their respective dominions. This gave rise to the first Protestant war in Germany, which ended in 1552. Throughout his reign, indeed, Charles was the zealous supporter of the dogmas and ecclesiastical despotism of the Pope, and the unrelenting persecutor of the Protestants.
- In Oct. 1555, Charles resigned the crown of Spain and the Indies, along with the sovereignty of the Netherlands, to his son *Philip*. In Aug. 1556, he resigned the Imperial Dignity to his brother *Ferdinand*, and then, in Feb. 1557, retired to the monastery of St. Justo near Placencia in Extremadura, Spain, where he died Sept. 21, 1558.
1556. *Ferdinand 1st*, a mild and equitable sovereign, brother of Charles, granted free toleration to the Protestants.
1564. *Maximilian 2nd*, son of Ferdinand, was also king of Hungary and Bohemia.
1576. *Rudolf 2nd*.
1612. *Matthias*, brother of Rudolf. In his reign the 30 years' war commenced in 1618. This war was begun by the Roman Catholics against the Protestants. The Protestants received powerful assistance from Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. The war was terminated by the treaty of Westphalia, Oct. 1648, when religious toleration to the Protestants was fully established.
1619. *Ferdinand 2nd*, cousin of Matthias, and son of the Archduke Charles, succeeded. He was a bigoted Roman Catholic, and continued the 30 years' war against the Protestants.
1637. *Ferdinand 3rd*, son of the preceding, continued the 30 years' war till the Treaty of Westphalia put an end to it. This Treaty secured civil and religious liberty to the Protestants, recognised the Sovereignty of the respective States, secularised several bishoprics and abbey, prohibited any prince from persecuting their subjects on account of religion, and restored to the Count Palatine his States with the dignity of Elector.
1658. *Leopold 1st*, son of the preceding, was involved in constant wars with France or Turkey. In 1692, he granted the Electoral dignity to the Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, and in 1701 conferred the title of King on the Elector of Brandenburg, who took from that time the title of *King of Prussia*.
1706. *Joseph 1st*, son of Leopold.
1711. *Charles 6th*, brother of Joseph, died in 1740, leaving only a daughter, *Maria Theresa*, who had married in 1736 Francis of Lorraine. On the death of her father, Maria solicited the Imperial crown for her husband. After much confusion, however, the Elector of Bavaria was nominated instead in 1742.
1742. *Charles 7th*, Elector of Bavaria, who had been supported in his candidature by France, was raised to the throne. He died Jan. 1745, when Francis, the husband of Maria Theresa, was elected.
1745. *Francis 1st* of Lorraine, grand-duke of Tuscany, and husband of Maria Theresa, succeeded on the death of Charles 7th. In his reign the Seven Years' War was concluded by the treaty of Hubertsburg in 1763, which confirmed the cession of Silesia to Prussia.
1765. *Joseph 2nd*, son of the emperor Francis and Maria Theresa, distinguished himself for several salutary reforms, and for his act of toleration to all religious persuasions proclaimed in 1781. On the death of the elector of Bavaria in 1777, he

A.D. laid claim to a part of the electorate, but this claim was successfully resisted by the King of Prussia, on the ground of protecting the states in their territorial possessions. The emperor next directed his attention to the revival of the commerce formerly carried on by Antwerp and Ostend, and which contributed in rendering the Austrian Netherlands flourishing and opulent. In this respect his efforts were in a great measure successful. Joseph 2nd died Feb. 20, 1790.

1790. *Leopold 2nd*, brother of Joseph, and grand-duke of Tuscany, succeeded as Emperor of Germany and king of Hungary and Bohemia. Though a lover of peace, he was compelled to wage war against the republic of France in defence of his

A.D. sister Maria Antoinette and monarchical principles. Leopold died March 1791.

1792. *Francis 2nd*, son of Leopold 2nd, succeeded in 1792. Having joined in hostilities against France he soon lost his hereditary states, the Netherlands, with all his territory west of the Rhine, and in 1797 the Austrian possessions in Italy. At the peace of *Lunéville*, in 1801, the Rhine was made the boundary between France and Germany, by which the latter lost more than 26,000 square miles and nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants. In 1804 the Emperor resigned the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumed that of hereditary *Emperor of Austria*, which his successor retains.

THE REVIVED GERMAN EMPIRE UNDER THE HOHENZOLLERN FAMILY.

1871. On January 29, 1871, the German Princes and Parliament conferred on William 1st, King of Prussia, the dignity of '*hereditary Emperor of Germany*.'

LESSON 124.—NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

320. PHYSICAL.—MODERN GERMANY comprises two large groups of States, one called the North German, the other the South German Confederation. Both these, since 1871, are under the absolute Military control of the Emperor of Germany. *Area*, including Alsace and part of Lorraine, but *exclusive* of the Austrian provinces, comprises 211,761 sq. miles; *Pop.* in 1867, 40,120,912; *Cap.* BERLIN.

321a. Surface.—The *Sudetic* chain of mountains, commencing with the Westerwald in Westphalia, traversing Hesse-Cassel, the South of Saxony, and terminating in the Carpathians, divides Germany into two well-marked divisions—the *Northern* and *Southern*. The former presents many wide sandy plains, swamps, and marshes, raised little above the level of the sea; while the latter contains great ranges of hills, alternating with valleys, and, in some instances, with extensive *Plains*, among which, that of the Danube appears the most conspicuous. Of the ancient *Forests*, there still exist considerable remains, the most extensive of which is the *Black Forest* (the *Hercynia Sylva* of the Romans) in the Grand Duchy of Baden and W. Wurtemberg. This contains the towns of Neustadt, Hornberg, and several others, the inhabitants of which are employed in rearing live stock, and manufacturing wooden clocks, toys, and woollen fabrics.

b. Mountains.—Schwarz-Wald, 4,600 ft. in Baden; Steiger-Wald, Rhön-Gebirge, in Bavaria; Thuringer-Wald, in Saxe-Coburg, &c.; Westerwald, in Prussia; the Hartz Mts., south of Hanover; Erz-Gebirge, between Saxony and Bohemia; the Riesen-Gebirge and Sudetic chain, between Prussia and Bohemia, 5,000 ft.

c. Rivers.—The principal are the Rhine and Danube; next to these, the Elbe, Oder, Weser, Ems, and Vistula. The chief affluents of the Rhine, are the Neckar, Maine, Lippe, Lahn, and Moselle; of the Danube, are—Inn, Isar, and Lech.

d. The Lakes are—Constance, Chiem-See (*keem-sä*), Wurm-See, &c., in the S.; Plau and Mauritz-See, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

e. The chief Canals are—Plauen, Finow, and Ludwig.

322a. Climate.—In the *North*, the air is moist and variable, and the cold of the long winters so severe that the rivers and lakes are frozen for several months. In the *Central* districts, the Climate is comparatively mild, dry, and regular. In the *South*, the winters are generally short and mild; summer sets in early, and, during this season, the heat in the valleys is often excessive. On the whole, the Climate of Germany is healthy.

A. Mean Ann. Temp. of Munich, 46°; Dresden, 49°; Weimar, 51°; Hamburg, 48°.

Mean Winter of Munich, 30°; Dresden, 32°; Weimar, 37°; Hamburg, 33°.

Mean Summer of Munich, 61°; Dresden, 66°; Weimar, 66°; Hamburg, 64°.

e. Rainfall.—The quantity of Rain which falls annually varies greatly with the localities of places. At Wittenburg it is 18 inches, at Berlin 21 inches, and at Ulm 26 inches.

323a. Soil, &c.—In the North-East there are many tracts of low sandy soil; and in the North-West considerable swamps and marshes. In these divisions, the Soil, except in Saxony, is in general poor, but capable of great improvement; in the Southern districts, the land is superior, and in many places extremely fertile.

b. The Minerals are of the useful kind and abundant; comprising iron, tin, lead, salt, coal, mercury, and building stone; with some gold in Silesia, &c., and silver in the Hartz Mts., in Hanover and the Erz-Gebirge in Saxony. *Mining* is one of the sources of wealth in which Germany may be said to surpass every other country in Europe; it has been formed into a regular science, and brought to a high state of perfection.

c. Of Wild Animals may be enumerated—the wild boar, wolf, fox, deer, lynx, and the glutton.

LESSON 125.—324a. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—By the Treaty of Prague, signed August 23, 1866, which terminated the war between Austria and Prussia, the former was entirely excluded from modern Germany, while the political relations of the other States were completely changed. The States are now ranged under two groups, of North Germany and South Germany. *North Germany* embraces the country North of the *Maine*, and consists of 22 States, united in a *Federative Empire* by a Constitutional Charter, under the absolute control of *Prussia*. *South Germany* embraces the countries South of the *Maine*, and consists of 5 States, of which the principal is *Bavaria*. Since the recent Franco-German war of 1870–71, both the above divisions are bound together by a permanent bond of alliance, both offensive and defensive, under the direct *Military Control* of the King of Prussia, who is now the *Hereditary Emperor of Germany*.

b. The North German Confederation embraces the following 22 States:—

States.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. in 1867.
1. a. f Prussia	136,734	24,043,902
b. { Alsace, Lorraine, &c.	5,513	1,638,546
2. Saxony	6,777	2,423,586
3. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,834	560,618
4. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	997	98,770
5. Oldenburg	2,417	315,632
6. Brunswick	1,526	302,792
7. Saxe-Weimar	1,421	283,044
8. Saxe-Meiningen	938	180,335
9. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	816	168,735
10. Saxe-Altenburg	509	141,426
11. Anhalt	869	197,041
12. Waldeck	466	56,809
13. Lippe Detmold	445	111,852
14. Lippe-Schaumburg	212	31,186
15. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	340	75,074
16. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	318	67,454
17. Reuss-Schleiz	297	88,097
18. Reuss-Greiz	148	43,889
19. Hamburg	148	305,196
20. Lübeck	127	48,638
21. Bremen	106	109,572
22. Upper Hesse-Darmstadt	1,265	257,479
Total of North Germ. Conf.	167,322	31,549,063

c. The *South German Confederation* comprises the following 5 States :—

States.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. in 1867.
1. Bavaria	29,347	4,824,421
2. Wurttemberg	7,675	1,778,479
3. Baden	5,851	1,464,970
4. Lower Hesse-Darmstadt	1,501	525,659
5. Lichtenstein	64	8,320
Total of S. Germany	44,438	8,571,849
Total of N. Germany	167,323	31,549,063
Grand Total of Germany	211,761	40,120,912

LESSON 126. — 325a. INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—*Agriculture, &c.*—*Agriculture* in its various branches employs nearly three-fourths of the German population.

b. The chief *Products* comprise rye (which is the most extensively used for food), wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, buckwheat, potatoes, flax, madder, tobacco, hops, chicory, beet-root for sugar, and orchard fruits. The *Vine* is extensively cultivated in the Rhine district, and in Middle and Southern Germany. c. Cattle, sheep, and swine are extensively reared. The sheep of Silesia and the swine of Pomerania and Westphalia are famous. Hams and bacon are largely exported from Westphalia.

326a. Manufactures, &c.—*Manufactures* have, of late, considerably increased. The woollen manufacture is very flourishing. Cotton, silk, linen, and leather, employ great numbers of people. Earthenware has been carried to great perfection. The porcelain of *Meissen* and *Berlin* is much admired. The German mechanics are in general very skilful; in cutlery, perhaps, they equal the English. Among the minor articles of manufacture may be mentioned sugar-refining, wax, oil, musical and mathematical instruments, clocks, watches, and wood-work toys.

b. *Commerce.*—Formerly the trade of Germany was greatly trammelled by the different *Rates* of duties and customs levied by the numerous petty states into which the country is divided. This evil has now been obviated by the institution of the *German Commercial Customs' Union*, called the *ZOLLVEREIN*, by which a uniform rate of charges is exacted in transport, import, and export duties and postages, taxes on spirits, wines, sugar made from beet-root, tobacco, mines, foundries, smelting establishments, &c., with also a fixed rate of exchange. This System was originated by Prussia in 1828; and since 1868 all the States both in the North and South Confederations have acceded to it, except Bremen and Hamburg, which for this exemption pay sums in proportion to their trade. In 1867, Bremen paid to the Zollverein 32,558l.; and Hamburg 109,357l.

c. The *Exports* vary in the different States; but in general they comprise grain, salted provisions, cattle, wool, timber, iron, steel, lead, salt, linen, some woollens, glass, and porcelain. The book trade is very extensive. The *Imports* comprise tea, sugar, coffee, cotton, silks, woollen fabrics, dye-woods, resins, oils, charcoal, dates, herrings, &c. d. The ordinary *Roads* are generally very good. The system of *Railroads* is extensive throughout all the States, but especially in Prussia. The numerous *Rivers* are mostly navigable, and frequented by steam-packets.

327a. SOCIAL CONDITION. — Government.—Each State of the Empire has a Legislative Assembly for the management of its own internal concerns. Besides this, an *Imperial Charter* has been drawn up for the regulation of all the Confederate States which form the German Empire. This declares that the several States are

under the absolute Military Control of the Emperor of Germany, and are allied offensively and defensively for the independence and integrity of each. The *Legislative Power* of the Confederation is exercised by an *Imperial Parliament*, consisting of two chambers, a Federal Council, and a House of Representatives, assembling every year at *Berlin*, under the presidency of the Emperor of Germany. The Federal Council, representing the confederated States, consists of 43 members; of whom 17 represent Prussia, 4 Saxony, 2 Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 2 Brunswick, and 1 each of the remaining states. The *House of Representatives* (or *Reichstag*) is elected by universal suffrage for three years, at the rate of one member for every 100,000 of the inhabitants. The individual members have freedom of speech and of person, and cannot be prosecuted for speeches delivered in the discharge of their mandate.

b. *Personal Freedom* is, in Germany, very greatly restricted by commercial, political, and military regulations, which to an Englishman would be intolerable. *Military Service*, under Prussian control, is now required of all male adults in every State; from this and other causes many Germans annually emigrate to other countries.

328. Religion.—In Germany, the *Reformation* sprung up under *Luther*, when the most formidable conflicts were carried on between the partisans of the old and the new systems. In other countries, one or other of these finally prevailed; but in Germany they settled into a pretty equal division of the country. The Lutherans and Calvinists prevail in the Northern States, and the Roman Catholics in the Southern. The Religion of every creed is tolerated. Christianity has in many places, unfortunately, degenerated into mere *rationalism* (that is, a system of opinions deduced from reason alone, as distinct from, or opposed to, revelation). An improvement, however, in this respect has taken place within the last few years in several districts. Though attendance on Divine Worship is pretty general in the morning of the Sabbath, yet the remainder of the day is lamentably desecrated.

329a. Education.—Nearly all the German States have adopted the Prussian System of Education, by which attendance at school is compulsory for all children till the age of 12 or 14. Elementary schools are, therefore, established in every parish. In addition to these, *Lycæa* or Academies of a superior grade are numerous. In no country, indeed, has *intellectual* education been more the object of study among clever men than in Germany. But *religious* and *moral training*, it must be observed, are very imperfectly developed by the German system.

b. The *Universities* are numerous and distinguished; of which five are Roman Catholic, thirteen Protestant, and two mixed. In these, as in the Scotch Universities, instruction is given entirely by lectures; the students live in the towns, and are not subject even to any compulsory attendance on the lectures. From want of proper and wholesome discipline, therefore, many of the students are very disorderly in their private conduct.

c. In *Literature* and *Science*, Germany has been particularly distinguished. "Her writers," says *Mr. Macculloch*, "exhibit that character of hard mechanical labour which distinguishes her workmen in other departments. In editing and illustrating the classics, in verbal criticism, and in statistical researches, no nation can compete with them. They have also produced many distinguished men in Abstract Science, in Medicine, and Mineralogy, and especially in Music

and Painting. But the Germans are notoriously deficient in *practical application* both in religious and political subjects; and are too fond of indulging in dreamy, useless, and mystical speculations." (*Macculloch's Geo. Dict.*)

330a. Races, &c.—With the exception of Posen and Silesia in Prussia, the inhabitants of which are of Slavonic origin, all the rest of Germany is occupied by people of *Teutonic* descent. *b. The German Language*, in one or other of its various dialects, is spoken throughout Germany. It is divided into two great branches or leading Dialects (which are subdivided into various subordinate dialects), the High and the Low German or Saxon, the first of which is the chief *written language*. The High German is spoken chiefly in Southern Germany, and the Low German in the Northern parts of the country. *c. The number of persons per square mile* is about 189. Emigration, however, which has been largely carried on since 1866, will tend materially to diminish the number. *d. People, Manners, &c.*—The Nobles and higher orders of Germany are represented as being ridiculously proud of titles, ancestry, and show. The character of the body of the German people has many estimable features. They are, perhaps, the hardest working nation in Europe; slow and persevering, and, through these qualities, have always been esteemed the most valuable colonists in newly settled districts. Their *habits* are simple and domestic; and honesty is said to mark their general transactions. In *amusements*, they are extremely fond of music, dancing, and theatrical exhibitions.

STATES OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

LESSON 127.—331. PRUSSIA, as before stated, is the dominant Power, not only in the North Confederation but in the Empire, and its Sovereign is *Hereditary Emperor of Germany*. (See *Prussia*, Lessons 114 to 118.)

332a. THE KINGDOM OF SAXONY, the principal of the Secondary States, has an *Area* of 6,779 sq. miles; *Pop.* in 1867, 2,423,586; *Cap.* DRESDEN. The Country is divided into 4 Circles.

b. The Surface in the South is partly mountainous; the average elevation is about 1,100 ft. above the level of the Sea. The *Mountains* are the Erz-Gebirge and Riesen-Gebirge in the South and South-East. The *Rivers* are the Elbe, Mulde, and Saale. The *Climate* of the Plains is mild and salubrious, but in the South the winter is severe. *c. The Soil* is fertile in grain and cultivated with care. The *Products* are rye, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. Fruit is extensively cultivated. Of *Domestic Animals*, the Merino sheep are numerous, supplying valuable wool, most of which is exported to England. The cattle are of a superior kind. *Minerals* are abundant, particularly iron, lead, copper, silver, cobalt, coal, and antimony. *Mining* employs a great proportion of the people. The *Manufactures* are important, the chief of which are cottons, woollens, linens, stockings, and the fine porcelain of Meissen, called *Dresden China*. The *Commerce* is extensive, especially in books and manufactured goods, sold mostly at the annual Fair at Leipzig.

d. The Government is an hereditary limited Monarchy, having a Senate or Upper House, and a house of Representatives, appointed by Electors being above 25 years of age and paying taxes. The *Religion* of 97 per cent. of the people is Lutheranism. The reigning family, however, are Roman Catholics, having changed their religion in 1697 to obtain the crown of Poland. *Public Education* receives much attention. *Literature* and the *Fine Arts* have flourished more in Saxony than in any other part of Germany. The University of *Leipzig* is one of the most distinguished in Germany.

e. The Chief Towns in Saxony are:—

Dresden, the cap., p. 146.
Chemnitz (*kem*), cottons, hosiery, p. 54.
Glauchau, iron, cloth, paper, p. 19.

Leipzig (*lpe*), book-trade, univers., p. 86.
Meissen, porcelain, p. 10.
Pleissen, linen, cotton, p. 18.

f. HISTORY.—The Kings of Saxony are descended from the *Alberine*, or younger branch of the Saxon Princely Family. Saxony was created an

Electorate in 1422, which title it retained till 1806, when Napoleon 1st erected it into a Kingdom and extended its territory. At the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the additions bestowed by Napoleon were taken away, and given, partly to Prussia and partly to Russia. In 1866, the country was over-run by Prussia; but, after some negotiations, was in some measure restored to its former rank, though subordinate to Prussian Military Control.

333a. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, since 1816, a *Grand Duchy*. The *Area* is 4,834 sq. miles; *Pop.* 560,618; *Cap.* SCHWERIN.

b. The *Climate* is moist; the *Soil* is moderately fertile; pasturage is excellent; cattle are extensively reared. The *Manufactures* are inconsiderable. The inhabitants are of Vandal and Slavonic origin; and of the *Lutheran Religion*, except a few Roman Catholics. The *Government* is of a Feudal kind, with a permanent Diet. The great bulk of the population is without any political rights. The *income* of the Grand Duke is derived solely from State Domains, and amounts to 120,000*l.* per ann. *History*.—The House of Mecklenburg is the oldest of the reigning families in Europe. In 1701, Mecklenburg-Strelitz was separated from Schwerin, and assigned to a younger son of the reigning Duke.

334. MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, a *Grand Duchy*, consists of two detached portions: 1. The Duchy of Strelitz; 2. The Principality of Ratzeburg. The *Area* of the two is 997 sq. miles; *Pop.* 98,770; *Cap.* NEW STRELITZ. The Revenue of the Grand Ducal family is about 230,000*l.* per annum.

335a. OLDENBURG, a *Grand Duchy*, on the North, is composed of four detached portions, the largest of which is nearly surrounded by Hanover. *Area*, 2,417 sq. miles; *Pop.* 315,622; *Cap.* OLDENBURG.

b. The *Surface* is in general flat; the *Climate* is moist; the *Soil* in some parts is pretty fertile, in others sandy. Corn is deficient, but pasturage is excellent, and cattle are extensively reared. The *Manufactures* are confined to coarse linen and woollen goods. The *Government* is constitutional. The *Revenue* of the Grand Duke is about 25,500*l.* per ann. *History*.—The House of Oldenburg (which is said to be descended from Wittekind, the leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne) has given sovereigns to Denmark, Sweden, and Russia.

336a. BRUNSWICK, a *Duchy*, is composed of six detached portions. *Area*, 1,526 sq. miles; *Pop.* 302,792; *Cap.* BRUNSWICK.

b. The country is mountainous and poorly watered; the *Climate* is rather rigorous. Agriculture, cattle rearing, and mining are the chief occupations. The *Government* is constitutional. *Education* receives considerable attention. In *Religion* nearly all the people are Lutherans. The reigning Duke is one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns. *Gottingen* is the university. *History*.—The family name of the reigning Duke is *Guelph*, and is one of the most ancient in Germany. The Duke is descended from Henry, surnamed the *Lion*, who, in 1189, held Brunswick, Bavaria, and Saxony, but, on his refusal to assist the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa against Pope Alexander 3rd, was deprived of Bavaria and Saxony. The English Royal Family of Hanover is a younger branch of the house of Brunswick.

LESSON 128.—337a. SAXE-WEIMAR, a *Grand Duchy*, consisting of three principal portions and about 24 small ones, all of which are detached. *Area* of the whole, 1,421 sq. miles; *Pop.* 283,044; *Cap.* WEIMAR.

b. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Protestants, and are intelligent and industrious. The *Government* is constitutional.

c. *Chief Towns* are—*Weimar*, the cap., celebrated for its literary and scientific institutions, p. 14. *Eisenach* has a mint and extensive manufac., p. 12. *Jena* is the seat of a university, p. 6. Here, on Oct. 14, 1806, Napoleon 1st totally defeated the Prussians under their king and the Duke of Brunswick. The latter fell in the action. *Wartburg*, a castle near *Eisenach*, where *Luther* was concealed for ten months in 1521.

d. The family of the Grand Duke stands at the head of the *Ernestine* or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which includes the sovereigns of *Weimar*, *Meiningen*, *Altenburg*, and *Coburg-Gotha*. The Royal family of *Saxony* are descended from the *Albertine* or younger branch.

338a. SAXE-MEININGEN, a small Duchy, consisting, as usual, of several detached portions. *Area* of the whole, 933 sq. miles; *Pop.* 180,335; *Cap.* MEININGEN, p. 7.

b. This duchy was only one-third of its present size till 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of *Saxe-Gotha*, an additional territory fell to the reigning Duke.

339a. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, a small Duchy, composed of two principal and several smaller detached portions. *Area* of *Coburg*, 230 sq. miles; of *Gotha*, 586 sq. miles; of the whole, 816 sq. miles; *Pop.* 168,735; *Caps.* GOTHA, 17; COBURG, 10.

b. The *Religion* of the people is Lutheran. *Education* is in an advanced state. The *Government* is a constitutional monarchy. The *Legislative* power is vested in two separate assemblies; one for the prov. of *Coburg* with 11 members, and another for that of *Gotha* with 19 members. By the extinction of the line of *Saxe-Gotha* in 1826, the house of *Saxe-Coburg* received an accession of territory, and altered its name to that of *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*. The late Prince Consort was brother to the reigning Duke; the heir-apparent is our Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh.

340. SAXE-ALTENBURG, a small Duchy, consisting of several detached portions. *Area* of the whole, 509 sq. m.; *Pop.* 141,426; *Cap.* ALTENBURG, p. 17.

341a. ANHALT.—In 1815, *Anhalt* consisted of three small Duchies; namely, *Anhalt-Cothen*, *Anhalt-Bernburg*, and *Anhalt-Dessau*. Of these the family of *Anhalt-Cothen* became extinct in 1847; that of *Anhalt-Bernburg*, in 1863; leaving the Duke of *Anhalt-Dessau* the sole possessor of the united Duchies. *Area* of the three Duchies, 869 sq. miles; *Pop.* 197,041; *Cap.* DESSAU, p. 16.

b. The Duke's Civil List is 29,000*l.*, besides this, he has large private estates in Prussia, Saxony, &c. The *Anhalt* family is descended from *Bernhard*, son of *Albert*, the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1311 A.D.

342. WALDECK is a small principality, consisting of two portions: 1. *Waldeck Proper*, having an *Area* of 440 sq. miles; and 2. *Waldeck Pyrmont*, containing 26 sq. miles. The united *Area* is 466 sq. miles; *Pop.* 56,809; *Cap.* AROlsen, p. 2. The Prince, in 1867, surrendered his sovereign rights to the King of Prussia.

343a. LIPPE-DETMOLD is a small principality in the N.-W. of Germany. *Area*, 445 sq. miles; *Pop.* 111,352; *Cap.* DETMOLD, p. 6. The late Prince sold part of his territory in 1850 to Prussia.

b. LIPPE-SCHAUMBURG is another small principality. *Area*, 212 sq. miles; *Pop.* 31,186; *Cap.* BUCKEBURG, p. 4.

344a. SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, a small principality under the elder branch of the reigning family. *Area*, 318 sq. miles; *Pop.* 67,454; *Cap.* SONDERSHAUSEN, p. 5.

b. SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, a small principality, under the younger branch of the reigning family. *Area*, 340 sq. miles; *Pop.* 75,074; *Cap.* RUDOLSTADT, p. 6.

345a. REUSS-GREIZ is a small principality, belonging to the elder branch of the Reuss family, which traces its descent from the Emperor Henry 1st, the Fowler, who died in 936 A.D. *Area*, 148 sq. miles; *Pop.* 43,889; *Cap.* GREIZ, p. 11. The greater part of the territory is the private property of the Prince.

b. REUSS-SCHLEIZ is another small principality, belonging to the younger branch of the Reuss family. *Area*, 297 sq. miles; *Pop.* 88,097; *Cap.* GERA, p. 15. Here, also, the greater part of the territory is the private property of the Prince.

346a. HAMBURG, one of the *Hanse-towns*, is the largest of the Free Cities, with considerable foreign and domestic trade. The *Area* of the territory is 148 sq. miles; *Pop.* in 1867, 306,507; of the city alone, 189,145.

b. The Government is entrusted to two chambers: 1. The *Senate*, of 18 members, elected for life, which exercises the chief executive power, and is presided over by the *Burgomaster*; 2. The *House of Burgesses*, consisting of 192 members, elected by the votes of all tax-paying citizens for 6 years. For the privilege of exemption from the *Zollverein*, Hamburg pays an annual tax proportionate to its trade. In 1867, it paid 109,357*l.*

347a. LUBECK, one of the *Hanse-towns*, and a Free City, with considerable trade, possesses several small detached portions of territory. *Area*, 127 sq. miles; *Pop.* 48,538; of the city alone, 36,353.

b. The Government consists of—1. A *Senate*, of 14 members, which exercises the Executive Power; and 2. A *House of Burgesses*, of 120 members, which exercises the Legislative authority.

348a. BREMEN, a *Hanse-town*, and one of the remaining Free Cities, has a small district surrounding it. *Area*, 106 sq. miles; *Pop.* 109,572; of the city alone, 74,945.

b. The city and territory are governed by a Senate of 30 members acting under the Legislative authority of the General Assembly of citizens. The privilege of exemption from the *Zollverein* is purchased by a variable annual payment to the North German Confed. In 1867, the payment was 32,868*l.* In 1827, a district at the mouth of the Weser was bought by Bremen from Hanover, on which was built in 1830 the port of *Bremenhafen*, which now owns 300 ships. In 1865, 44,600 emigrants left this port.

STATES OF THE SOUTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

LESSON 129.—349a. KINGDOM OF BAVARIA. — BAVARIA, the most important of the Southern States, consists of two detached portions: 1. *Bavaria Proper*, which lies on the East of Wurtemberg; and 2. *Rhenish Bavaria*, the smaller portion, which lies on

the West of the Rhine. *Area* of the two portions, 29,347 sq. miles; *Pop.* in 1867, 4,824,421; *Cap.* MUNICH, p. 170.

b. Surface.—The country is in general elevated and mountainous. The chief *Rivers* are the Danube, Rhine, Main, and Elbe. The *Mountains* are the Alps on the S., the Bohmer-Wald on the E., and the Rhön-Gebirge on the N. The *Lakes* are Constance, Ammer-See, Wurm-See, and Chiem-See.

c. The Climate is temperate and healthy, though, from its general elevation, colder than some countries more to the North. The *Soil* is in general fertile and the pasturage excellent. The principal *Minerals* are salt, coal, iron, marble, alabaster, porcelain clay, copper, &c. *Agricultural Produce* forms the chief wealth of the country. *d. Manufactures* are not much developed. Beer forms an important article; next, may be mentioned linens, woollens, cottons, tanning, paper-making, jewellery, wooden clocks, mathematical instruments, &c. The *Exports* consist of grain, timber, wine, cattle, salt, hides, wool, fruits, and jewellery. The *Imports* comprise cotton, sugar, coffee, and other colonial products, with silks and woollen fabrics.

e. The Political Divisions comprise 8 Provinces (*Pop.* of the Towns in thousands):—

<i>Provs.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Provs.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
1. Upper Bavaria	{ Munich, 170. Ingoldstadt, 19.	5. Upper Franconia	{ Bamberg, 25. Bayreuth, 19.
2. Lower Bavaria	{ Passau, 13.	6. Middle Franconia	{ Nuremberg, 70. Furth, 21.
3. Upper Palatinate	{ Ratibon, 30.	7. Lower Franconia	{ Wurzburg, 41.
4. Lower Palatinate	{ Spire, 13. Denz Ponts, 2.	8. Swabia	{ Augsburg, 49.

f. The Government since 1818 is a constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the male line. The *Legislative* power consists of the King and two chambers; an Upper, nominated by the King, and a Lower of 123 members, elected, one deputy for every 7,000 families. *g. The Religion* of the court and state is Roman Catholic, but the constitution guarantees toleration to all classes. The Roman Catholics form the majority of the population. *h. Education* has of late years considerably extended. The system pursued is similar to that of Prussia. There are three *Universities*, those of Munich and Wurzburg are Roman Catholic; that of Erlangen is Protestant.

i. Chief Towns and most noted places in Bavaria:—

Augs-burg, once the cap. of a small principality, p. 12.
Augs-burg, once a free city, has now much trade; here, the *Protestants* in 1530, presented to Charles 5th their *Confession of Faith*, p. 49.
Bay-reuth, once the cap. of a principality, p. 19.
Bam-burg, with several literary institutions, p. 25.
Blen-helm (*Atms*), a vil. cel. for a vict. by Marlborough over the French and Bavarians, Aug. 2, 1704.

MUNICH (*wik*), cap., seat of a univ., p. 170.
Nu-rem-burg, once a free city, cel. for manf. of clocks, watches, &c., hpl. of Albrecht Durer, the cel. painter, p. 70.
Rat'ibon, the seat of the Imperial Diet from 1663 to 1806, p. 30.
Spire; at the Diet held here in 1529, the Reformers entered that *Protest* against the proceedings of the emperor and the Romish party, which gave them the name of *Protestants*, p. 13.
Wurz-burg, seat of a university, once the cap. of Franconia, p. 41.

j. HISTORY.—Modern Bavaria formed part of ancient *Noricum* and *Findelicia*. The present Royal Family are descended, by the female line, from Otho, count of Wittelsbach, who was made duke of Bavaria by the Emperor Frederick 1st, *Barbarossa*, in 1180. Duke Maximilian, the Great, became the first *Elector* in 1623. The elector, Maximilian Joseph 2nd, was made King by Napoleon 1st in 1805, with an accession of territory. On his deserting Napoleon in 1813 and joining the allies, his title and accessions of territory were confirmed to him at the congress of Vienna in 1815. The Tyrol and other districts, however, were restored to their former masters.

350a. KINGDOM OF WURTEMBERG.—WURTEMBERG lies to the West of Bavaria. *Area*, 7,675 sq. miles; *Pop.* in 1867, 1,778,479; *Cap.* STUTTGART, p. 75.

b. The Surface is elevated and mountainous, except in the South. The *Mountains* comprise portions of the Alps. The *Rivers* are the Danube and

202. EUROPEAN GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY. [Lesson 129.]

Neckar. *Lake*—Constance. The *Climate*, though variable, is temperate and healthy. The *Soil* is very fertile in the valleys. The chief *Minerals* are iron, coal, lead, and copper.

c. The Country is divided into 4 Circles:—

Circles.	Chief Towns.	Circles.	Chief Towns.
1. Neckar.	STUTTGART, 70; Heilbrunn, 16.	2. Danube	Ulm, 24.
2. Black Forest	Reutlingen, 13; Tübingen, 8.	4. Jast	Hall, 7.

d. *Agriculture* forms the principal occupation of the mass of the population. The rearing of horses, cattle, and sheep, is an important branch of industry. The *Manufactures* are chiefly domestic and unimportant.

e. The *Government* is a constitutional Monarchy, with a Diet or Landtag of 2 chambers. In *Religion*, the great majority of the people are of the Evangelical Church formed in 1823, by the union of the Lutherans and Reformers. About one-third only are Roman Catholics. All religions are tolerated. The Royal Family are Protestants. *Education* is compulsory from 6 to 14, and is widely diffused. Tübingen is a Protestant University.

f. The Chief Towns are:—

Heil-brunn (<i>Aile</i>), extensive manuf., p. 16.	Tü-bing-en, a Prot. Univers. where Me- lancthon was once a professor, p. 8.
STUTT-GART, the cap., p. 70.	Ulm; here Gen. Mack disgracefully sur- rendered to the French in 1806, p. 24.
Reut-ling-en (<i>roll'-ling-n</i>), p. 13.	

g. *HISTORY*.—Wurtemberg, originally a part of Swabia, was made a county for Ulrich 1st, about 1268 and a duchy in 1496. Frederick 2nd was made arch Elector in 1803; and in 1805, received from Napoleon 1st the title of King Frederick 1st, with an accession of territory. On Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812, Frederick supplied a contingent; but in 1813, he joined the allies against Napoleon. His title and accessions were confirmed to him in 1815. His son, William 1st, abolished Serfdom in 1818, and instituted a representative Government in 1819.

351a. GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN lies to the West of Wurtemberg. *Area*, 5,851 sq. miles; *Pop.* 1,484,970; *Cap.* CARLSRUHE, p. 30.

b. The *Surface* is exceedingly varied; the East part is mountainous; the West is undulating; on the banks of the Rhine it is mostly level. The *Mountains* are the Black Forest or Schwarz-Wald. The *Rivers* are the Rhine, Neckar, and Danube. *Lake*—Constance.

c. The *Climate* in the mountainous parts is frequently severe; but, in the districts along the Rhine and the Neckar it is mild and genial. The *Soil* is in general fertile; pasturage is abundant. The *Minerals* are salt, alum, sulphur, coal, iron, copper, and lead. *Agriculture* forms the chief wealth of the State. Much attention is paid to sheep and cattle rearing. The *Manufactures* comprise cottons, ribbons, wooden ornaments, clocks, and watches.

d. *Divisions*.—In 1864, Baden was divided into 11 Circles, named from the chief towns.

e. The *Government* is under a Grand Duke with two Chambers, the Upper of the Nobility, and the Lower of Deputies. The *Religion* of more than half the people is Roman Catholic, but all sects are tolerated. The reigning family are Protestants. In *Education*, the Prussian system of instruction is adopted. Elementary schools are in every town and village. There are two Universities: one Protestant at Heidelberg; the other Roman Catholic at Freyburg.

f. The Chief Towns are:—

Baden-Baden, cel. for its min. waters, p. 6.	CARLS-RUHE, the cap., p. 30.
Constance, cel. for a Council held here from 1414 to 1418, in which the tenets of Wickliffe and Hus were condemned. This town was annexed to Baden in 1803, p. 6.	Frey-burg, seat of a university, p. 19.
	Hei-del-burg (<i>Ad</i>), seat of a Prot. Uni- versity, p. 17.
	Mann-heim (<i>Aims</i>), extens. manf. of shawls, linens, &c., p. 30.

g. *HISTORY*.—Baden, part of *Swabia* during the middle ages, was till 1806 a Margraviate; it was then made by Napoleon 1st a Grand Duchy with an accession of territory.

352a. HESSE-DARMSTADT, a Grand Duchy, consists of three provinces: 1. *Upper Hesse*, lying North of the Maine; 2. *Rhenish Hesse*; and 3. *Starkenburg*, lying South of the Maine. *Upper Hesse* forms a part of the North German Confederation, and is only partially under the Grand Duke; its *Area* is 1,365 sq. miles; *Pop.* in 1867, 257,479. The other provinces, *Rhenish Hesse* and *Starkenburg*, have an *Area* of 1,501 sq. miles; *Pop.* 525,659. Total *Area*, 2,866 sq. miles; total *Pop.* 823,138; *Cap.* DARMSTADT, p. 30.

b. At the treaty of Berlin in Sept. 1866, Hesse-Darmstadt ceded to Prussia *Hesse-Homburg* and the Northern part of *Upper Hesse*, having an *Area* of 423 sq. miles, and *Pop.* of 75,102.

c. The *Surface* in the North is mountainous; the other portions of Hesse lie in the basins of the Rhine and the Weser. The chief *Rivers* are the Rhine (with its affluents—Neckar, Maine, and Lahn), and Fulda and Schwalm, affluents of the Weser. The *Climate* is healthy. The *Soil* is fertile. The *Minerals* comprise copper, iron, coal, potter's clay, and salt. *Agriculture* and cattle rearing employ most of the inhabitants. The *Manufactures* comprise leather, woollens, and linens. The *Religion* of the great majority is Protestantism. *Education* is widely extended. The University is *Gießen*, in which Baron *Liebig*, the celebrated chemist, has long been a professor.

d. The chief *Towns* are:—

DARMSTADT, the cap., manf. of paper, carpets, &c., p. 30.
Gießen, seat of a univers., manf. of woollens, leather, p. 9.
Mainz, or Mayence, a strong city, with a college, museum, manf. of leather, soap,

tobacco, and a great mart, p. 42.
Offenbach, manf. of pocket-books, purses, ornaments, p. 19.
Worms, once an imperial city, frequently the seat of imperial Diets; here, *Luther* in 1531 was excommunicated, p. 11.

e. HISTORY.—*Hesse* was the seat of the ancient *Catti*. It was joined to *Thuringia* till 1263, when it was made a *Landgraviate*. In 1806, *Hesse-Darmstadt* was made a Grand Duchy. In 1862, *Ludwig*, nephew of the reigning Duke, married Princess *Alice*, daughter of Queen *Victoria* of England.

353a. LICHTENSTEIN, the smallest of the petty principalities, lying near Lake *Constance*; *Area*, 64 sq. miles; *Pop.* 8,320; *Cap.* VADUTZ, p. 1.

b. The Prince of *Lichtenstein* is said to be descended from the Longobard Marquis d'Este, from whom also the Royal Family of England is descended. His private estates in *Moravia* and *Bohemia* comprise an area of 2,200 sq. m., with a pop. of 350,000 inhab., and yield a revenue of 550,000*l.* per annum.

354. HOHENZOLLERN (*Heckingen* and *Sigmaringen*), formerly two separate principalities till 1849, when the two Princes abdicated in favour of the King of Prussia, the head of the *Hohenzollern* family. They now form a province of *Prussia*. The united *Area* is 451 sq. miles; *Pop.* 64,958.

LESSON 130.—SWITZERLAND.

355a. PHYSICAL. — SWITZERLAND is in Length 223 miles; Breadth, 75 to 140 miles. *Area*, 15,233 sq. miles; *Pop.* 2,510,494; *Cap.* BERNE.

b. Switzerland being an inland country, has neither Islands nor Capes; nor has it any foreign possessions.

356a. Surface.—Switzerland is the most mountainous country in Europe. It is naturally divided into 4 regions—the Alps, the Plain, the Hilly country, and the Jura district. The *Alps* occupy the Central, the South, and the South-East portions of the country. The *Jura Mts.* extend along the N.-W. borders. Between these there is an *undulating Plain*, 135 miles in length by 50 miles in extreme breadth. The mountains form vast reservoirs, whence issue numerous fertilising streams.

b. The chief *Mountain ranges* are—the Alps on the S. and S.-East, and the Jura on the N.-W. The most noted peaks are—Mt. Rosa (15,150 ft.), Simplon (*sahm-plong*, 11,500 ft.), Mt. Cervin or Matterhorn (14,836 ft.), St. Gothard, Great St. Bernard, and Mont Blanc (*mōng-blaung*).

c. Among the Alps are vast fields of ice, called *Glaciers*, formed by the partial melting of snow in summer, which is again frozen at the approach of winter. *Avalanches*, also, or vast masses of snow descending from the mountains, are common among the Alps. These sometimes overwhelm whole villages.

d. The chief *Passes* across the Alps are those of Mt. Cenis, 6,800 ft. above the sea; Little St. Bernard, 7,200 ft.; Great St. Bernard, 7,600 ft.; Simplon, 6,600 ft.; St. Gothard, 6,800 ft.; Stelvio, 9,200 ft.—A *Tunnel* under Mt. Cenis has now (Sept. 1871) been completed, which connects France with Italy.

e. The *Rivers* are—the Rhine, Rhone, Thur (*toor*), Aar, Reuss (*ruce*), Ticino (*te-chee-no*), and Inn.

f. The *Lakes* are numerous, of which the principal are—Constance (*Ar.* 183 sq. m.), Genève (*Ar.* 233 sq. m.), Lucerne (*Ar.* 42 sq. m.), Zurich (*Ar.* 34 sq. m.), Neuchâtel (*Ar.* 92 sq. m.), Brienz (*Ar.* 10 sq. m.), Lugano (*Ar.* 19 sq. m.), and Maggiore (*mad-jō-ra*, *Ar.* 152 sq. m.). Steam packets regularly ply on several of the lakes.

357a. Climate.—The Climate, owing to the elevation of the country and to other causes, presents the greatest extremes and the most violent contrasts. At an elevation of from 1,000 to 1,600 ft. the Climate is pure and salubrious, but in the deep and narrow valleys it is unhealthy. In these places, the *Goutre*, or swollen neck, is very common among the inhabitants. In the higher regions, the cold is often severe.

b. The mean Temp. of Winter at Geneva is 33°; at Berne, 29°; at Zurich, 30°. The mean of Summer at Geneva is 66°; at Berne, 59°; at Zurich, 64°.

c. The annual amount of Rain/fall in the S. is about 57 inches, on the W. about 47 inches, in the N. about 36 inches.

358a. Soil, &c. — The Soil is very various. Some cantons, as

Berne, Thurgau, &c., are fertile; while others, as Appenzell, &c., are naturally barren.

b. The chief *Minerals* are lead, zinc, copper, and some inferior coal. *Mineral Springs* are numerous, of which the most noted are those in the canton of Berne; the baths of *Pfeffers* in St. Gall; and those of Baden in Aargau.

c. Among *Wild Animals*, may be mentioned the ibex or rock-goat, the chamois, a species of antelope, and the marmot. Wolves and foxes are common among the Alps.

359. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—Since 1815, Switzerland has been divided into 22 Cantons, of which the Names, Area, Pop., number of Representatives of each in the Federal Council, and the Chief Towns are subjoined (the pop. of the Towns in thousands):—

Cantons.	Area in Sq. M.	Pop.	Represent.	Chief Towns.
1. Northern:—				
1. Basle (bâhl) . . .	184	97,265	5	Basle, p. 22.
2. Soleure . . .	254	65,263	3	Soleure, p. 5.
3. Aargau . . .	502	194,208	10	Aargau, p. 4.
4. Zurich . . .	685	266,265	12	Zurich, p. 12.
5. Schaffhausen . . .	119	35,500	2	Schaffhausen, p. 2.
6. Thurgau (toor-gow) . .	268	90,080	5	Frauenfeld, p. 2.
2. Eastern:—				
7. St. Gall . . .	747	180,411	9	St. Gall, p. 14.
8. Appenzell . . .	153	60,431	3	Appenzell, p. 2.
9. Grisons (gre-song) . .	2,908	90,713	5	Coire, p. 6.
3. Southern:—				
10. Ticino (te-chee-no) . .	1,034	116,243	6	Lugano, p. 5.
11. Valais (vah-lai) . .	1,661	90,792	5	Sion, p. 2.
4. Central:—				
12. Glarus (rooce) . . .	279	22,263	2	Glarus, p. 5.
13. Uri (yu-re) . . .	430	14,741	1	Altorf, p. 2.
14. Schwytz (shewtis) . .	338	45,039	2	Schwytz, p. 5.
15. Zug . . .	85	19,606	1	Zug, p. 2.
16. Unterwalden . . .	263	24,902	2	Sarnen, p. 2; Stans, p. 2.
17. Lucerne . . .	567	130,504	7	Lucerne, p. 11.
18. Berne . . .	2,561	467,141	23	Berne, p. 29; Bienne, p. 4.
19. Freiburg (fri) . . .	563	106,523	5	Freiburg, p. 10.
5. Western:—				
20. Neuchâtel . . .	280	44,149	4	Neuchâtel, p. 10.
21. Vaud (vo) . . .	1,181	213,157	11	Lausanne, p. 20.
22. Genève . . .	91	52,876	4	Genève, p. 41.
Total . . .	15,233	2,510,494	128	

360a. INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.—*Agriculture, &c.*—The advantageous effects of unwearied industry in the cultivation of the soil are remarkably conspicuous in Switzerland; for districts which were naturally barren have, by this means, been rendered fertile and productive. The country, however, is more pastoral than agricultural, the principal wealth of the inhabitants consisting of the rich and excellent pastures, which in summer support vast numbers of cattle.

b. The chief *Products* are the vine, wheat, buck-wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, flax, hemp, and common vegetables. Vineyards, corn-fields, meadows, and extensive pasture-grounds, cover the feet of the mountains, and sometimes the very summits. In some cantons, the Vine ripens at an elevation of 2,000 ft. above the sea, and buck-wheat at an elevation of 2,300 ft. The slopes both of the Alps and Jura are covered with valuable timber, the oak, beech, larch, and birch.

361a. Manufactures, &c.—Swiss Manufactures, especially of linens and cottons, have made great progress of late years. Silks are woven in Zurich and Basle, and linens at Berne. The manufacture of watches, jewellery, and musical-boxes is extensively carried on in Geneva and Neuchâtel. It is calculated that about 1,095,000 persons depend either wholly or principally on agriculture and pasturage; 217,000 on the manufacture of cottons, linens, silks, &c.; and 242,000 on the manufacture of clocks, watches, jewellery, &c.

b. The Commerce of Switzerland, from the situation of the country, can be carried on only by land or rivers, as there are no *Canals*. Considerable quantities of English goods are introduced by the Rhine and Piedmont. There is also a transit trade between France, Germany, and Italy. c. The ordinary *Roads* are in general excellent. In 1869, 820 miles of *Railways* were open.

d. Among the Alps there are, as before stated (No. 356d.), several dangerous *Passes*; of these the following are practicable for wheel carriages:—1. The Pass of the *Simplon*, connecting Brienne in Valais with Domo d'Ossola in Piedmont, in length 38 miles; 2. Pass of *St. Gothard*, connecting the valley of the Reuss with that of the Ticino; 3. Of *Bernardin*, connecting the valley of the Upper Rhine with that of Misocco; 4. Of the *Spugen*, connecting the valley of the Elster Rihin with Chiavenna; 5. Of the *Stalio*, connecting the valley of the Inn with that of the Adda.

The following can be traversed only by mules:—6. The Pass of the *Great St. Bernard*, connecting the valley of the Upper Rhone with that of the Dora Baltea; 7. Of the *Gemmi*, connecting the valley of the Kander with that of Lötsch in the Valais. 8. Of the *Grimsel*, connecting the valley of Hasli with that of the Rhone.

LESSON 131.—362a. SOCIAL CONDITION.—Government.—The Government is a Federal Republic. Each Canton has the management of its own *internal* affairs; but for the whole Republic, the Sovereign Power is, by the new Constitution of 1848, vested in the *Federal Assembly*, consisting of 2 Chambers—1. *The Senate*, composed of 44 members, two for each canton; 2. *The National Council*, consisting of 128 members, elected by the cantons for 3 years, in the proportion of one member for every 20,000 inhabitants. (See Table, No. 359.)

b. These two Councils combined have the sole right to declare war, make peace, and settle matters between the cantons and foreign governments. The Federal Assembly chooses from among the citizens eligible to the National Council, an *Executive Council* of 7 members who hold office for 8 years. The President of the Executive Council receives a salary of 400*l.* a year, each of the other members receives 340*l.* a year. The Executive Council conducts the politics, the interior, the finances, commerce, customs, public works, &c. There is also a *Federal Judicial Tribunal*, consisting of 11 members, to decide on civil and criminal offences. *Berne* is the federal capital.

c. The *Revenue* in 1868 was 854,500*l.*; the *Expenditure* 813,700*l.*; the Public *Debt* about 611,900*l.*

d. *The Army, &c.*—The Constitution forbids the maintenance of a standing army; but, to provide for the defence of the country, every man capable of carrying arms is liable to be called out. The troops are formed into 4 classes:—1. *The Federal Army*, comprising men from the age of 20 to 34; 2. The army of *Reserve*, men between 35 and 40; 3. The *Landwehr* or *militia*, from the age of 41 to 45; and 4. The *Landsturm* or army of defence, all above 45; total in 1869—350,000 men.—Foreign enlistment is forbidden by the constitution. e. *The Poor*.—Every parish supports its own poor; and for the infirm poor, hospitals exist in every town, some of which are richly endowed.

362a. Religion.—The majority of the Swiss belong to the *Calvinistic Confession of Faith*, and of the *Presbyterian Form*. There is, however, no established church, in the common sense of

the word. In each of the Reformed Cantons, the ecclesiastical affairs are regulated by a Synod. Roman Catholics and all others enjoy full liberty of conscience and freedom of worship.

b. Since 1847 the Monastic Institutions of the Roman Catholics have been suppressed, and the Jesuits, who had attempted to revive the spirit of religious persecution, have been expelled from every canton. In 1860 the *Protestants* amounted to 1,478,982, the *Roman Catholics* to 1,023,430, other persuasions to 5,866, the *Jews* to 4,216. Of the Cantons, 7 are *Roman Catholic*, namely, Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwalden, Zug, Freiburg, and Soleure; 6 are *Protestant*, namely, Zurich, Basle, Berne, Schaffhausen, Appenzell, and Glarus or Glaris; the others are mixed.

364a. Education, &c.—Education is widely diffused in Switzerland, but particularly in the Protestant Cantons. Every parent is compelled to send his children to school, or have them privately taught, from the age of 5 to that of 12 years. Subsequent education is encouraged, but not compulsory. Every district is provided with a *Primary School*, in which the elements of Instruction, with Geography and History, are taught. Sunday and infant schools are also numerous. *Secondary Schools* and *Gymnasias* exist in all the large towns. *Normal Schools*, for the training of teachers, are established in various cantons.

b. Switzerland has 3 *Universities*, Basle, Berne, and Zurich, and also the Academies of Geneva and Lausanne, in which degrees are granted. *Public Libraries* are in several of the large towns. *Savings Banks* and *Insurance Societies* are pretty numerous.

c. Among the distinguished persons that Switzerland has produced may be mentioned Zuinglius, Beza, Bullinger, and Calvin, *Reformers*, (Calvin was by birth a Frenchman, but naturalised in Switzerland); Gessner and Bodmer, *Poets*; Haller, the Bernoullis, Zimmerman, Tissot, Euler, Bonnet, Pictet, and Lavater, men of *Science*; John Muller, J. J. Rousseau, Sismondi, and Dumont, in general *Literature*; and Pestalozzi and Fellenberg, in *Education*.

d. *Languages*.—The *German* language is spoken in a variety of *patois* by about 1,700,000 of the people in the North and East. *French* is spoken in the West by about 800,000 Swiss; in the South, *Italian* is spoken by about 150,000 Swiss; in the districts of the Grisons, the *Romanche* or *Rhaetian Latin* is spoken by about 80,000 of the population.

365. People, Manners, &c.—The situation in which the Swiss are placed, surrounded by powerful and warlike nations, with scanty means of subsistence, the necessity of husbanding their resources, and the difficulty of increasing them, have greatly contributed to render them a sober, industrious, and economical race. As a people, they may be regarded as brave, honest, laborious, prudent, attached to their homes and to freedom, and in general very moral. Though many leave their country in search of employment, they generally return to spend their earnings. In the different Cantons, however, there is a marked difference, both in the general character and manners of the people and in their social condition. Those in the Protestant Cantons are decidedly the most moral, industrious, and intelligent.

366. CHIEF TOWNS AND PLACES OF NOTE. (The Pop. of Towns in thousands.)

Alt-torf, cap. of Uri, where Tell is said to have shot the apple off his son's head in 1307, which event was the commencement of the Swiss insurrection, p. 2.

Basle, or Basle (*bâle*), cap. of Basle, seat of a university, manuf. of silks, cottons, &c.; here an ecclesiastical Council was held from 1431 to 1448 for the reform of the Romish Church; it is the bpl. of Euler, the Bernoullis, and Holbein, p. 37.

Berne, the Federal cap. of Switzerland,

seat of a univers., several libraries, an arsenal, and mint; bpl. of Haller, p. 39. Coire (*kuodr*), cap. of the Grisons, manuf. of zinc wares, &c., p. 7.

Einsiedeln (*ins-â-den*), in Schwitz; near is a cel. abbey, p. 2.

Frey-burg (*frâ-burg* or *free-town*), cap. of Freyburg, manuf. of woollens, hardware, &c., p. 10.

Gall, St. (*gaul*), cap. of St. Gall, manuf. of muslins, cottons, &c., p. 11.

Genève, cap. of Geneva, a Prot. Univer.

long the resid. of Calvin, Farel, Beza, Knox, and other eminent reformers; manf. of watches, musical boxes, &c., p. 41.
 Glarus, or Glaris (*voce*), cap. of Glarus, p. 4.
 Horisau, in Appenzell, manf. of cottons, muslins, &c., p. 8.
 Lausanne (*lâ-sau-nâ*), cap. of Vaud, in a beautiful sit. on the Lake of Geneva, manf. of woollens, paper, &c., p. 17.
 Lucerne, cap. of Lucerne, manf. of cottons, silks, &c., p. 11.
 Lugano, in Ticino, in a fine sit., manf. of silks, leather, &c., p. 4.
 Neuf-châtel (*nu shâh-tel'*), cap. of Neuf-châtel, in a fine sit., manf. of clocks, watches, &c., p. 8.
 Schaffhausen, cap. of Schaffhausen, manf. of cottons, cutlery, &c., p. 8.
 Schwytz, or Schwytz (*switsee*), cap. of Schwytz, in a fine sit.; here the Swiss

Confederacy was first formed 1307, p. 5.
 Simplon (*sahm-plang*), a mountain bet. the Valais and Piedmont, across which was carried the cel. *Roads of the Simplon*, under the orders of Napoleon 1st. The road extends nearly 38 miles, and is 6,502 ft. above the sea. It is now much injured on the Italian side.
 Sion (*see-on*), or Sitten, cap. of the Valais, p. 3.
 Soleure (*so-lê-re*), cap. of Soleure, where Koeclusko died, Oct. 16, 1817, p. 5.
 Thun (*toon*), in Berne, manf. of silks, stuffs, p. 5.
 Yverdon (*ê-ver-dân*), in Vaud, where Pestalozzi established his educational institute in 1805, p. 4.
 Zurich (*zû-rik*), cap. of Zurich, seat of a univers., manf. of cottons, silks, &c.; here Zwinglius established the Reformation in 1534; bpl. of Gesner, Lavater, Pestalozzi, p. 19.

LESSON 132.—367a. HISTORY.—Switzerland (the Central and Western parts of which were anciently called *Helvetia*, the Eastern or the Grisons, *Rhætia*) was conquered by Julius Caesar, and annexed to the Roman Empire. Several flourishing towns sprang up, which were subsequently destroyed by the barbarians. On the decline of the Roman power, the Western portion of Switzerland was seized upon by the *Burgundians*, who came from the shores of the Baltic and made Geneva their capital. The Eastern part was occupied by the *Alemanni*, or '*all-men*,' a combination of tribes, chiefly of the Suevic race, who lived near the Upper Rhine. The Southern, called *Rhætia*, was seized upon by the Italian Goths. All the old natives became Serfs of these new masters.

b. About 534 A.D. these tribes were successively conquered by the *Franks*, who divided the country into three parts; namely, *Transjurane Burgundy*, or Burgundy beyond the Jura, occupied by the Burgundians; *Alemannia*, the district occupied by the Alemanni, between the Aar and the Rhine; and *Rhætia*, the South and South-Eastern part. Over the large districts, a *Duke* or governor was appointed, while smaller districts were governed by *Counts*. During the reign of *Charlemagne*, under whom the Feudal System was more fully developed, several of the more important towns had peculiar privileges granted to them, and were styled *Free Imperial Cities*. Still, the Emperor reserved his right of appointing as his representative a Governor over each of these, with certain judicial power. When the Frankish Empire was divided among the successors of Louis le Debonnaire in 840, *Burgundian Helvetia* fell to the lot of Lotharius, Emperor of Germany and King of Italy, while *Eastern Helvetia* fell to the share of Louis of Bavaria, and continued attached to the Duchy of Swabia. About the same time, the *Counts* made themselves hereditary and suzerains of their respective districts, of which they had before been only magistrates or governors. They then took possession of the crown lands and received the fees of the crown tenants, who henceforth became vassals of the local lord.

In 889, *Transjurane Burgundy*, which had been detached from the German Empire, was made into an independent kingdom by Count Rudolf. This continued to 1016, when Rudolf 3rd, having no male issue, made it over to the Emperor Henry 2nd. In 1097, Henry 4th made Zurich an Imperial Free City. In 1218, the towns of Berne, Soleure, Basle, and Schaffhausen received imperial charters from the Emperor Frederick 2nd.

c. In 1264, *Rudolf, Count of Hapsburg*, in Aargau, had, by various inheritances and annexations, become one of the most powerful lords in Switzerland. When elected Emperor of Germany in 1273, he continued as his predecessors had done to favour the independence of the Swiss free towns. At his death, however, in 1291, his son Albert adopted a different policy, and attempted to annex the free towns and their territories to his patrimonial estates, which were adjacent to them. For this purpose, he attacked Berne and Zurich, but failed in his attempt. With a similar object he required, in 1300 A.D., the forest Cantons of Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwalden, which had been for ages free communities under the protection of the Empire, to acknowledge him as their Duke. This the cantons refused to do. As, however, he had a right to appoint bailiffs or

governors over the towns to administer criminal jurisdiction, he nominated such only as would favour his intentions. One of the bailiffs was GESSLER, who, by his harsh and tyrannical conduct, occasioned great disaffection. At this juncture, in 1307, three individuals, Stauffacher of Schweiz, Furst of Uri, and Melchthal of Unterwalden, conspired to free their country from the tyranny of Gessler and the yoke of Austria. Shortly afterwards, Gessler was shot by WILLIAM TELL, as he was passing through a mountain defile. The peasantry then flew to arms at the call of Tell, drove away Albert's officers, and razed their castles to the ground. Upon this, Albert prepared an army to punish the revolt, but was murdered by his nephew John of Hapsburg in 1308. His son Leopold, however, resolved to carry out his father's intention, and for this purpose invaded Switzerland in 1315, with an army of 20,000 men. This was encountered by the Swiss, amounting only to 1,400 men, in the Pass of Morgarten, 5 miles from Schweiz, and signally defeated. By this victory, the independence of these Cantons was secured.

d. The Confederation, thus formed, was joined by *Lucerne* in 1332; *Zurich* and *Glarus* in 1351; *Zug* and *Berne* in 1352, making up the 8 Old Cantons. A federal Diet was then appointed. On July 9, 1386, Leopold 2nd, of Austria, when marching an army against Lucerne, was defeated and killed at *Sempach*, 8 miles from Lucerne. *Soleure* and *Freyburg* were admitted in 1481; *Basle* and *Schaffhausen* in 1501; and *Appenzell* in 1513, forming in all 13 Cantons. In 1422, the *Valais* was admitted as an ally. The independence of the Confederacy, thus constituted, was acknowledged in 1516 by France and the other powers; and confirmed in 1648, by the treaty of *Westphalia*. Subsequently, several adjoining districts were conquered and annexed, but the number of Cantons (13) continued till 1798, when the country, having been over-run by the French, was formed into the *Helvetic Republic*, which lasted only 4 years.

The States in alliance with the Confederation, during the preceding period, with *Vote* in the Diet, were the abbey of St. Gall, and the free cities of St. Gall, Muhlhausen in Alsace, and Bienne. The allies without vote were *Geneva*, *Neuchâtel*, the *Valais*, and the *Grisons*.

e. The Doctrines of the Reformation were, through the able and zealous exertions of Zwinglius, frequently styled 'the Apostle of the Swiss Reformation,' adopted in Zurich in 1523. In 1530, St. Gall, Bienne, Basle, and Schaffhausen followed; and in 1552, their influence had so far extended that the *Helvetic Confession of Faith* was proclaimed by a Synod held at Berne. In 1535, the reformed Religion was established at Geneva; and shortly after, *Calvin* and *Farel*, eminent Reformers, settled in that city. In 1538, in consequence of a controversy raised to settle some disputed points, Farel and Calvin were expelled from Geneva. On his expulsion, Calvin proceeded first to Basle and thence to Strasburg, where he was appointed Professor of Divinity. From this place, he was with difficulty induced to return in 1541 to Geneva, where he continued to reside till his death in 1564. Farel retired to Neuchâtel, where he laboured with unwearied zeal till his death in 1565.

There have been three Religious Wars in Switzerland, between the Roman Catholics and Protestants. The First took place in the infancy of Protestantism, when the Forest Cantons of Schweiz, Uri, and Unterwalden, attacked and defeated the Zurichers, Oct. 11, 1531. In this battle, the Reformer Zwinglius lost his life. The Second occurred in 1653, which ended in the defeat of the Protestants at the battle of *Willmergen*. The Third and last Religious War was when the Bernese troops defeated those of Lucerne, Freyburg, and the other Catholic Cantons at *Willmergen* in 1712. The Roman Catholics then sued for peace, which was concluded at Aargau in Aug. 1712.

f. In 1803, Napoleon 1st increased the number of Cantons to 19, by adding *Aargau*, *St. Gall*, *Grisons*, *Ticino*, *Thurgau*, and *Vaud*. In 1815, a further addition was made of the cantons of *Valais*, *Geneva*, and *Neuchâtel*; thus completing the present number of 22 Cantons, the independence of which was secured by the treaty of *Vienna*. *Neuchâtel*, however, was an appanage of the Prussian crown from 1707 to 1848, when it obtained its independence. In 1839, a law having been passed to render education independent of the Clergy, the Roman Catholic Cantons (Lucerne, Uri, Schweiz, Unterwalden, Freyburg, and Valais), formed a league, called the *Sonderbund*, to resist its introduction. This caused a Civil War in 1847, when the *Sonderbund* was defeated, and the Cantons compelled to submit to the Secularisation of all monastic property, and the expulsion of the *Jesuits* from every canton. In 1848, the present Federal Constitution was brought into operation, and the city of *Berne* chosen as the Federal Capital.

LESSON 133.—SPAIN.

368a. PHYSICAL.—*Extent, &c.*—SPAIN (anc. *Hispania*), Length from N. to S., 540 miles; Breadth, E. to W., 598 miles; *Area*, exclusive of the islands, 177,781 sq. miles; including the Balearic and Canary Isles, 182,758 sq. miles; *Pop.* in 1864, 16,302,625; *Cap.* MADRID.

b. Seas, Gulfs, &c.—Bay of Biscay, Santander, Arosa, and Vigo Bays; Atlantic Ocean; Bay of Cadiz; Straits of Gibraltar; Mediterranean Sea, and Gulf of Rosas.

c. Chief Islands.—The Balearic Islands—namely, Majorca, Minorca, Iviça; *Area*, 1,768 sq. miles; *Pop.* 262,893; *Cap.* PALMA. Canary Isles, *Area*, 3,223 sq. miles; *Pop.* 234,046; *Cap.* LAS PALMAS.

d. Capes.—Ortegal' on the N.; Finisterre (*târe*) on the N.-W.; Trafalgar' on S.-W.; Tarifa and Europa Point on the S.; Gibraltar, Gata, Palos, and Creux on the Mediterranean.

369a. Surface.—The Surface of Spain is much diversified, being traversed by long and lofty ranges of mountains, which have plains of vast extent between them and the sea. The whole centre of Spain is one vast table-land, which rises from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. above the level of the sea, and occupies nearly 92,000 sq. miles. It consists of two *Plains*—the Plain of Madrid and Toledo, and the Plain of La Mancha. Both these are nearly destitute of trees, except some groves of evergreen oak near the hills, and plantations of olive-trees and vines near the villages. Other Plains of Spain, smaller in extent and lower in position, are the plains of Andalusia, Valencia, and the Ebro.

b. Mountains.—The principal Mountain Ranges (called in Spain *sierra*, from Lat. *serra*, a saw) are the following:—The Pyrenees; Mts. of Asturias, Castile, Tolédo; the Sierra Moréna, and Nevada.

c. Rivers.—Ebro (420 m.); Xucar (200 m.); Guadalquivir (320 m.); Guadiana (420 m.); Tagus (600 m.); Douro (500 m.); Minho (130 m.)

d. Lakes.—Albufera in Valencia, Mar-Menor in Murcia.

370a. Climate.—The Climate of Spain varies exceedingly with the elevation and position. In the Interior, on the table-lands, the Climate is subject to great extremes of heat in Summer and cold in Winter. On the Northern and Western Coasts, the Climate is more moist and the Summer cooler than in the interior. On the Southern and Eastern Coasts, Summer is very hot and Winter mild. Spain is exposed to two Winds which are injurious—the *Galego*, from the mountains of Galicia, which is piercing and injurious; and the *Solano*, from the South-East, a hot, arid, and enfeebling wind, frequently producing pestilential fevers.

b. The mean Wint. Temp. of Madrid is 43°; of Barcelona, 50°; of Cadiz, 51°. The mean Sum. Temp. of Madrid is 76°; of Barcelona, 77°; of Cadiz 70°.

c. Rain/fall.—In Spain, Rain generally falls in Winter. The annual Rainfall at Bilbao in the North is about 100 inches; at Coimbra, on the West coast, about 111 inches, while on the great Central Plateau, it is only about 10 inches; in the Southern Maritime region it is about 20 inches.

371a. Soil, &c.—The Soil in all the lower grounds and on the Eastern Coast is very fertile. In the elevated districts of the central provinces there is much arid barren land.

b. Minerals.—Spain is rich in Minerals, especially in iron, copper, lead, zinc, manganese, silver, cornelian, agate, loadstone, sulphur, marble, and jasper, with some emeralds, diamonds, and amethysts. At Al'maden, in La Mancha, is a quicksilver mine, the most ancient known in the world. Mines of gold formerly existed, and are thought not yet to be exhausted. Tin is found in several parts, and coal is now worked in Asturias and the Sierra Morena. *c. Of wild animals,* wolves, bears, wild boars, wild cats, foxes, and lynxes, infest the mountainous districts.

LESSON 134.—372a. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—Spain was formerly divided into 13 Provinces; these, since 1833, have been subdivided into 47 Provinces, or including the islands into 49, as shown below:—

Old Provinces.	Modern Provinces.	Chief Towns.
1. Galicia Ar. 15,897 Sq. m.	1. Corunna 2. Lugo 3. Orense 4. Pontevedra	{ Corun'na, 20; Santiago, 28; Ferrol, 16. Lugo, 7. Orense, 5. Pontevedra, 4; Vigo, 6.
2. Asturias Ar. 3,680 Sq. m.	Oviédo	Oviédo, 10; Gijón, 6.
3. Leon Ar. 15,083 Sq. m.	1. Leon 2. Zamora 3. Salamanca 1. Burgos 2. Logrono 2. Santander 4. Soria 5. Segovia 6. Avila 7. Palencia 8. Valladolid 1. Madrid 2. Toledo 3. Guadalajara 4. Cuenca 5. Ciudad-Real	Leon, 7; Astorga, 3. Zamora, 9. Salamanca, 14; Ciudad-Rodrigo, 5. Burgos, 10. Logrono, 8. Santander, 16. Soria, 5. Segovia, 15. Avila, 4. Palencia, 11. Vallad'olid', 20. MADRID, 475. Toledo, 15; Talavera, 6. Guadalajara, 2. Cuenca, 6. Ciudad-Real, 10; Al'maden, 8.
4. Old Castile Ar. 22,797 Sq. m.	1. Badajoz 2. Caceres 1. Seville 2. Cadix 3. Huelva 4. Cordova 5. Jaen 1. Granada 2. Almería 3. Málaga	Badajoz, 12. Caceres, 12; Truxillo, 2. Seville, 152; Ecija, 24. Cadix, 72; Xeres, 34. Huelva, 7. Cordova, 45. Jaen, 30; Andujar, 9. Granada, 101. Almería, 19. Málaga, 113.
5. New Castile Ar. 30,882 Sq. m.	1. Murcia 2. Albacete 1. Valencia 2. Alicante 3. Castellon 1. Barcelona	{ Murcia, 109; Cartagena, 34; Lorca, 46. Albacete, 25. Valencia, 146; Murviedro, 5. Alicante, 15. Castellon de la Plana, 17. Barcelona, 252; Vich, 10.
6. Estremadura Ar. 14,339 Sq. m.	2. Tarragona	{ Tarragona, 13; Tortosa, 20; Reus, 28.
7. Andalusia Ar. 17,599 Sq. m.	3. Lerida 4. Gerona 1. Saragossa 2. Huesca 3. Teruel 1. Navarre 2. Biscay 3. Guipuzcoa 4. Alava	Lerida, 12. Gerona, 8; Figueras, 8; Olot, 2. Saragossa, 82. Huesca, 9. Teruel, 7. Pampluna, 80; Tudela, 8. Bilbao, 15. Tolosa, 6; San Sebastian, 19. Vitoria, 16.
8. Granada Ar. 9,622 Sq. m.	1. Balearic Isles 2. Canaries	Palma, 40; Port Mahon, 13. Las Palmas, 18.
9. Murcia Ar. 7,777 Sq. m.		
10. Valencia Ar. 7,683 Sq. m.		
11. Catalonia Ar. 12,180 Sq. m.		
12. Aragon Ar. 14,736 Sq. m.		
13. Basque Provinces Ar. 5,421 Sq. m.		
14. B. Islands Ar. 4,977 Sq. m.		

b. **ANDORRÁ** is a small and nominally independent Republic, having had a separate existence since 790 A.D. It lies on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, and consists of a few mountains with their intermediate valleys, occupying about 200 sq. miles. The cap. is *Andorrá*, with a pop. of about 1,000 inhabitants. The inhabitants of the district, amounting to about 6,000, are chiefly occupied in iron-forging, the manufacture of coarse cloths, and in smuggling. The Spanish bishop of Urgel exercises some authority over the district, but the executive is vested in two chief magistrates, who are assisted by a Council of 24 members.

c. **GIBRALTAR**, at the extreme South of Spain, stands on a remarkable rock, 1,450 ft. above the sea. It was taken from the Spaniards by Sir George Rooke in 1704; and, notwithstanding various attempts made to recover it, has belonged to the English ever since. The pop. of the town, exclusive of the garrison, is 15,426.

LESSON 135. — 373a. INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS. — Agriculture. — Notwithstanding many drawbacks and restrictions imposed on industry by former unenlightened governments, Agriculture within the last 20 years has made progress.

b. The chief *Products* are—the finest wheat and most delicious fruits, especially grapes, figs, oranges, lemons, citrons, olives, almonds, and nuts; also, honey, rice, tobacco, saffron, liquorice, barilla, flax, hemp, silk, and the wool of the *merino* sheep. The *sack* and *sherry* wines are in high repute. Some of the mountains are clothed to the very top with fine trees, rich fruits, and aromatic herbs. Though the Soil is, in most parts, naturally fertile, there are large tracts of land lying waste from want of cultivation. c. *Domestic Animals.*—The *merino* sheep are famous for yielding the finest wool, the horses and mules are of a superior breed. Goats are numerous, pigs less so. The bulls are remarkable for their fierceness; and bull-fights form a favourite amusement of the Spaniards. The care of the silk-worm, of bees, and of the cochineal insect are branches of industry.

374a. Manufactures, &c.—The Spanish Manufactures, once so famous, have greatly declined since the expulsion of the Moors. The sword manufacture of Toledo is almost extinct. A few manufactures only remain, of which the principal are—broad-cloths in Aragon and Catalonia; linens in Galicia; silks and cottons at Valencia; leather, glass, porcelain, and hardware in various places. Saltpetre, cannon, fire-arms, gunpowder, and tobacco form a government monopoly.

b. *Commerce.*—Since the loss of her American colonies, the commerce of Spain is very limited. The chief *Exports* are wines, fruits, brandy, wool, raw and manufactured silk, lead, iron, quicksilver, barilla, and a few other articles. The *Exports* to Great Britain in 1868 amounted to 6,591,000*l.* The chief *Imports* are sugar, cocoa, salt fish, spices, wood, rice, butter, cheese, hides, cotton and woollen goods, cutlery, glass, and coal. The value of the *Imports* from Great Britain in 1868, amounted to 2,208,000*l.* Smuggling is carried on to a great extent, particularly in the Southern provinces. c. *Roads, &c.*—There are no good public *Roads*, except those around Madrid and other large towns, on which stage coaches run. The other roads are wretched. Wheel carriages are not much used; most of the transport was till lately effected by means of mules. The *Railways* in operation in 1865 amounted to 2,902 miles. There are several *Canales*, but in an unfinished state. d. The chief *Ports* are San Sebastian, Bilbao, and Corunna on the N; Vigo on the N.-W.; Seville, a large river port, and Cadiz on the S.-West; Almeria, Malaga, Cartagena, Alicante, Valencia, and Barcelona, on the Mediterranean.

375a. Government.—In Oct. 1868, a *Revolution* took place, by which Isabella 2nd, the reigning sovereign, was expelled from the throne, and a Provisional Government appointed under the leader-

ship of Marshal Serrano, General Prim, and Admiral Topete. In Feb. 1869, the Cortes assembled at Madrid, and on May following adopted the *Monarchical Principle* by 214 votes against 71. In Dec. 1870, Prince *Amadeus*, Duke of Aosta, second son of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, was nominated King of Spain by the Cortes. By the Constitution of June 1869, the *Legislative Power* resides in the *Cortes*, which consists of two chambers—the *Senate*, of which a *fourth* part is to be renewed every three years; and the *Congress*, which is to be *totally* renewed every three years. The King sanctions and promulgates the Laws. The *Executive Power* resides in the King, who exercises it by means of responsible ministers.

b. The *Revenue* in 1868 was 25,846,000*l.*; the *Public Expenditure* was 26,564,000*l.*; the *Public Debt* 225,093,000*l.* c. The *Army* is formed by *conscription*—1st, for the permanent army; 2nd, for the active reserve; and 3rd, for the sedentary reserve. The purchase of substitutes is not only allowed but encouraged by government. In 1870, the regular army amounted to 151,000 men of all kinds. The *Navy* like the army is recruited by conscription. In 1870, there were 86 vessels of various kinds, manned by about 21,000 men. d. The *Poor*.—In Spain there is no regular provision for the poor; beggars are numerous, and the labouring poor are very ill-fed. There were till lately many *banditti*.

376a. Religion.—Roman Catholicism was, till 1868, the only religion established in Spain, without toleration to any other. But since the Revolution, the Spanish Cortes, in April 1869, rejected, by 194 votes against 51, a renewal of Roman Catholic exclusiveness and intolerance, and nobly declared, that henceforth both natives and foreigners *should enjoy the free exercise of whatever religious worship* they preferred. The consequence of this has been, that Protestant places of worship have been opened in many of the large towns, and the Holy Scriptures extensively circulated where formerly not a single copy was allowed to exist.

b. The infamous court of *Inquisition*, erected for the support of the Romish faith, and introduced into Spain in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1480, was finally abolished by the Cortes in 1820. The order of *Jesuits* (falsely named the society of *Jesus*!) frequently denominated the *militia* of the Romish Church, was founded in 1546 by IGNATIUS LOYOLA, a native of Spain. Loyola was first a soldier, but having been wounded in 1521, renounced the military for the ecclesiastical profession. He dedicated his life to the Blessed Virgin; made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return laid the foundation of his society first at Paris in 1534, which afterwards, in 1546, received the confirmation of the Pope. "The wealth of the clergy and convents in Spain was at one time immense, forming in 1812 about *one-fourth* of the landed property of the kingdom, exclusive of the tithes and other sources of income; and producing," says Mr. Macculloch, "about 11,000,000*l.* per annum, which was far above the total revenue of the whole country." By two decrees, however, of the Cortes, passed in 1835 and 1836, all *conventual* establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. By another decree in 1855, the whole of the church property was ordered to be sold for the benefit of the State, the proceeds of which in 1863, amounted to more than 30,000,000*l.* In 1862, there were in Spain about 40,000 priests, 9 Archbishops, and 70 Bishops. The clergy, as settled by the constitution of 1869, are now paid by the State.

LESSON 136.—377a. Education, &c.—Until 1838, Education was entirely in the hands of the priesthood, when it was rare to find a peasant or ordinary workman who was able to read. Since

that time each commune has been required to have at least one primary school, by which a great improvement has been effected. Still, the vast majority of the people are extremely ignorant, bigoted, and superstitious. Since 1857, all teachers have been subject to an examination.

b. In 1868, there were 1,251,653 pupils of both sexes in public and private schools; with 58 colleges for middle-class education. In addition to these, there are faculties of law, literature, and philosophy, science, medicine, and theology.

c. The *Language* throughout the country, except in the Basque provinces on the North, is *Spanish*, the basis of which is *Latin*, retaining many of the ancient inflexions. It retains a large admixture of Teutonic and Arabic words which require a guttural accent. The most celebrated of the Spanish authors are—*Quevedo*, the satirist, and *Cervantes*, the author of “*Don Quixote*.”

378a. Races, Character, &c.—In Spain, there are four Races—1. The *Spaniards* Proper, a mixture of the original inhabitants with Greeks, Romans, and Goths; these form the great bulk of the population; 2. The *Basques*, about 600,000 descendants of the ancient Cantabrians, who speak a language different from the Spanish; 3. The *Morescoes*, or descendants of the Moors; 4. The *Gitanos* or gypsies, amounting to about 60,000, and dispersed over the country.—

b. In *Appearance*, the Spaniards are middle-sized, well-proportioned, with dark hair, piercing eyes, and sallow complexions. In *Dress*, cloaks and broad-brimmed hats are generally worn by the men, and the mantilla and fan are in universal use among females. c. In *Character*, the Spaniards, though greatly differing in the various provinces, yet, as a nation are represented as being proud, indolent, passionate, and frequently lax in morals. Much of this is owing to the unfavourable circumstances under which they have been placed. Ages of misgovernment, a rapacious, bigoted, and intolerant priesthood, and a general want of all moral and useful instruction have naturally had a baneful effect. In spite, however, of these demoralising influences, the character of the peasantry presents many good qualities; among which may be mentioned their fidelity, patriotism, and sobriety. As soldiers they are brave, following their officers through the greatest dangers. The recent Revolution has borne ample testimony to the manly sense and forbearance of the upper and middle classes, and the general good conduct of the lower. Dancing and the well-known bull-fights form the principal amusements of the Spaniards.—From the nature of the climate, the *Siesta*, or repose during the heat of the day, is customary to all classes. From One o'clock P.M. to Four P.M. the shops in Madrid and in most other places are either closed, or a curtain is drawn before the door, and scarcely a respectable person is to be seen in the street. But as soon as the siesta is over, everything is again instinct with life and bustle.

379. Colonial Possessions.—Of the former vast Possessions, the following are the only ones remaining:—1. In *Africa*—The *Presidios*, or 4 penal settlements on the N. coast of Africa, of which Ceuta is the chief; the prov. of Tetuan; the Canary Isles off the West coast, of which Palma, Ferro, Tenerife, Canary, and Fuertaventura are the chief; Fernando Po and Annabon in the Gulf of Guinea.

2. In the *West Indies*—Cuba, Porto Rico, and some of the Virgin Isles. (St. Domingo was renounced in 1865.)

3. In *Asia and Oceania*—Part of the Philippine Isles (Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, Palawan, &c.); the Ladrone or Marianne Isles; the Carolines, and part of Bornéo.

Formerly Spain possessed Mexico, Texas, Florida, California, Central America, Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and La Plata, all of which she has lost.

LESSON 137.—380.—CHIEF TOWNS AND PLACES OF HISTORIC NOTE.

Note.—Names of Places well known should retain their popular pronunciation.

Alcan'tira (anc. *Norba Caesaria*), in Extremadura, a fortified town, with the ruins of Trajan's bridge, p. 4.
Alcala' (de Henares), in New Castile, bpl. of Cervantes in 1547; here Cardinal Ximenes published his Polyglott Bible, p. 6.
Alcoy (*al-có-e*), in Valencia, manf. of cloth, paper, &c., p. 27.
Alicant, in Valencia, a seaport with much trade in wine, barillas, p. 25.
Al'máden, in New Castile, nr. which are mines of quicksilver, p. 8.
Almería (*al-má-ré-a*), in Granada, a large seaport, p. 17.
Andorre', cap. of the small repub. of Andorre', p. 2.
Antequera (*an-tá-ká-ráh*), in Granada, manf. of woollens, p. 17.
Av'ila, in Old Castile, seat of a univers., manf. of cloth, p. 5.
Badajoz (*bad-d-hó-e*), cap. of Extremadura, a strong town, taken by the English under Wellington in 1812, p. 12.
Balearic Isles (so called from *βάλλω*, *I throw*, the ancient inhabs. being famous slingers), comprise Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, Formentara, and Cabrera. **Cap. PALMA**; Ar. 1,758 Sq. m., Pop. 262,803.
Barcelóna (anc. *Barcino*), cap. of Catalonia, a strong seaport, and the first commercial city in Spain, p. 252. Near it is *Montserrat*, a convent on an isolated rock, 3,800 ft. above the sea, the resort of Loyola in 1522.
Bidasosa, a river in Navarre, the boundary bet. France and Spain.
Bilbao, cap. of Biscay, with great trade in wool, p. 15.
Burgos, cap. of Old Castile, the former residence of the kings of Castile, till 1065, and here the famous Cid lived, p. 16.
Cádiz (anc. *Gades*), in Andalusia, a strong seaport, with a fine harbour, p. 72.
Cartagēna (anc. *Carthago Nova*), in Murcia, a strong seaport, p. 33.
Castile (*cast*), Old and New, two large provs. so called from *castellum*, a fortress, because many were erected by the Christian princes to defend their possessions from the Moors.
Ciudad Real (*the-ó-dá-d-ra-al'*), cap. of La Mancha, B. of New Castile, p. 8.
Ciudad Rodrigo (*rod-ré-go*), in Leon, a strong town, taken from the French by the British in 1812, p. 5.
Cor'dóva (anc. *Corduba*), in Andalusia, the anc. cap. of Saracen Spain, with many Moorish remains, manf. of leather, silk, paper, &c., p. 160.
Corun'na, a seaport in Galicia, where Sir John Moore fell after repulsing Marshal Soult, Jan. 16, 1809, p. 19.
Ecija (*á-thé-á*, anc. *Astigi*), in Andalusia, manf. of coarse woollens, p. 23.
Escorial, The, 24 m. N.W. of Madrid, a cel. pal. and monastery, erected by Philip 2nd in 1563, to commemorate his vict. at St. Quentin in N. France, gained on St. Laurence's day, Aug. 10, 1557.
Fernando, St., in Andalusia, a strong town, with a naval acad., p. 9. [p. 16.
Ferrol, in Galicia, a large naval station, **Figueras** (*fe-gá-ras*), in Catalonia, a strong fortress, p. 8.
Gibraltar, S. of Andalusia, a strong fortress and rock, belonging to England since 1704, pop. of town, 17.

Granáda (anc. *IUDÉRIA*), cap. of Granada, the former residence of the Moorish kings, has a cel. pal. and fortress, called the *Alhambra* or *red* building, with a university, p. 100.

LESSON 138.—361. **Ivica** (*iv-á*), the smallest of the Balearic Isles, temp. mild, p. 11,000.
Ja'en (*chá-en*), in Andalusia, manf. of linens, woollens, p. 17.
Le'on (anc. *Legio*), cap. of Leon, manf. of linens, stockings, &c., p. 7.
Lerida (anc. *Ilerda*), in Catalonia, a strong town, p. 16.
Lorca, in Murcia, with some Rom. antiq., manf. of saltpetre, linens, p. 48.
Lu'car, St., in Andalusia, a large river port, with great trade, p. 17.
Madrid, cap. of Spain, in New Castile, made the cap. by Philip 2nd: it stands in an arid and elevated plain, 2,412 ft. above the sea; the climate is subject to the extremes of heat and cold; the city contains many fine buildings, p. 476.
Mahón (*hó-ne*), a strong port in the Isle of Minorca, p. 14.
Major'ca, the largest of the Balearic Isles; Ar. 1,430 sq. m., Pop. 181,800, **Cap. PALMA**. Climate mild, soil fertile, chief prods. grapes, oranges, melons, and corn.
Mal'aga (anc. *Málcá*), in Granada, a large commercial city, manf. of linen and woollen goods, great trade in wines, olive oil, figs; taken from the Moors in 1487, p. 113.
Mancha, La, a pastoral district South of New Castile, scene of Don Quixote's adventures, p. 244,000.
Minorca, the second of the Balearic Isles; Ar. 260 sq. m., Pop. 14,000; the soil rather poor.
Murcia, cap. of Murcia, manf. of silk, gunpowder, &c., p. 109.
Navarr', a small prov. in the N., formerly a kingdom which then included districts both N. and S. of the Pyrenees, and enjoyed particular privileges. Ferdinand of Aragon conquered and annexed the Southern part to Aragon in 1512. Ar. 4,043 sq. m., Pop. 297,423; **Cap. PAMPLUNA**.
Oviédo (*d-do*), in Asturias, a university, manf. of arms, leather, &c., p. 12.
Palma, a seaport, cap. of Majorca, p. 40.
Pampeluna (*loona*, anc. *Pampelo*), in Navarre, a strong fortress, taken by the British on Oct. 12, 1812, p. 30.
Reus (*ra-ús*), in Catalonia, manf. of silk, cotton, linen, p. 25.
Ron'da, in Granada, with Moorish remains, manf. of arms, p. 15.
Salaman'ca (anc. *Salmanica*), in Leon, seat of a university; here the British under Wellington def. the French under Marmont, July 22, 1812, p. 15.
Santan'der, a seaport in Old Castile, p. 20.
Santi'ago (*san-to-á-gó*) de Compostella, in Galicia, a university with a cel. cathedral, said to contain the superstitiously supposed remains of St. James the apostle, p. 29.
Saragoesa (anc. *Oscarta-Augusta*), in Aragon, cel. for a siege sustained against the French in 1808, p. 82.
Sebasti'an, St., in Biscay, a strong seaport, wrested from the French by the British, Aug. 31, 1812, p. 19.

Berçova, in Old Castile, with many Roman remains, p. 13.

Sevill's (anc. *Hispalis*), in Andalusia, a large commerc. city, with many Moorish remains, a cel. cathedral, manuf. of silks, woollens, p. 153.

Talavéra, in New Castile, cel. for a vict. gained by the British over the French in 1809, p. 9.

Tarragöna (anc. *Tarraco*), in Catalonia, a seaport, p. 18.

Toledo (anc. *Toletum*), in New Castile, cel. for its cathedral, manuf. of sword blades; its archbishop is primate of Spain, p. 13.

Tortösa (anc. *Dertosa*), in Catalonia, a strong town, p. 20.

Traf'algar, a cape on the coast of Andalusia, cel. for the victory gained by Nelson over the combined fleets of France and Spain in Oct. 1805.

Valencia, cap. of Valencia, a seaport and seat of a univers., p. 145.

Vallad'olid' (lead), cap. of a prov. in Old Castile, a univers., p. 39.

Vigo, in Galicia, a seaport, p. 8.

Vittoria, in Biscay, fam. for a victory gained by Wellington over the French, June 21, 1813, p. 16.

Xeres (*sä-rës*), near Cadiz in Andalusia, cel. for its wines.

LESSON 139.—382a. HISTORY.—EARLY PERIOD.—Long before the Christian Era, Spain was occupied by various tribes—*Celts*, *Greeks*, and *Phœnicians*. About 360 B.C. the *Carthaginians* formed several settlements in the country. During the rivalry between Carthage and Rome, Spain was frequently the theatre of war. In the different conflicts which ensued, the most eminent of the Carthaginian commanders were Hamilcar, Hasdrubal, and Hannibal. After the expulsion of the Carthaginians about 206 B.C., a struggle commenced between the Romans and the native inhabitants, especially those in the North and North-East, the *Gallaeci*, *Cantabri*, *Astüres*, *Celtibéri*, and *Numantines*. At this period the country was considered by the Romans as indefinitely divided into two large districts, namely, *Hispania Citerior*, or Hither Spain, comprising the North-Eastern and Eastern districts; and *Hispania Ulterior*, or Further Spain, comprising the Southern and Western districts.

Afterwards, when the whole Peninsula had been conquered, it was divided by Augustus, about 25 years B.C., into three large Provinces, namely, 1. *Tarraconensis*; 2. *Bætica*; 3. *Lusitania*.

1. **TARRACONENSIS** occupied the North and Centre, of which the chief towns were—**TARRACO**, *Tarragona*; **CARTHAGO NOVA**, *Cartagena*; **SAGUNTUM**, *Murviédro*; **VALENTIA** and **NUMANTIA**; **BARCIÑO**, *Barcelona*; **POMPELO**, *Panpetina*; **TOLETUM**, *Toledo*; **DERTOSA**, *Tortösa*; **CÆSARAUGUSTA**, *Saragossa*.

2. **BÆTICA** occupied the South, of which the most Southerly part was called *Tar-tessus*, or the *Turkish* of Scripture. The chief towns were—**GADES**, *Cadiz*; **MALAGA**, *Malaga*; **MUNDA**, *Munda*; **ASTIGI**, *Ecija*; **HISPALIS**, *Seville*; **CORDUBA**, *Cordova*; **ILLIBERRIS**, *Granada*.

3. **LUSITANIA** comprised all Portugal South of the Douro, and a little of the East part of Spain. The chief Towns were—**EBORA**, *Avora*; **AUGUSTA-EMERITA**, *Merida*; **OLISTO**, *Lisbon*; **NORBA CÆSARÆA**, *Alcan'tara*; **SALMANTICA**, *Salamanca*; **SCALARIS**, *Santarem*.

During the Roman sway, the language, manners, and civilisation of the Romans were adopted by the natives, except in the Basque provinces, which had then, as now, a language peculiar to themselves. Of the distinguished Romans who were born in Spain may be mentioned Seneca, Lucan, Trajan, and Theodosius the Great.

5. **GOthic PERIOD.**—On the decline of the Roman power, the country was invaded about 409 A.D. by the Vandals and Suevi. In 414 A.D. the *Visigoths* (or Western Goths) entered Spain, and succeeded in 466 A.D. in establishing a supremacy over the whole country, and making *Toledo* their capital. About 588 A.D. they embraced Christianity, which had already greatly declined from its original purity. In 711 A.D. *Count Julian*, a Gothic governor of Tingitana in North Africa, then belonging to the Goths, from some affront which he had received, treacherously invited the SARACENS of Africa (who were followers of Mahomet) to invade Spain with a powerful army. A great battle was fought near Cadiz, when the Goths were defeated, and *Roderick*, their king, perished whilst flying from the victorious foe. In a short time, the Saracens succeeded in subduing and attaching as a province of the Caliphs of Bagdad the whole of Spain, except the North, where, amongst the mountain fastnesses of *Asturias*, the remnant of the Goths took refuge, and steadily maintained their independence.

c. **SARACENIC PERIOD.**—When the Saracens had achieved the conquest of Spain, they next attempted the invasion of France. But their victorious career

was effectually checked by the memorable defeat which they sustained near *Tours*, in A.D. 732, by which *Charles Martel* saved both France and Christendom from further Saracenic aggression. In 755, *Abderahman*, the Viceroy of the Caliph, declared himself an independent King, and made *Cordoba* the capital of Saracenic Spain. This soon became the seat of learning, science, and manufacturing industry. For, wherever the Saracens settled, numerous schools arose. Astronomy, chemistry, medicine, mathematics, algebra, the mechanical arts, as well as poetry and history, were all diligently cultivated. In 778, Charlemagne invaded Spain, and penetrated as far as the Ebro; but on his return, he was surprised at the pass of Roncesvalles, among the Pyrenees in Navarre, where he lost many of his knights, of whom was Orlando, or Roland, his nephew. In process of time, the dominions of the Saracens were weakened by internal dissensions, and divided into several separate states; while the Gothic Christian Princes, who had fled into Asturias, seized every opportunity to extend and strengthen their territories at the expense of their weakened neighbours. The small Christian kingdom of *Oviedo* was founded about 720 A.D., at first of very limited extent, but gradually embracing the surrounding districts. Other independent Christian kingdoms were subsequently formed, especially those of *Leon*, about 910 A.D., *Castile*, about 1026, and *Aragon*, about 1035. Ultimately, all these were merged into the two powerful kingdoms of *Castile* and *Aragon*, and in 1474 A.D. these became united by the marriage of *Ferdinand* of *Aragon* with *Isabella* of *Castile*. In 1492, *Granada*, the last possession of the Moors or Saracens, was conquered by the armies of *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*, and shortly after, in 1512 A.D., that part of *Navarre* south of the Pyrenees was seized, when the whole of Spain thus became united under one government.

The most celebrated hero of this period was *Don Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar*, better known as *THE CID*, a name derived from "*Es-Sayd*," or "my Lord," a title said to have been bestowed upon him by several Moorish Kings whom he had taken prisoners, but generously released. The *Cid* was born about 1026, at his paternal castle of *Bivar* in *Castile*, and for his valour, martial genius, patriotism, and eminent success against the Moors in Spain, was celebrated by his countrymen as the model of Christian chivalry. He commenced his military career under *Don Ferdinand*, King of *Castile*, and was made by *Don Sancho*, the successor of *Ferdinand*, generalissimo, whence he derived another title, that of *Campeador*, by which he is often named by his countrymen. His victories, personal prowess, and romantic adventures, form the theme of many old Spanish ballads. He is supposed to have died about 1099 A.D.

LESSON 140.—383a. THE CHRISTIAN PERIOD.—In the reign of *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*, *Christopher Columbus*, a Genoese (born 1436, died 1506), an experienced and skilful navigator, having conceived the design of reaching India by a Westward course, offered his services in 1484 to their Majesties of Spain. They hesitated to undertake so great an enterprise. After fruitless applications for 7 years, when, on the point of leaving for France, *Isabella* was prevailed on to sanction the undertaking. Columbus was then appointed admiral of a small fleet, consisting of three small vessels, manned by 120 sailors. The *Santa Maria*, the largest vessel, was commanded by Columbus himself, the two smaller, called the *Pinta* and *Nina* were commanded by the brothers *Pinzon*. The fleet sailed from *Palos*, near *Moguer* on the *Tinto*, on Aug. 3, 1492. On Oct. 11 following, one of the *Bahamas* was discovered, and shortly afterwards, *Cuba* and *Haiti*. These were followed by other important discoveries made by him during his 4 voyages, and by other navigators, till the greater part of America became annexed to the dominions of Spain. In his latter days, Columbus was disgracefully neglected, though his children afterwards obtained high honours.

Ferdinand firmly established the royal authority in Spain; but at the same time, by allowing the introduction of the *Inquisition* in 1484, he laid the foundation of a political and religious Despotism which proved the greatest bane to his country. On the death of *Isabella* in 1506, the crown of *Castile* devolved by right on her daughter *Joanna*, wife of *Philip*, archduke of *Austria*, and on the death of the latter, on his son *Charles 1st* of Spain, afterwards *CHARLES 5TH EMPEROR OF GERMANY*. *Ferdinand* died Jan. 1516, after having appointed *Cardinal Ximenes* regent of Spain till the arrival of his grandson *Charles*, who was then only 16 years of age. *Ximenes* governed the kingdom with ability till 1518, when *Charles* assumed the government. In the following year *Charles* was elected Emperor of Germany. With him commenced the dynasty of the house of *Austria* in Spain. After a reign of 39 years, he resigned all his Spanish dominions and the Netherlands to his eldest son *Philip 2nd* in 1556, and in 1557, retired to a monastery near *Placencia* in *Extremadura*, where he died in 1558.

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PHILIP 2ND, 1556 to 1598.—On his accession in 1556, Philip 2nd was the most powerful sovereign in Europe, ruling over Spain, the 17 provinces of the Netherlands, and the wealthy and extensive possessions in the New World. His armies were composed of brave and well-disciplined troops, and commanded by able and experienced generals. Though actuated by the ambition of his father, he was greatly inferior to him in valour, activity, and penetration. He had in 1554 married Mary, Queen of England; in 1557, he declared war against France, and gained the victory of St. Quentin on Aug. 10 of the same year. By this and other misfortunes, the French were compelled to sue for peace, which was granted by the treaty of Chateau-Cambresis in April 1559. In 1561, he established courts of the *Inquisition* in every province in Spain, and was himself eye-witness to the burning of 83 Protestants at Valladolid! Having established similar courts in the Netherlands, a Revolt of the Northern Provinces commenced in 1566, by a Confederacy called '*the Beggars*,' headed by the Nobles. This ended in the separation of those provinces from the crown of Spain, and their ultimate formation in 1580 into the *Dutch Republic*; the Independence of which was fully recognised by the European powers by the peace of Westphalia in 1648. In 1567, by the violation of previously granted privileges, a revolt of the Morescoes or Moors in Spain took place, which after immense slaughter was suppressed in 1570. In 1580, his troops under Alva subdued Portugal, of which, and of its dependencies, Philip now became the sovereign. In 1588, with the intention of subjugating England, he fitted out the most formidable fleet that had ever sailed, which the Pope (Sixtus 5th) styled the INVINCIBLE ARMADA, and on which he bestowed his blessing. It was, however, destroyed, partly by storms, and partly by the English and Dutch fleets. Philip died in Sept. 1598, having earned the character of a cruel bigot, and the unscrupulous supporter of the iniquitous assumptions of the papacy.

Philip 3rd, 1598 to 1621.—Philip 3rd, who succeeded his father in 1598, concluded a peace with England in 1604, and an armistice with the Netherlands for 12 years in 1609. By banishing the Moors and Jews from Spain, amounting to nearly 1,000,000 of people, he lost the most industrious and wealthy of his subjects. He died in 1621, and was succeeded by his son *Philip 4th*, 1621 to 1665. In his reign, Portugal recovered its independence, and placed on the throne a member of the House of Braganza in 1640. In 1648, Philip acknowledged the independence of the Seven United Provinces of Holland; and died in 1665, leaving for his successor his infant son, *Charles 2nd*, 1665 to 1700. During the minority of Charles, the Queen dowager, Mary Anne of Austria, governed the kingdom. When 18 years of age, the King married a daughter of Philip, duke of Orleans, but died in 1700, without leaving any issue. Charles was the last of the *House of Austria*.

b. HOUSE OF BOURBON.—On the death of Charles 2nd, there arose a contest for the crown of Spain, between *Charles*, archduke of Austria, brother to the Emperor Joseph, and *Philip*, Duke of Anjou, second son of the Dauphin and grandson of Louis 14th of France. (*Charles* claimed in right of his grandmother, Maria Anne, daughter of Philip 3rd; and *Philip*, in right of his grandmother, Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of Philip 4th, and wife of Louis 14th.) To secure the succession of the archduke Charles and prevent that of Philip (as the latter's accession would render France too powerful), a *Grand Alliance* was formed of England, Austria, Holland, and other powers. This led to a long and destructive war, called the WAR OF SUCCESSION. On the death of the Emperor Joseph, however, in 1711, and the elevation of Charles to the Imperial Dignity, the aspect of political affairs was completely changed. Charles was now induced to withdraw from the contest, while Philip was confirmed in his claim by the *treaty of Utrecht*, April 1713. By this treaty Spain ceded Belgium, Naples, Sicily, and Milan to Austria; Sardinia to Savoy; Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Hudson's Bay, with Minorca and Gibraltar to England. Philip also solemnly renounced his right to the throne of France, while his brothers the Dukes of Berri and Orleans renounced all claims to the crown of Spain.

PHILIP 5TH, thus acknowledged King of Spain, was the first of the *Bourbon Dynasty*. He appointed as his minister, Cardinal *Alberoni*, the son of a working gardener, a clever but intriguing Italian, who, by attempting to restore the Stuarts to the English throne, and by his warlike preparations, forced England to anticipate his designs, by suddenly attacking and destroying a Spanish Fleet off Cape Passaro, in Aug. 1718. By this decisive step, Philip was compelled to dismiss Alberoni, and make peace with England. Another misunderstanding, however, arose between England and Spain in 1739, in consequence of the former's claiming a right to cut logwood in Central America. This led to a war.

of which the principal event was the capture of Porto Bello by the English. Philip 5th died in 1746, and was succeeded by his son *Ferdinand 6th*, who died in 1759 without issue. On the death of Ferdinand 6th, his half-brother *Charles 3rd*, then king of the two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily), succeeded, 1759 to 1788. In his reign, THE BOURBON FAMILY COMPACT of 1761 (by which France and Spain mutually agreed to regard for the future, the enemy of either as their common enemy) involved Spain in a new war with England, in which the Spaniards attempted to recover Gibraltar, but failed. The internal administration of Spain, however, was more successfully conducted, as was shown by the advancement of agriculture and commerce; the restrictions placed on the Inquisition; and the expulsion of the Jesuits. Still the mass of the people remained in gross ignorance and superstition. Charles 3rd died in 1788, when he was succeeded by his son *Charles 4th*.

LESSON 141. THE REIGNS OF CHARLES 4TH, FERDINAND 7TH, AND ISABELLA 2ND.

384a. CHARLES 4TH, 1788 to 1808.—The reign of Charles 4th was one of the most unfortunate in the annals of Spain, while the court itself was a scene of the most disgraceful intrigue and disorder. In 1792, Charles appointed *Godoy* for his minister, a proud, incompetent, and immoral man. At first, Spain entered with zeal into the war against the French Republic, but was soon compelled to conclude the discreditable peace signed at Basle; by which she ceded to France half of St. Domingo. On this occasion, Godoy was contemptuously styled '*the Prince of the Peace*.' He next concluded an alliance with France in 1796, and declared war against England, by which Spain lost Trinidad; this was confirmed to England by the treaty of Amiens in 1802. In 1801, Spain ceded Louisiana to Napoleon, who sold it in 1803 to the United States.

In the war between Great Britain and France in 1803, Charles purchased permission of Napoleon to remain neutral by a monthly payment of 1,000,000 piastres. Upon this, the British seized in 1804, the Spanish treasure frigates, bearing the products of the American mines to Cadiz, and valued at 1,000,000 sterling. Spain then declared war against England. The victory of the British at *Trafalgar*, Oct. 21, 1805, destroyed the Spanish navy; the American Colonies now commenced their efforts for independence; whilst Napoleon required a Spanish army to aid him in Denmark and another in Parma. All these served to distract and weaken Spain.

In Oct. 1807, a secret treaty was concluded at Fontainebleau, by which Charles surrendered to Napoleon his infant grandson's kingdom of Etruria in Italy, on condition of receiving for him two provinces of Portugal (which were to be conquered), and two other provinces in the same country for a principality for the favourite Godoy. Upon this, a French army was sent into Spain, ostensibly as allied troops, but really for subjugating the whole peninsula. The people, however, suspecting some treacherous plot, suddenly attacked and burnt the palace of Godoy, who only escaped by secreting himself. In March 1808, the imbecile Charles was treacherously persuaded by Godoy to abdicate in favour of Ferdinand. This was only a step in a deeper intrigue. For, in May following, both Charles and his son were decoyed to visit Napoleon at *Bayonne*, when Charles was compelled formally to abdicate the throne in favour of his "friend and ally," the Emperor Napoleon; while Ferdinand, at the same time, was forced to renounce all claims on the crown of Spain. Napoleon then compelled his brother *Joseph*, much against his will, to exchange the crown of Naples for that of Spain. To the old king Charles, a pension of 400,000 francs and a residence were assigned. He died in 1819. Ferdinand was kept under strict surveillance in the house of Talleyrand at Valençay in France.

These disgraceful proceedings roused the indignation of the people of Madrid, who, though unarmed, attacked the French troops quartered in the city, when a terrible slaughter of the inhabitants ensued. No sooner were the events of the capital made known in the provinces than the people took up arms against the invaders. About the same time, an insurrection broke out in Portugal. An alliance between the Spanish and Portuguese nations and Great Britain was then formed, and the *Great Peninsular War* commenced, which continued till 1814, when Joseph Buonaparte, Napoleon's brother, was hurled from his usurped throne, and the French were driven across the Pyrenees and pursued into France. (For the Military Events of this War, the Student must refer to *Lesson 59*, under *France*, Nos. 181, 182.)

6. FERDINAND 7TH. 1814 to 1838.—In 1814, the *Bourbon Dynasty* was restored in the person of Ferdinand 7th son of Charles 4th. On his accession, Ferdinand promised a new Constitution and Liberty of the Press; yet no sooner was he fully established than he violated his promises and reigned with absolute power. The Inquisition was revived, the Convents restored, the Jesuits recalled and reinstated in all the privileges and property of which they had been deprived in 1767. In this manner the country was governed for several years, till in Jan. 1820, General *Riego* raised the standard of Revolt, declaring his object was to restore to the nation the Constitution of 1812. Insurrections now sprung up in all quarters in favour of the constitution of the Cortes, and even the royal troops joined the insurgents. In this emergency, Ferdinand was compelled to proclaim the constitution of 1812, to summon the Cortes, and to grant a general amnesty. Till the Cortes could assemble, a Junta of eleven persons was appointed to conduct affairs. In the presence of this body, Ferdinand swore to observe the Constitution. The Inquisition was next abolished; ministers favourable to the constitution were appointed, and the Cortes finally assembled in March, 1820.

Though much was done by the Cortes at this time to heal the wounds of the country, the friends of Absolutism, consisting of the priests, monks, and favourers of the old order of things, raised a powerful party in 1822 to thwart their efforts, and restore things to their former condition. These established themselves in July, 1822, on the frontiers of France and Portugal, raised bands of "soldiers of the faith," as they were termed, and formed a *Regency* which issued orders, professedly in the name of the "imprisoned King," for the restoration of everything to the state in which it existed before March, 1820. The troops raised by this Regency, however, were defeated by the constitutionalists, and fled into France, in Nov. 1822.

In this disturbed state of the country, an *armed Intervention* with regard to Spain was entered into by Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France, to restore Ferdinand to the full enjoyment of sovereign power, that he might make such changes freely as might be deemed desirable. Upon this, a French army of 100,000 men, under the Duke of Angoulême, then assembled on the frontier, passed the Bidassoa and entered Spain, in April 1823. The Duke issued a proclamation to the Spaniards, declaring that the object of the French was only to aid them in delivering Spain from the evils of Revolution. A Junta was then formed, which declared the King the sole depository of sovereign power, and that no change should be recognised except what the king made of his own free choice, and that all the decrees of the Cortes were void.

A long, cruel, and desultory warfare now commenced by the Spanish Constitutional troops under Ballasteros, Mina, and Morillo, against the French and the Absolutists. The Cortes, being straitened from want of means, were unable to make head against their combined enemies. On May 24, 1823, the Duke of Angoulême entered Madrid amid the acclamations of the ignorant and fickle populace, and appointed a Regency. On the other hand, the Cortes also appointed a Regency of 3 members; and, on June 12, departed to Cadiz taking the King with them. But the people of Cadiz called in the aid of the French, who took possession of the city on Oct. 4th. The Cortes, despairing of ultimate success, had already reinstated the king with absolute power, and requested him to visit, on their behalf, the French camp, which he did, and was there received with regal honours. Ferdinand, now emancipated, declared, as might be expected, all the acts of the constitutional government from March 7, 1820, to Oct. 1, 1823, null on the ground that he had been acting under compulsion. On Oct. 22, 1823, the Duke of Angoulême, having accomplished his mission, returned to France, leaving a French force of 45,000 men in Spain till a Spanish army could be properly organised. The Debt incurred by Spain on account of this intervention amounted to 34,000,000 francs.

Shortly afterwards, Ferdinand entered Madrid in triumph, and the reign of despotism was resumed. Harsh measures were adopted against the partisans of the Cortes; several of the generals, as Mina, Morillo, and some others, were fortunate enough to effect their escape, but *Riego* was taken and executed.

In 1825, several insurrections took place in favour of *Don Carlos*, brother of Ferdinand, which led to numerous executions. About this time the *independence of the American Colonies* was recognised by foreign powers. In 1830, on the birth of a royal princess by Maria Christina, the wife of Ferdinand, a royal decree was passed abrogating the *Salique Law of Succession*, and rendering the crown hereditary in the female line in default of male heirs. By this alteration, Don Carlos, who had hitherto been heir presumptive, was excluded from the

throne. On Sept. 29, 1833, Ferdinand died suddenly, having previously appointed his infant daughter *Isabella* his successor to the throne.

c. *ISABELLA 2ND*, from 1833 to 1868.—By the will of the late king, his widow, Queen Christina, was appointed Regent till her daughter *Isabella* attained the age of 18. On the death of Ferdinand, Don Carlos asserted his claim to the throne in virtue of the Salique Law, although it had been repealed. The rights of *Isabella 2nd*, however, were supported by the Constitutionalists, headed by *Espartero*, while the claims of Don Carlos were maintained by the Absolutists under the leadership of General *Cabrera*. After years of civil war and bloodshed (from 1833 to 1840), the party of *Isabella 2nd* finally prevailed, when Don Carlos took refuge in France in Sept. 1839, and shortly after, in 1840, a general pacification was established.

In 1837 a revised Constitution was proclaimed. In Oct. 1846 the young Queen married her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assiz, duke of Cadiz, and her sister, the infanta Louisa, married the duke de Montpensier, son of Louis Philippe. In March 1855, Don Carlos died in France. In this year also, a new Constitution was proposed, which allowed *liberty of belief*, but not of worship. This was partly suspended in 1857, but re-established in 1864. In consequence, however, of continued tyrannical misrule, disgraceful court intrigues, frequent military plots and insurrections, the country was kept in an unsettled state, when a *Revolution* took place in Oct. 1868, by which *Isabella 2nd* was driven from the throne, and her family deprived of succession.

d. In Nov. 1870, AMADEUS, Duke of Aosta, second son of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, was, by a great majority of the Cortes, appointed King of Spain.

e. *A List of Spanish Sovereigns since the Union of Castile and Aragon.*

<i>House of Aragon.</i>		
Ferdinand 5th, "the Catholic".	1512	Charles 3rd 1759
		Charles 4th 1788
		Ferdinand 7th 1808
<i>House of Hapsburg.</i>		<i>House of Buonaparte.</i>
Charles 1st, Emperor of Germany	1516	Joseph Buonaparte 1808
Philip 2nd	1556	
Philip 3rd	1598	<i>Bourbons restored.</i>
Philip 4th	1621	Ferdinand 7th restored 1814
Charles 2nd	1665	Isabella 2nd 1833
<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		<i>House of Savoy.</i>
Philip 5th	1700	Amadeus 1870
Ferdinand 6th	1746	

LESSON 142.—PORTUGAL.

335a. PHYSICAL.—*Extent, &c.*—PORTUGAL (anc. *Lusitania*) lies on the West of Spain. Length from N. to S., 368 miles; Breadth, from 80 to 140 miles; *Area*, exclusive of the Islands, 36,501 sq. miles; *Pop.*, exclusive of the Islands, 3,987, 867; with the Islands, 4,436,925. *Cap.* LISBON.

b. *Bays and Estuaries.*—Bays of Aveiro, Setubal, and Lagos; the Estuaries of Minho, Douro, Mondego, Tagus, and Guadiana.

c. *Chief Islands* are—the Azôres (of which the principal are St. Mary, St. Michael, Terceira). *Area* of the whole 715 sq. miles; *Pop.* 251,894; *Cap.* ANGRA. Madeira Isles.—*Area*, 317 sq. miles; *Pop.* 111,764; *Cap.* FUNCHAL. Cape Verde Islands.—*Area*, 1,650 sq. miles; *Pop.* 85,400; *Cap.* MINDELLO.

d. *Capes.*—Rocca, Espichel, St. Vincent, and St. Maria.

336a. Surface.—Portugal is traversed by several mountain ranges extending into Spain, and by others peculiar to itself, which inclose several elevated plains gradually declining westward towards

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the coast. The largest *Plain* is in Alemtejo, S. of the Tagus. Near the coast are numerous salt marshes. In the North are extensive *Forests* of oak; in the centre of chestnuts; and in the S. of sea-pine and cork.

b. The chief *Mountain Ranges* are—Sier'ra d' Estrella (7,524 ft.), and de Monchique (*sheek*), a continuation of the Sierra Morena.

c. The *Rivers* are—Minho (*meen-yo*), Douro (*doo'-rō*), Tāgus, and Guadiana. In Portugal there are no *Lakes*, but several *Marshes*.

387a. Climate.—The Climate on the whole is healthy, especially on the elevated parts of the coast and on the high grounds in the interior. In the valleys, however, and near the salt marshes, the heat during summer is excessive and unhealthy.

b. The mean *Annual Temperature* at Coimbra is 63°, at Lisbon 61° Fahr. c. The *Rain/fall* is abundant on the West Coast, especially in Autumn.

388a. Soil, &c.—The Soil is light but rich, and very favourable to the cultivation of the grape and other fine fruits.

b. *Minerals.*—The chief Minerals are iron, marble, copper, lead, coal, and salt. Tin and antimony are known to exist. The Mines in Portugal were long neglected, as those in Brazil were deemed much more valuable. But recently an improvement has taken place in the quicksilver, lead, coal, and iron departments. There are many *Mineral Springs* in the country. c. The *wild Animals* are the wolf, boar, goat, and deer.

389. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—Portugal was formerly divided into 6 provinces; these are now subdivided into 17, each of which is named from its chief town. In the following List are given the Old Provinces, and the chief towns which form the *capitals* of the respective subdivisions.

Old Provinces.	Sq. Miles.	New Provs. with their Caps.
1. Minho	2,671	Oporto, 80; Braga, 16; Viana, 3.
2. Tras-os-Montes	4,065	Villa-Real, 5; Braganza, 3.
3. Beira	8,586	Coimbra, 15; Vizeu, 7; Aveira, 5; Castello-Branco, 6; Guarda, 2.
4. Estremadura	8,834	Lisbon, 275; Santarem, 8; Leira, 2.
5. Alemtejo	10,253	Portalegre, 6; Evora, 13; Beja, 5.
6. Algarve	2,090	Faro, 8.
Total	36,501	

390a. INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—*Agriculture.*—Agriculture is greatly neglected, very many districts being almost uncultivated; and even where attention is paid to cultivation, the processes adopted are very rude. The cultivation of the vine forms the most important branch of industry.

b. *Chief Products.*—In the high grounds are raised the usual crops of more northern latitudes, wheat, barley, oats, flax, &c.; in those of warmer temperature, vines, maize, figs, oranges, and lemons are grown, and in the low grounds rice.

c. *Of domestic Animals*, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs, are reared in considerable numbers. Mules and asses are the chief beasts of burden.

391a. Manufactures, &c.—Though some progress has recently been made in the useful arts and manufactures in Portugal, yet these are only in their infancy. A little linen, silk, and coarse

woollens, straw-work, earthenware, glass, and fire-arms, constitute their principal manufactures.

b. *Commerce*.—The Commerce which once formed the greatness of Portugal, when her ports interchanged the products of the East and the West, is now a mere shadow. The loss of her Indian possessions, and the separation of Brazil, have reduced her to the common routine of export and import. The principal *Exports* consist of Port, Lisbon, and Calcavella wines, oils, oranges, lemons, wool, cotton, cork, salt, tanned hides, and vinegar. The amount of the *Exports* to Great Britain in 1868 was 2,253,000*l*. The chief *Imports* are colonial produce, cotton, woollen and linen goods, hardware, earthenware, corn, rice, butter, cheese, dried fish, timber, hemp, and flax. The amount of *Imports* from Great Britain in 1868 was 1,554,000*l*. c. The ordinary *Roads*, formerly wretched, have been much improved. Since 1854, about 600 miles of *Railway* have been opened. d. The chief *Ports* are Lisbon, Oporto, and Setubal.

392a. SOCIAL CONDITION.—*Government, &c.*—The Government is a limited hereditary Monarchy, with the succession unrestricted to sex. The *Legislative Power* is vested in the Sovereign and the Cortes. The Cortes are divided into two chambers, one called the Chamber of Peers, named by the Sovereign for life; and the other the Chamber of Deputies, appointed by citizens having an income of 22*l*. per annum. The King has no veto on a law passed twice by both houses. The *Executive* is vested in the King and seven responsible Ministers. The present King (1871) is *Luis 1st*, the son of Queen Maria 2nd and of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

b. The *Revenue* in 1869 was 3,757,000*l*.; the *Expenditure* was about 5,120,000*l*. The *Public Debt* amounted to 59,330,000*l*. c. The *Army* is raised partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment, and amounted in 1869 to 18,180 men in Portugal, and 8,236 men in the Colonies. The *Navy* for the same year had 47 vessels of various kinds, manned by 3,490 sailors.

393a. Religion.—The established Religion is the Roman Catholic; the church is governed by the Patriarch of Lisbon, 2 Archbishops, and 14 Bishops. There are 3,769 parishes, each under a resident priest. Protestants and Jews are merely tolerated under severe restrictions, and several cases of harsh treatment have recently occurred.

b. The *Inquisition* was abolished in 1821, most of the Conventual establishments were suppressed in 1834, and the revenues appropriated to the state. A few convents, however, still remain. The clergy are now maintained by the government.

394a. Education, &c.—Education, which was made compulsory in 1844, is under the management of the Government, and entirely free from any control of the priests. It is, however, in a low state. In 1862, there was one scholar to every 36 inhabitants.

b. *Scientific and Literary* Institutions, and even common Libraries, are almost exclusively confined to Lisbon, Coimbra, and Oporto. There is only one *University*, that of Coimbra, founded in 1308. There are also in the country about 182 lycæums to impart secondary instruction. *Camoens*, author of a poem called the *Lusiad*, is the most celebrated of the Portuguese poets.

c. *Language.*—The Language of Portugal is merely a dialect of the Spanish, differing but little more from the latter than Scotch from English. The Pronunciation is said to be difficult for a foreigner, more particularly the nasal sounds in which it abounds.

LESSON 143.—395. *The People, Manners, &c.*—The modern Portuguese, in general, retain little of the adventurous spirit which rendered their forefathers so illustrious 300 years ago. Idleness, treachery, a passion for revenge, and other bad qualities are imputed to them. Among the lower classes, thieving is very commonly practised. Their habits are filthy in the extreme, and the morals of both sexes are very lax. Many of these vicious characteristics are, no doubt, to be attributed to the stupefying influence of a long course of misrule, the observance of childish and unprofitable religious ceremonies, and the want of a Scriptural education.

396. *Foreign Possessions.*—1. In *Africa*. Off the *West Coast*: The Azôres, the Cape Verde Islands, and Madeira. In *West Africa*: Some settlements in Senegambia, with the islands of St. Thomas and Principe in the Gulf of Guinea. In *South-West Africa*: Angôla, Benguêla, and Mossamedes. In *East Africa*: Mozambique and several stations on the East coast.

2. In *Asia*. Goa, Salsete, Bardes, &c. Daman and Diu in Hindostan; Macão near Canton in China, and some settlements in the islands of Timor, Solor, and Mindoro, in the Pacific. Formerly, the Colonial Possessions of Portugal were much more extensive than at present, having lost *Brazil* in 1822, and at various times, several districts both in East and West Africa and the West of Hindostan.

397. PROVINCES, CHIEF TOWNS, ISLANDS, &c.

- Alemtejo (*a-leng-tá zho*), a large prov. S. of the *Tejo* or *Tagus*, p. 348, 155.
 Algarve' (or the *West*), a prov. in the S. of Portugal, p. 179, 523.
 Almaden', in Estremadura, near which is the gold mine *Adiessa*, p. 4.
 Almeida (*al-má-t-dah*), in Beira, a fortified town, p. 6.
 Avêira (*a-vá-t-ro*), in Beira, a seaport with great trade, p. 5.
 Azôres, near the West coast of Africa, consisting of 9 isles. *Ar.* 715 sq. m., of volcanic origin, subject to earthquakes, very fertile, climate temperate and healthy, p. 253, 000. *Cap. Angra*, p. 14.
 Beira (*bá-t-ráh*) or "the border," a large prov. p. 1, 286, 637.
 Braga, in Entre Douro e Minho, an anc. city, manf. of fire-arms, p. 19.
 Braganza, in Tras-os-Montes, the native place of the reigning family of Portugal, an anc. town, manf. of velvet, &c., p. 5.
 Cape Verde Islands. *Ar.* 1,650 sq. m., p. 85,000, climate hot, soil fertile, great want of water.
 Castello-Branco, in Beira, a strong town, p. 6.
 Chaves, in Tras-os-Montes, noted for its mineral waters, p. 6.
 Cintra, in Estremadura, noted for a convention between the French and English generals in 1808, which allowed the French to retire from Portugal unmolested, p. 2.
 Coimbra, in Beira, seat of a univers., manf. of linens, woollens, &c., p. 18.
 Elvas, in Alemtejo, an important stronghold, manf. of arms, p. 11.
 Estremadura (*estrema-dora*, the extreme boundary), a large prov., p. 835, 880.
 Évora (anc. *Ebôra*), in Alemtejo, manf. of hardware, p. 13.
 Fa'ro (*fá-ro*), in Algarve, a seaport, p. 8.
 La'gos, in Algarve, a seaport with a good harbour, p. 7.
 LISBON (anc. *Oliſtupo*), in Estremadura, cap. of Portugal, well situated on several hills, grt. part destroyed by an earthquake in 1755, p. 275.
 Madeira Isles, in the Atlantic, p. 111,000, climate variable, and exposed to a hot, dry wind, soil very fertile, *Cap. Funchal*.
 Minho (*meen-yo*), a prov. between the Douro and Minho, p. 951, 770.
 Oporto, or "the Port," in Minho, noted for its wine called "*port*," the chief manf. city in Portugal, p. 86.
 Santarém (anc. *Scalabis*), in Estremadura, with some trade, p. 8.
 Setúbal (*sa-too-bal*), or St. Ubes, in Estremadura, a seaport, trade in fruits, salt, &c., p. 15.
 Torres Vedras (*tor-râs-Vá-dras*), in Estremadura, fam. for the military lines formed by Wellington in 1810, p. 2.
 Tras-os-Montes (*trâs-os-mont'-tê*), "beyond the mountains;" that is, beyond the Sierra d'Estrella, a prov., pop. 385,896.
 Vimeira (*ve-mê-d-ra*), in Estremadura, fam. for the vict. gained by Wellington over the French on Aug. 21, 1808.

LESSON 144.—398a. *HISTORY.*—The oldest inhabitants of Portugal were the Celts and Iberians. Under the Romans, the country formed the greater part of the province of *Lusitania*. The Romans were succeeded by the Visigoths, and these by the Arabs or Moors. About 1095, *Alphonso 6th of Castile*, having wrested some districts in the North from the Moors, conferred them on his son-in-law, *Henry of Burgundy*, of the house of *Burgundy*, with the hereditary title of Count. In 1139, *Alphonso*, son of Henry, having gained a great victory over the Moors on the plain of Ourique in Alemtejo, assumed the title of King. The male

line of the House of Burgundy reigned as Kings over Portugal from 1189 to 1383. In that year, Ferdinand 1st, the son and successor of Pedro 1st, died, leaving only a daughter, *Beatriz*.

b. On the death of Ferdinand without male issue, *Don John*, an illegitimate son of King Pedro 1st, and grand master of the order of *Avis*, was made Regent, and two years afterwards, in 1385, was declared King by the assembled States at Coimbra, to the prejudice of Henry, son of *Beatriz*, the lawful heir to the Portuguese throne. With Don John (*John 1st*) begins the native line of the Portuguese princes who originated the foreign conquests and voyages of discovery. His son Henry, surnamed the *Navigator*, commenced those enterprises of discovery and commerce which raised Portugal above contemporary states. John 1st also greatly improved the internal administration of the kingdom, and transferred the royal residence from Coimbra to Lisbon. He died in 1433, and was succeeded by his son *Eduardo*, who died of the plague at Tomar, and was succeeded in 1438 by his infant son *Alphonso 5th*. In Alphonso's reign, maritime discovery was ardently prosecuted, and the Azores, Madeiras, Canaries, and Cape Verde Islands were either discovered or colonised. On the death of Alphonso 5th in 1481, *John 2nd* succeeded, and carried maritime discovery to its highest pitch. In his reign, *Bartholomew Diaz* discovered in 1487 the Southern Cape of Africa, called from the great expectations which it raised, the *Cape of Good Hope*.

John 2nd died in 1495, and was succeeded by his cousin *Manoel*, who pursued the career of maritime discovery. About 1497, *Vasco de Gama* with a fleet of 5 vessels effected the passage to India, and returned to Lisbon Sept. 1499. In this reign also Brazil was discovered, and establishments formed on the West coast of Hindoستان. *John 3rd* succeeded his father *Manoel* in 1521, and extended the Indian discoveries and commerce. In 1536, he unfortunately was induced to establish the *Inquisition* in Portugal, at first intended only against the Jews, whom it either exterminated or drove from the country. He afterwards admitted the *Jesuits* into Portugal, and was the first European monarch who permitted them to enter his dominions. John died in 1557, and was succeeded by his grandson *Sebastian*. *Sebastian* fell in the battle of Alcazar in 1578, when fighting against the Moors in Africa, and was succeeded by his uncle, *Cardinal Henry*, who died in 1580.

c. On the death of Cardinal Henry in 1580, the male line of the Royal family became extinct, when *Philip 2nd* of Spain seized the opportunity of conquering the kingdom and annexing it to Spain. The Spanish sovereigns who reigned over Portugal were *Philip 2nd* 1580, *Philip 3rd* 1590, *Philip 4th* from 1623 to 1640. During this period, the Portuguese were heavily oppressed, their foreign possessions neglected, and Brazil and other places seized by the Dutch.

d. In 1640, the Portuguese succeeded in throwing off the Spanish yoke, and in placing on the throne John, DUKE OF BRAGANZA (*JOHN 4TH*), a descendant by the female side of the old Royal family. This led to a protracted war with Spain, which continued during the reign of John and of his son and successor, *Alphonso 6th*, till 1668, when it was terminated by a treaty of peace, and the restoration of all her colonial possessions to Portugal. *John 4th*, the first King of the House of Braganza, died in 1656, and was succeeded by his son *Alphonso 6th*, in whose reign the Dutch restored to Portugal *Brazil*, which they had seized in 1620. *Alphonso 6th* died in 1683, and was succeeded by his brother *Pedro 2nd*, who took part with the allies against *Philip 5th* of Spain. In 1703, the *first Commercial Treaty* was concluded between England and Portugal, which secured to England the newly-discovered mines in Brazil. *John 5th* succeeded his father *Pedro 2nd* in 1706, and reigned till 1750, when his son *Joseph 1st* ascended the throne. In his reign, a dreadful earthquake occurred, Nov. 1, 1755, which destroyed the greater part of *Lisbon*. In 1757, the *Jesuits* were deprived of the post of Confessors to the Royal family, and in 1759 their estates were confiscated and they themselves expelled from the kingdom. *Joseph 1st* died in 1777.

On the death of *Joseph 1st*, in 1777, his daughter *Maria Francisca Isabella* succeeded, and, by a dispensation of the Pope, married her uncle, who died in 1786. During her reign, the power remained chiefly in the hands of an ignorant nobility and an ambitious priesthood. In 1789, on account of a serious indisposition of the queen, her eldest son, *John Maria Joseph*, Prince of Brazil (the title of Prince Royal till 1816), was declared Regent; and after the queen's malady had terminated in mental imbecility, the prince was declared Regent with full Regal power as *John 6th*. In consequence of John's refusal in 1807 to comply with the demand of Napoleon 1st to seize the British merchandise in his dominions, General Junot entered the country with a large army. The Regent

now put himself under the protection of the English, and in Nov. 1807 embarked with all his court for Brazil. Junot entered Lisbon on the following day, and Portugal was in every respect treated as a conquered country. This led to the *Great Peninsular War*, already described under *France*. (See Lesson 39, No. 181.) On the death of his mother Maria Isabella, John 6th was called to the throne of Portugal, which he occupied conjointly with that of Brazil, where he continued to reside. In Aug. 1820, an intense desire for greater liberty manifested itself in Portugal as it had in Spain. The result was a *Revolution*, in which the citizens and soldiers acted in concert. In Sept. following, a Constitution was proclaimed, and the cessation of the former absolute rule. A Provisional Government was established with Count Palmella at the head. Palmella was then despatched to Rio Janeiro to inform King John of what had passed, with a request that either he or his son, Don Pedro, would return to Lisbon. The Cortes having assembled in 1821, various laws were passed, establishing freedom of person and property, liberty of the press, legal equality, the abolition of privileges, and the admission of citizens to all offices. In July 1821, John 6th sailed for Portugal, but was not permitted to land till he had given his consent to several acts restricting his power. "On landing, he swore to observe the new Constitution, and concurred in all the succeeding acts of the Cortes." In 1823, Don Miguel, the king's second son, with the assistance of several noblemen, raised a strong opposition against the new order of things, which prevented the promulgation of a liberal and well-digested Charter. In April 1824, Miguel surrounded the king's palace with soldiers from the garrison, to prevent any access of his servants to him, and also imprisoned some of the ministers. Upon this, the foreign ambassadors urged the king to take refuge on board an English man-of-war then in the Tagus. The advice was at once adopted. The King was then enabled, with the assistance of the whole diplomatic corps, to re-establish his authority, and summon Miguel into his presence. Miguel obeyed, and, as an excuse, declared that his measures had been adopted solely to frustrate a conspiracy which had been formed against the life of the king and queen. This explanation was accepted, and the royal pardon granted, with permission to Miguel to travel. On May 14, the King returned on shore, and early in June, proclaimed an amnesty for the adherents of the Cortes of 1820. In 1825, after many negotiations, the *Independence of Brazil* was acknowledged by King John, who merely retained the Imperial Title. In March 1826, John 6th died, after having named his sister, the Infanta Isabella, regent for his son and successor, Don Pedro 4th, who now became King of Portugal and Emperor of Brazil.

e. Isabella governed the kingdom for a short time in the name of her nephew, Don Pedro 4th. On April 23, 1826, Don Pedro granted a Constitution which established two chambers. On May 2 he abdicated the Portuguese throne in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria 2nd (da Gloria). Don Miguel, the uncle of the young queen, swore fealty at Vienna on Oct. 4, 1826, but soon afterwards raised a Civil War. In Dec. 1827, Miguel's party so far prevailed that he was made Regent, and on July 4, 1828, assumed the title of King, while Donna Maria was compelled to take refuge in London in Oct. 1828. In this emergency, Don Pedro took decisive measures to establish the claims of his daughter, by raising troops and equipping a suitable fleet under Admiral Napier. With these forces he took possession of Terceira in the name of Donna Maria in April 1832, of Oporto on July 10, and afterwards repulsed the Miguelites who had attempted to recover Oporto, Sept. 19; while Admiral Napier either took or destroyed Miguel's fleet off Cape St. Vincent, July 2, 1833. After several other conflicts, Don Miguel was compelled in May 1834, to capitulate, and to sign a convention at Evora, by which he was permitted to leave Portugal and embark for Genoa. He subsequently married princess Adelaide of Lowenstein-Rosenburg, and died Nov. 1866. On the expulsion of Miguel, Donna Maria was firmly established on the throne, and her father declared Regent. Among the first acts of his administration were the suppression of the monastic establishments, the partial abolition of paper money, and the formation of a metallic currency. Shortly afterwards, in consequence of failing health, Don Pedro resigned the regency Sept. 15, 1834, when the young Queen was declared of age, and assumed the full exercise of Royal authority. Don Pedro died Sept. 24, following.

In Jan. 1835, Donna Maria married Duke Augustus of Leuchtenburg, who died in March following. In April 1836, she married her second husband, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. In 1846 an insurrection broke out, which, after several conflicts, was suppressed in 1847. In Nov. 1853, Donna Maria died, and was succeeded by her eldest son, Don Pedro 5th, who was born Sept. 16, 1837,

and died Nov. 11, 1861. On the death of Pedro 5th, his brother *Luis 1st*, the present (1872) king, succeeded, born Oct. 1, 1838, married Oct. 6, 1862, *Maria Pia*, the youngest daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy.

f. List of Portuguese Sovereigns since the accession of the House of Braganza.

1640. John 4th.
1656. Alphonso 6th.
1683. Pedro 2nd.
1706. John 5th.
1750. Joseph 1st.
1777. Maria 1st and Pedro 3rd.
1796. Maria 1st alone.
1798. John Joseph, Regent.
1816. John 6th.

1826. Pedro 4th.
1826. Maria 2nd.
1828. Miguel 1st.
1834. Maria 2nd restored.

House of Braganza-Coburg.

1853. Pedro 5th.
1861. Luis 1st.

LESSON 145.—KINGDOM OF ITALY.

399a. PHYSICAL.—*Extent, &c.*—ITALY (anc. *Italia*) is a large Peninsula, in shape resembling a high-heeled boot. The *Length* from the Alps to Cape Spartivento is about 750 miles; the *Breadth* varies from 330 m. in the N. to 100 m. in the Centre, and 15 m. in the extreme South. The *Area* of the *Kingdom of Italy*, including the Pope's late dominions, San Marino, and the islands of Sardinia and Sicily, is 112,852 sq. miles. Total *Pop.* 24,972,962. The present *Cap.* *ROME*; the late *Cap.* *Florence*.

The *Area* of *San Marino* is 26 sq. m.; *Pop.* 7,080; *Cap.* *San Marino*.

b. Seas and Gulfs.—Gulf of Genoa, Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Gaeta (*gâh-â-tah*), Bay of Naples, Gulfs of Salerno, Policastro, and St. Euphemia, Squillace (*skwe-lâh'-tche*), Taranto, and Manfredonia, Adriatic Sea, Gulfs of Venice and Trieste. In *Sicily*—Gulf of Castel-a-Mare, and Bays of Palermo and Syracuse. In *Sardinia*—Gulf of Cagliari.

c. Straits.—Strait of Messina, between Sicily and the toe of Italy; Otranto, between the heel of Italy and Turkey; and Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia.

d. Islands.—Sardinia, near to which are Caprêra and several small islands; Elba and several small isles; the Ponza Islands, Ischia and Capri; Sicily and the Lipari Islands. Malta and Gozo belong to England.

e. Capes.—Argentaro, Circello, Licosa, Palinuro, Vaticano, Spartivento, Nau or Colonna, and Leuca. In *Sicily*—St. Vito and Passaro. In *Sardinia*—Comino, Carbonara, and Spartivento.

400a. Surface.—The Surface of Italy is the most finely diversified, perhaps, of any country in the world. It has the loftiest mountains and most beautiful plains in Europe. The Alps surround the North. In the centre from N. to S. run the Apennines, on the lower slopes of which may be seen the vine and the olive; and higher up, the various trees of the forest. Many of the valleys are truly delightful and in high cultivation.

b. Mountains.—The Alps (which are subdivided into the *Martime*, or those parallel to the Mediterranean N. of Genoa; the *Cottian*, between France and Italy; the *Graian*, between Savoy and Italy; the *Pennine* and *Lepontine*, between Switzerland and Italy; and the *Rhetian*, between Austria and Italy); the best-known peaks are Monte Viso, 12,580 ft.; Mont Cenis, 11,500 ft.; Mont Blanc, 15,744 ft.; Monte Rosa, 15,151 ft.; and the Stelvio Pass, 9,100 ft. The Apennines run from N. to S. The *Volcanoes* are Vesuvius, near Naples, 3,932 ft.; Etna, in Sicily, 10,874 ft.; and Stromboli, 2,500 ft., one of the Lipari Isles.

A *Tunnel*, 8 miles in length, has recently been made under *Mt. Cenis*, connecting France with Italy, and was opened to the public on Sept. 17, 1871. This stupendous undertaking, planned and executed by an Italian Engineer, Signor *Grattont*, occupied 14 years in completion, and is one of the greatest achievements in modern science.

c. Plains.—There are three extensive *Plains*:—1. The *Plain of Lombardy*, which is about 250 miles long by from 50 m. to 120 m. broad. 2. The next great plain stretches from Pisa in *Tuscany* to the borders of Naples. 3. The third great plain is that of *Capitana*, in Naples, on the shores of the Adriatic.

d. Rivers.—The Po (its chief tributaries are the Ticino (*chee-no*), Adda, Oglio, and Mincio); the Adige and Tagliamento; the Tiber and Arno (with the Rubico, now *Fiumicino*, a small but celebrated river); the Volturno and the Garigliano.

e. The Lakes are—Garda (183 sq. m.), Maggiore (152 sq. m.), Lugano, Como (66 sq. m.), Iseo (*e-sā-o*), Perugia (*rao-jah*), Bolsena, and Bracciano.

401a. Climate.—The Climate of Italy varies according to the situation of the different provinces and the prevailing Winds. The prevailing winds are the West and South-West, during which the air is dry and healthy. In the *Northern* Provinces, in the valley of the Po, and in the provinces on the N.-E. side of the Apennines, the air is temperate and healthy. In Winter, frosts and snows are here of common occurrence. In *Southern* Italy, including Tuscany, the late Papal States, and Naples, Summer is very warm and Winter short and mild. The air of the *Campagna di Roma* (in the South of which are the well-known *Pontine Marshes*), and the *Maremma*, on the S.-W. of Tuscany, is unhealthy, arising from the want of cultivation and drainage. In the Neapolitan provinces, the heat during summer is excessive; and its effect is rendered peculiarly oppressive by a sultry wind, called the *Sirocco*, which, blowing from the sultry regions of Africa, arrests vegetation, and renders the human frame languid and feeble.

b. The Temperature is also affected by the proximity of the mountains or of the sea. The *Mean annual Temperature* of Milan is 55°, of Turin 53°, of Florence 59°, of Rome 60°, of Naples 59° Fah. Snow lies perpetually on the Alps at an elevation of 9,500 ft. *c. The Rains* fall less frequently than in more Northern Latitudes, but at particular seasons, with great violence. The *Rainfall* at Genoa is 55 inches, at Milan 37 inches, at Rome 39 inches.

402. Soil, &c.—The Soil is in general very fertile, producing all the comforts and luxuries of life in abundance.

b. Minerals.—Italy though rich in minerals has few metals, except iron and lead. Sulphur, borax, salt, nitre, alum, alabaster, and lava are abundant. The Apennines supply the finest marble. *c. The wild Animals* are the wolf, fox, lynx, stag, marmot, and badger, and in the South, the wild boar. Among the venomous reptiles are the asp, common viper, and tarantula.

LESSON 146.—POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

403a. From 1815 to 1859, Italy was politically divided into the following States:—

<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
1. Kingdom of Sardinia	Turin.
2. Austrian Lombardy and Venetia	Milan, Venice.
3. Papal States	Rome.
4. Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, or The Two Sicilies	Naples, Palermo.
5. Grand Duchy of Tuscany	Florence.
6, 7. Duchies of Parma and Modana	Parma, Modana.
8. Republic of San Marino	San Marino.
9. Principality of Monaco	Monaco.

b. In 1859, Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, with the aid of Napoleon 3rd, Emperor of the French, wrested *Lombardy* from Austria, *Romagna* from the Pope's dominions, and the duchies of *Parma* and *Modena* from their princes. The two last form the modern province of *Emilia*.

In 1860, the Grand Duchy of *Tuscany* was, by the will of the people, annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia; and in Dec. 1860, the *Marches* and *Umbria* having been wrested from the Pope, and the Kingdom of *Naples and Sicily* conquered by Gen. *Garibaldi* and transferred by him to the King of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel was from that time styled *King of Italy*. In 1866, the Austrians were compelled to cede *Venetia* to the Kingdom of Italy, which, by this cession, included the whole country, except 1. the small territory governed by the Pope, and 2. the Republic of San Marino.

In Nov. 1870, the remaining *Papal Territory*, with its capital *Rome*, was conquered and annexed to the Kingdom of Italy, thus completing the unification of the whole country.

In 1860, *Savoy* and *Nice*, formerly parts of the Sardinian monarchy, were ceded to France by the King of Italy, in consideration for the aid rendered to him by the French Emperor. The principality of *Monaco* was also annexed to France by purchase.

LESSON 147.—404a. MODERN DIVISIONS.—The arrangement of the *Modern Kingdom of Italy* has superseded the former petty monarchies by a division of provinces named after the chief towns. The number of these modern provinces amounts to 68, including 7 for Sicily and 2 for the island of Sardinia. To the above must now be added the provinces included in the late papal dominions, namely, 1. Rome and the Comarca; 2. Viterbo; 3. Civita Vecchia; 4. Velletri; 5. Frosinone.

b. The following Table includes the *old Historical Provinces* with the modern subdivisions. The pop. of the towns in *thousands* is annexed to each:—

<i>Old Provinces.</i>		<i>New Provs. with Caps. of the same name.</i>	
1. Piedmont	{	1. Turin, 180; 2. Novara, 27; 3. Cuneo, 21; 4. Ales-	
2. Genoa	{	sandria, 54; 5. Porto Maurizio, 6.	
3. Lombardy	{	Genoa, 120.	
4. Venetia	{	1. Milan, 219; 2. Pavia, 25; 3. Como, 21; 4. Bergamo,	
	{	35; 5. Sondrio, 5 (in the Valtellina); 6. Brescia, 35.	
	{	1. Venice, 118; 2. Padua, 53; 3. Udine, 35; 4. Belluno,	
	{	10; 5. Treviso, 32; 6. Vicenza, 33; 7. Verona, 59;	
	{	8. Mantua, 30; 9. Rovigo, 10.	
5. Emilia comprises the former duchies of Parma and Modena—			
		1. Parma, 46; 2. Piacenza, 30; 3. Modena, 32;	
		4. Reggio-Emilia, 16.	
6. Romagna	{	1. Bologna, 75; 2. Ferrara, 26; 3. Ravenna, 21;	
	{	4. Forlì, 16.	
7. Tuscany	{	1. Florence, 114; 2. Pisa, 33; 3. Lucca and Massa, 23;	
	{	4. Leghorn, 63; 5. Arezzo, 11; 6. Siena, 23;	
	{	7. Grosseto, 2.	
8. The Marches	{	1. Ancona, 31; 2. Pesaro, 10; 3. Macerato, 10;	
9. Umbria	{	4. Ascoli, 11; 5. Perugia, 14.	
10. The Neapolitan Provinces comprise—			
East—1. The three Abruzzi		1. Aquila, 12; 2. Chieti, 13; 3. Teramo, 14.	
2. Molise		Campobasso, 13.	
3. Capitanata		Foggia, 32.	
4. Bari		Bari, 33.	
West—5. Lavoro		Caserta, 10 (in this prov. are Gaeta and Capua).	
6. Naples		Naples, 419.	
7. The two Principati		1. Salerno, 21; 2. Benevento, 16; 3. Avellino, 13.	
South—8. Otranto		Lecce, 17 (in this prov. are Otranto, 2 Taranto, 10).	
9. Basilicata		Potenza, 15.	
10. The three Calabrias		1. Cosenza, 11; 2. Catanzaro, 17; 3. Reggio, 15.	
Sardinia		1. Sassari, 23; 2. Cagliari, 31.	
		1. Messina, 94; 2. Palermo, 186; 3. Trapani, 27;	
Sicily	{	4. Girgenti, 18; 5. Caltanissetta, 16; 6. Noto, 11;	
	{	7. Catania, 62.	
Late Papal States	{	1. Rome and the Comarca; 2. Viterbo; 3. Civita-	
	{	Vecchia; 4. Velletri; 5. Frosinone.	

LESSON 148.—405a. INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—*Agriculture*, &c.—This varies in the different provinces. In Piedmont, Lom-

barley, on the plains of the Po, Arno, and Gerigliano, the land is diligently irrigated and cultivated. In these parts the agricultural produce, after supplying a dense population, affords a surplus for export. In most of the other districts of Italy, however, from the indolence of a large proportion of the inhabitants, the natural fertility of the soil is not sufficiently improved.

b. The chief *Products* are the vine, olives, the finest fruits, wheat, and other cereals; and also oranges, lemons, &c., in abundance. A great impetus has recently been given to the cultivation of cotton, the sugar-cane, and the rearing of silk-worms. Certain districts are noted for the cultivation of particular products; thus, in Piedmont and Lombardy, the chief occupations of the people are the cultivation of corn, rice, the mulberry tree, and the rearing of the silk-worm; in Tuscany, the culture of the olive; and in the Neapolitan provinces, the growth of the vine and other fruits. c. Great numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are reared in all parts of Italy. d. The soils of Sicily and Sardinia are very rich, producing the finest wheat and excellent wine.

406a. Manufactures, &c.—The Manufactures of Italy, once remarkable for their elegance and variety, are now much decayed, presenting only specimens on a small scale of what formerly existed. The principal manufactures of the present day are carried on in Piedmont, Lombardy, and Tuscany. Of these the most important are coarse woollens and linens, silks, velvet, gauze, porcelain, artificial flowers, straw hats, paper, parchment, leather, glass, and musical instruments.

b. *Commerce*.—The Commerce of Italy was once very extensive, when her ships covered the Mediterranean, and her merchants were her nobles and princes. After years of depression, it is in some measure reviving. The chief *Exports* consist at present almost entirely of raw produce—silk, olive-oil, marble, wines, hemp, barilla, cotton, wool, skins, madder, linseed, potash, wax, almonds, raisins, oranges, lemons, with rags, Parmesan cheese, and straw hats. The coasts of Sicily supply sponges and corals. The amount of *Exports* from Italy to Great Britain in 1869 was 8,998,160*l*. The chief *Imports* are—colonial produce; as, tea, sugar, coffee, &c.; linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, machinery, corn, indigo, jewellery, and dried fish. The *Imports* from Great Britain in 1869 amounted to 7,239,000*l*.

c. The *Roads* in the North of Italy are in general excellent; many of the old Roman roads are in good preservation; but most of the roads in Naples and the late Papal dominions are wretched. The *Canals* constructed during the period of the glory of Italy are numerous and valuable, though not much employed for commercial purposes. Of *Railways*, 847 miles were in operation in 1862. d. The *Chief Ports* are—Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Ancona, Venice, and Civita-Vecchia; in Sicily—Palermo, Messina, Marsala; in Sardinia—Cagliari.

407a. SOCIAL CONDITION.—Government, &c.—The whole of Italy is now combined into one kingdom, under the house of Savoy, with a *Constitutional Limited Monarchy*, in which the representative system is fully adopted. The *Executive* is vested in the King, who acts through nine responsible ministers. The *Legislative* power is shared between the King and Parliament, consisting of two chambers, one of Senators nominated by the King for life, and the other of Deputies, each above 30 years of age, elected by citizens above 25 years of age, and paying taxes to the amount of 1*l*. 12*s*. annually. Neither Senators nor Deputies receive any remuneration for their services.

b. The Brigandage, originated and maintained by the expelled Bourbons of Naples, though materially checked, is not yet suppressed in the Southern provinces.

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c. The estimated Revenue in 1868 was 31,155,000*l.*; the *Expenditure*, 39,918,000*l.*; the *Public Debt*, 251,000,000*l.* d. The Army of Italy is raised by *conscription*. According to law, a certain number of young men of the age of 21 are annually levied for the standing army, while the rest are entered in the army of reserve. On the peace establishment of 1869, the Army amounted to 188,000 men; in war to 445,000. The Navy in 1869, amounted to 99 vessels of war, manned by 18,214 sailors and marines.

d. The Poor.—Under the old Governments, *no parochial aid* was granted to the poor. They lived either by begging, stealing, brigandage, or on the alms of the charitable. Italy, indeed, though possessing one of the richest soils, was, under the former governments, infested by swarms of filthy, idle, and clamorous beggars.

408a. Religion.—The established Religion throughout Italy is the Roman Catholic; but, under the new Italian Constitution, other religions are now tolerated under certain restrictions. Efforts are being made, and with marked success, to spread the blessings of pure Christianity in most of the Italian cities. The superstitious ceremonies, hitherto practised under the name of religion, have never influenced the human mind for any rational or useful purpose.

b. There are in Italy 45 Archbishops, 198 Bishops, and a great number of priests. In 1866, the Government enacted a law for the suppression of all religious houses throughout the kingdom, and the transfer of their property, partly to the state and partly to the purposes of education. This law has, with only a few exceptions, been carried out.

409a. Education.—In Education, Italy, with the exception of Piedmont and Lombardy, has been one of the most neglected countries in Europe. The branches taught even to the higher classes were not adapted either for social improvement or modern usefulness. So late as 1860, there were in Naples and Sicily 3,094 large parishes, in which there was no school whatever. The attention of the present Government, however, has since 1860 been earnestly directed to remedy these evils, by establishing elementary schools in every parish in the kingdom, and introducing a better system. A great part of the confiscated ecclesiastical property has been applied to the purposes of education.

b. The former general neglect of education will be seen from the Census taken in 1864, when out of a population of 21,703,710,—17,000,000 persons could neither read nor write, and nearly 1,000,000 of the remainder could only read.

c. Italy, including the late Papal States, has 14 *Universities*; namely, Bologna, founded in 1119; Naples, in 1244; Padua, in 1228; Rome, in 1244; Perugia, in 1320; Pisa, in 1329; Siena, in 1349; Pavia, founded or re-organised in 1390; Turin, in 1412; Parma, in 1422; Florence, in 1443; Catania, in 1445; Cagliari, in 1764, and Genoa in 1783.

d. *Language.*—The *Italian*, in several dialects, is the language of the country; but, it is said to be spoken in its purity only in Tuscany. The *written* differs much from the spoken language. Both the written and the spoken languages are based substantially upon the *Latin*.

e. In the 14th and 15th centuries, Italy became the refuge of men of letters, when driven from Greece by the invasion of the Turks. At that time, the wealthy commercial cities became almost independent, vying with each other in the encouragement of talent, calculated to shed a lustre on their respective States. Hence, under their fostering influence, particularly of the *Medici* family of Florence, arose a host of poets, painters, sculptors, musicians, historians, &c., such as *Dante*, *Petrarch*, *Boccaccio*, *Machiavelli*, *Tasso*, &c. The Italians still excel in works of imagination, of antiquities, and of pure science.

LESSON 149.—410. People, Manners, &c.—In *Manners*, the Italians are considered as generally affable, courteous, ingenious, and ready-witted, but jealous, vindictive, lascivious, and superstitious. Masquerades, gaming, horse-races without riders, and public assemblies form their chief diversions. There is, however, a marked difference between the manners and habits of the people in the Northern and those in the Southern provinces. In Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venetia, the people are far more industrious, frugal, and orderly than in the Southern provinces. The immorality, beggary, and low estimation put on human life by the lower classes in the Roman and Neapolitan provinces, have been condemned by all travellers. Much of this state is to be attributed to long ages of ignorance and bad government. But now, by the free circulation of the Holy Scriptures, liberty of worship, a different system of education, and a liberal constitution, a very different estimate of Italian character will soon be warranted.

411. CHIEF TOWNS, RIVERS, ISLANDS, &c.

Note.—Both the pronunciation and ancient names of places are given in *Italica*. As a rule, *w* in Italian words is sounded as *oo*; *ch* like *k*; *ce, ci*, like *ch* in *chime*.

- Abruzzo, a prov. in Naples, divided into *Citra* and *Ultra*, p. 898,000.
- Ad'ige (anc. *Āthēsis*), a river North of the Po.
- Adria, in Venetia, once a seaport, bet. the Po and Adige, p. 11.
- Alessand'ria, a city in Piedmont, with strong fortress, manf. of silks, linens, and woollens, p. 54.
- Amalfi, in Naples, on G. of Salerno; here the mariner's compass was invented in 1302, p. 7.
- Ancōna (anc. *Āncōna*), in the Marches, on the Adriatic, a fine port, with manf. of silk, &c., p. 41.
- Aquila, in the Abruzzo Ultra, in Naples, with manf. of linens, p. 18.
- Arno (anc. *Arno*), a river in the W. of Italy.
- Ares'zo (anc. *Arratium*), in Tuscany, bpl. of Mæcenas and Petrarch, p. 10.
- Arpino (anc. *Arpinum*), in prov. of Lavoro, Naples, bpl. of Cicero, Marius, and Agrippa, p. 12.
- Asi (anc. *Āsia*), in Piedmont, bpl. of Alfieri, the poet, manf. of silk-stuffs, p. 28.
- Bari (anc. *Barium*), cap. of prov. Bari in Naples, a seaport, manf. of cottons, &c., p. 33.
- Baja' (*bā-yā*, anc. *Baiæ*), in Naples, once a cel. watering place of the Romans; p. 2.
- Beneven'to (anc. *Beneventum*), in Naples, with an arch of Trajan; under the Lombards, Benevento was the cap. of a duchy.
- Berga'ma (anc. *Bergōmum*), in Lombardy, manf. of woollens, p. 35.
- Blanc Mt. (*romp-blauing*), one of the Alps; ht. 15,733 ft.
- Bolōgna (*bo-lō-nā-yā*, anc. *Bononia*), a cel. university, manf. of crape, paper, p. 109.
- Bres'cia (anc. *Briata*), in Lombardy, manf. of silks, woollens, &c., p. 35.
- Brin'disi (anc. *Brundisium*), in prov. Otranto, Naples, a seaport, p. 10.
- Cagli'ari (*cal-yā-re*, anc. *Cardis*), cap. of isle of Sardinia, with a university, p. 31.
- Cannæ (anc. *Cannæ*), in Naples, here Hannibal def. the Romans, B.C. 216.
- Capri (anc. *Capræa*), a beautiful small isle in Bay of Naples, p. 6,000.
- Cap'ua (anc. *Capua*), in prov. of Lavoro, Naples, the anc. inhab. noted for luxury; here Hannibal wintered after the battle of Cannæ, p. 13.
- Carr'ara, in Modena, cel. for its marble quarries, p. 5.
- Casale (*kā-sāh-lā*), in Piedmont, manf. of silks, p. 25.
- Catānia (anc. *Catāna*), in Sicily, a seaport and seat of a university; has been several times destroyed by earthquakes, p. 69.
- Cen'is Mt., one of the Alps, ht. 11,460 ft.; the principal pass from France to Italy; under it now runs a Tunnel 8 miles in length.
- Chie'ti (*ke-d-tē*), in Abruzzo Citra, Naples, with anc. remains, p. 16.
- Chioggia (*ke-ōg'-go-ah*, anc. *Fossa Clodia*), a strong seaport in Venetia, p. 27.
- Chiusi (*ke-sū'-sē*, anc. *Clusium*), in Tuscany, with many Etruscan remains, p. 2.
- Civita Vecchia (*chē-vē-tāh-Vek-kē-d*, anc. *Centum-cellæ*), the chief port in the late Papal domin., p. 10.
- Co'mo (anc. *Comum*), in Lombardy, on Lake Como, manf. of woollens, p. 20.
- Cotrone (*ko-trō-nā*, anc. *Crotōna*), in Calabria Ultra in Naples, once the abode of Pythag'oras, p. 7.
- Cremōna (anc. *Cremona*), in Lombardy, great trade, p. 28.
- Elba (anc. *Ilva*), a small isle on the W., the residence of Napoleon 1st on his abdication, from May 1814 to Feb. 1815, p. 21,500.
- Este, a tn. in Venetia, its castle once the abode of the ancient family of *Este*, the origin of the English Royal Family, p. 8.

LESSON 150.—Ferr'ara, in the Romagna, a university, great trade in corn, p. 25.

Flumelino (*fo-o-mē-see-no*, anc. *Rubico*), a small river E. of Italy, once the boundary bet. Rome and Gallia Cisalpina.

Florence (anc. *Florentia*), the old cap. of Tuscany, and the cap. of Italy from 1865 to Oct. 1871, a fine city; bpl. of Dante, Machiavelli, Michael Angelo, Pope Leo X., Boccaccio, and the residence of the Medici family, p. 114.

Frasc'ati (anc. *Frascātum*), in the late papal dominions; bpl. of Cato the Censor; here Cicero, Mæcenas, &c., had villas, p. 5.

Gaeta (*gah-d-tah*, anc. *Caëta*), in Naples, a strong seaport, p. 14.

Gallip'oli (anc. *Callipolis*), in Otranto, Naples, grt. mart for oil, p. 14.

Gen'oa (anc. *Genúa*), in N. of Italy, a strong seaport with grt. trade, once the cap. of a cel. repub.; bpl. of Columbus, p. 128.

Girgenti (*Jeer-gen'-te*, anc. *Agrigentum*), in Sicily, with many ancient remains, p. 18.

Gozo, a small isle nr. Malta, belonging to England, p. 16,500.

Is'chia (anc. *Æmaria*), an isle off Naples, with hot springs, p. 25.

Lec'-ce (anc. *Aletium*), in prov. of Otranto, Naples, with grt. trade, p. 19.

Leg'-horn, in Tuscany, a large free seaport, exports straw hats, raw and manufactured silk, &c., p. 84.

Lip'ari Isles (anc. *Liparæ Insulæ*, or *Æolia*), N. of Sicily, of volcanic origin; of these Stromboli and Vulcano are active volcanoes, p. 22.

Lodi, in Lombardy, where Napoleon gained a grt. victory over the Austrians in 1796, p. 20.

Loretto, in the Marches, where is a cel. shrine of the Virgin Mary, visited by many pilgrims, p. 9.

Lucca (anc. *Luca*), in Tuscany, with fine cathedral, p. 22.

Magen'ta, a vil. in Lombardy, where the French def. the Austrians in June, 1859.

Malta (anc. *Melita*), an isle belonging to England; Ar. 98 Sq. m., pop. 134,000. *Cap. Valetta* On this island, St. Paul was wrecked. In 1530 it was taken by Charles 5th, who granted it to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The people are Roman Catholics.

Mantua (anc. *Mantua*), in Venetia, a strong but unhealthy city and fortress, nr. it the bpl. of Virgil, the Latin poet, p. 27.

Marengo, a vil. in Piedmont, cel. for a vict. gained by the French under Napoleon 1st over the Austrians on June 14, 1800.

Marsala (anc. *Lilybaeum*), in Sicily, noted for its wines, p. 25.

Messina (anc. *Messana*), in Sicily, a strong port, with grt. trade, p. 95.

Milan (anc. *Mediolanum*), in Lombardy, a fine city with grt. trade in books, paper, silks, &c. It was the cap. of a Republic in 1056; of the duchy of Milan in 14th century; then passed successively under Spain and Austria, was taken by the French in 1796 and 1800, but restored to Austria in 1815, and lastly made over to Sardinia in 1859.

Mincio (anc. *Mincius*), a tributary of the Po, N. of Italy.

Modena (anc. *Mutina*), cap. of Modena, manf. of woollens, velvets, &c., p. 32.

Monop'oli, in prov. of Bari, Naples, grt. trade in wine, oil, &c., p. 17.

Mon'aco, nr. Nice, once the cap. of a small principal.; ceded to France in 1861, p. 2.

Monza, nr. Milan, once the cap. of the Lombard Kingdom, and where the iron crown of Lombardy was kept, p. 22.

Naples (anc. *Neapolis*), cap. of the late kingdom of Naples, a large city and port, with a university and several hospitals, p. 447.

Nováro, a strong tn. in Piedmont, where the Austrians def. the Sardinians in 1849, p. 27.

Ofanto (anc. *Aufedus*), a river in Naples on the E.

Otranto (anc. *Hydruntum*), a seaport in prov. of Otranto, in Naples, p. 2.

Padua (anc. *Patavium*), in Venetia, a university; bpl. of Livius, Belzoni, the traveller, &c., p. 53.

Paler'mo (anc. *Panormus*), cap. of Sicily, a large seaport, seat of a university, p. 194.

Parma (anc. *Parma*), cap. of Parma, cel. for its cheese, p. 45.

Parva (anc. *Ticinum*), in Lombardy, seat of a university, p. 25.

Perugia (*pa-roo'-jah*, anc. *Perusia*), in Umbria, a university, p. 19.

Piacenza (anc. *Piacentia*), in Parma, manf. of woollens, &c., p. 31.

Pisa (*pee'-za*, anc. *Plæa*), in Tuscany, a cel. university; bpl. of Galilæo, p. 23.

Po (anc. *Pādus*), the chief river of Italy, on the N.

Pontine Marabes, a very unhealthy but fertile district, between Rome and Naples, extending along the coast for 25 miles.

Portici, a tn. in Naples, nr. Vesuvius, on the site of the anc. Herculaneum, p. 17.

LESSON 151.—Ravenna (anc. *Ravenna*), in the Romagna, the seat of the Western Roman Empire at its close, of Odoacer in 476, of the Ostrogoths in 493, and afterwards of the Exarchate of the Greek or Eastern Empire in 554, and of the Longobards in 754, p. 24.

Reggio (*red'-jio*, anc. *Regium*), in Calabria Ultra in Naples, a seaport, once a famous city; bpl. of Ariosto; capit. to Gen. Garibaldi, Aug. 1860, p. 22.

Rimini (anc. *Ariminum*), a seaport in the Romagna, on the Adriatic, p. 14.

Rieti (*re'-d-ē*), in the N. of Naples, with mineral springs, p. 11.

ROME (anc. *Rome*), once the mistress of the world, till lately the cap. of the Papal dominions, and in Nov. 1871 was made the cap. of the Kingdom of Italy. It contains the Vatican or ancient palace of the Popes, St. Peter's cathedral, and many ancient remains, p. 207.

San Marino, a small anc. repub. in the Marches; Ar. 26 Sq. m., Pop. 4,060. It is now wholly dependent on the Kingdom of Italy.

Sardin'ia (anc. *Sardinia*), a large island; Ar. 9,359 Sq. m., divided into two provs., *Cagliari* on the S. and *Sassari* on the N., p. 588. [p. 24.]

Sas'sari, in Sardinia, a port and university.

Sicily (anc. *Sicilia*), a large and fertile island, Ar. 10,556 Sq. m.; the principal Exports are wines, fruits, olive-oil, cotton, and sulphur, p. 2,391,800, cap. *Palermo*.

Sien'na (anc. *Sena-Julia*), in Tuscany, a fine city, univers., p. 22.

Solferino, a vil. in Lombardy, where the French def. the Austrians in 1859, which terminated the war.

Spezia, a port of Genoa, once the cap. of a duchy, p. 11.

Spoleto (anc. *Spoletum*), in Umbria, on a rocky hill, with a cel. aqueduct, p. 30.

Squillace (*skee-lah'-che*, anc. *Syclæum*), a gulf and town of Naples, p. 3.

Syracuse (anc. *Syracûsæ*), a cel. city of Sicily, once the resid. of Dionysius Hiero, Archimedes, &c., p. 18.

Taran'to (anc. *Tarentum*), in Naples, a seaport, p. 20.

Tiber (anc. *Tibēris*), a river in Italy, flowing past Rome.

Tivoli (anc. *Tibur*), in the late Papal domin., with many anc. remains, once the resid. of Mæcenæ, Horace, Cicero, &c., p. 6.

Ticino (*te-cho-no*, anc. *Ticinus*), a branch of the Po, N. of Italy.

Trapani (anc. *Drepanum*), a port on the W. of Sicily, p. 27.

Turin (anc. *Augusta Taurinorum*), in Piedmont, a fine city, and university, formerly the cap. of the Kingdom of Sardinia, and here the first Parliament of the new Kingdom of Italy was held, Feb. 18, 1861. The seat of Parliament was transferred from Turin to Florence in 1865, and in 1871 to the old cap. Rome, p. 180.

Urbino (anc. *Urbīnum*), in the Marches; bpl. of Raphael, p. 13.

Vaudais (*vo-dw-a*) or Waldenses, an interesting, industrious, and peaceable Christian people, living among the Cottian Alps in Piedmont, and occupying a district about 22 miles by 16 miles, divided into 15 parishes, each having a pastor and school. They were for many

years most cruelly persecuted by the Roman Catholics. At present the pop. is only about 22,000. [p. 60.]

Valetta, cap. of Malta, strongly fortified, Venice (anc. *Venetia*), cap. of Venetia, once styled the Queen of the Adriatic, long the cap. of a cel. repub., the first maritime power in the world. It was occupied by the French from 1797 to 1814, when it reverted to Austria. In 1866, it was ceded by the Austrians to the Kingdom of Italy, when King Victor Emmanuel entered it in triumph on Nov. 7, 1866. The city is built on several islands, separated by canals, p. 118.

Verona (anc. *Verōna*), in Venetia, manf. of woollens, &c.; bpl. of Nepos, Catullus, Pliny the younger, &c., and contains the tombs of the Scaligers, p. 108.

Vicenza (anc. *Vicentia*), in Venetia, manf. of woollens, silks, &c., p. 32.

Villa-Franca, a tn. in Venetia, where a treaty of peace was signed bet. the Austrians, French, and Sardinians in July, 1859.

Viterbo (anc. *Volturnus Fanum*), a tn. in late Papal domin., p. 14.

Volturno (anc. *Volturnus*), a river in Naples.

LESSON 152.—412a. ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY OF ITALY.—Ancient Italy was known by several names: namely, by that of *Italia* (by which the Peninsula was generally called in the time of Augustus), and by the poetical names, *Hesperia*, *Ausonia*, and *Saturnia*.

b. The Country was early peopled by various Tribes, speaking different languages, and following different habits and customs. 1. The North was occupied by the *Gauls* or *Celts*, the *Ligurians*, and *Venēti*. Of these, the *Gauls* were conspicuous for their bravery and impulsiveness. 2. The Centre was occupied by the *Etruscans*, distinguished for their early refinement, ingenuity and skill in porcelain and other arts. The *Umbrians*, supposed to be the most ancient tribe. The *Sabines* and *Samnites*, remarkable for their industry, frugality, and hardness. The *Latins*, of whom the Romans were a branch; the *Ægri* and others. 3. The South was principally occupied by various colonies from Greece, hence this district was frequently called *Magna Græcia*.

c. Of all the tribes occupying Italy, the ROMANS, a branch of the Latins, were the most remarkable; who, from the smallest and most contemptible beginning, gradually became the sovereigns not only of Italy, but of the World. In them were combined strong practical sense, an ardent love of their country and superiority, and a deep conviction of the necessity of union and submission to authority. Accustomed to toils and hardships from youth, and trained to the practice of truth, industry, frugality, and all those virtues which are calculated to exalt a nation, the early Romans pressed on with indomitable perseverance in a victorious career, subduing first the tribes contiguous to them, and then, ultimately, every important nation of the ancient world. Whatever country they conquered they endeavoured to civilise and improve, by introducing their language, laws, and customs; and have left imperishable remains of their skill and wisdom.

413. DIVISIONS.—Ancient Italy may be conveniently divided into 3 Great Divisions: 1. Northern; 2. Central; 3. Southern.

1. THE NORTHERN DIVISION comprised—1. Istria; 2. Venetia; 3. Gallia Cisalpina; and 4. Liguria.

1. ISTRIA lay to the N.-E., having Venetia on the N., Illyricum on the E., and the Adriatic on the West. Its chief town was POLA, now Pola.

2. VENETIA lay on the N.-W. of Istria, and to the N. of the Adriatic.

Its chief Towns were—

TERGESTE now Trieste.

PATAVIUM „ Padua.

AQUILEIA now Aquileia.

VERONA „ Verona.

Its chief River was—ATHĒSIS, the Adige.

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3a. GALLIA CISALPINA or Gaul South of the Alps, was bounded on the N. by the Alps, on the E. by the Athéas; on the S. by the Rubico; and on the W. by Liguria. It was frequently subdivided into two districts; namely, *Gallia Transpadāna*, or Gaul, lying N. of the *Padus* or Po; and *Gallia Cispadāna*, or Gaul, S. of the Po. It was also frequently called *Citerior* or nearer, in opposition to *Uterior* or further, which was applied to *Gallia Transalpina* or modern France.

b. In *Gallia Transpadāna*, the chief Towns were—

MANTUA now Mantua.	MEDIOLANUM	now Milan.
BRIXIA " Brescia.	TICINUM	" Pavia.
CREMONA " Cremona.	AUGUSTA TAURINORUM	" Turin.

The chief Rivers were—PADUS, the Po, and its Northerly branches, namely Ticinus, the Ticino; ADDUA, the Adda; OLLIUS, the Oglio, and MINCIUS, the Mincio.

c. In *Gallia Cispadāna*, the chief Towns were—

RAVENNA now Ravenna.	MUTINA now Modena.
BONONIA " Bologna.	PARMA " Parma.
PLACENTIA " Piacenza.	FAVENTIA " Faenza.

The chief Rivers were the *Padus* and its southern branches, namely, TREBIA now Trebbia; *Sculletina* now Penaro, and in the S.-E. *Rubico* now *Fiumicino*.

4. LIGURIA was bounded on the N. by *Gallia Transpadāna*; on the E. by *Gallia Cispadāna*; and on the S. by the Tyrrhenian Sea.

Its chief Towns were—

NICAHA now Nice.	GENŪA now Genoa.
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Its chief River was the TANĀRUS now Tanaro.

LESSON 153. CENTRAL ITALY comprised—1. Etruria; 2. Umbria; 3. Picenum; 4. The Country of the Sabini, Vestini, Marsi, Peligni, &c.; 5. Samnium; 6. Latium; 7. Campania.

1. ETRURIA lay on the S. of *Gallia Cispadāna*, and to the E. of the Tyrrhenian Sea. Its chief Towns were—

LUCA now Lucca.	PISAE now Pisa.	FAESULAE now Fiesole.
FLORENTIA " Florence.	CLUSIUM " Chiusi.	PERUSIA " Perugia.
FALERII " Faleri.	VEII, nr. Isola Farnese.	

Its chief Rivers and Lakes were—ARNUR, the Arno; TIBĒRIS, the Tiber; LAOUS TRASIMĒNUS, Lake of Perugia; LAOUS VADIMONIS, Bassano.

2. UMBRIA was bounded on the N. by *Gallia Cispadāna*, and on the W. by Etruria. Its chief Towns were—

SPOLETIUM now Spoleto.	ARIMINUM now Rimini.
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Its chief Rivers were—TIBĒRIS, the Tiber; METAURUS, Metauro.

3. PICENUM was bounded on the W. by Umbria, and on E. by the Adriatic.

Its chief Towns were—

ANCONA now Ancona.	ASCULUM now Ascoli.
ADRIA " Atri.	FIRMUM " Firmo.

Its chief River was TRUENTIUS now Trento.

4. THE SABINI had Umbria on the N.-W.; Picenum on N.-E.; and Latium on the S. Near the Sabines dwelt the MARSI, VESTINI, and the PELIGNI.

The chief Sabine Towns were—

REATE now Rieti.	CURES now Correse.
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The chief Rivers were the NAR, TIBER, and ANIO.

5. SAMNIUM, with the FRENTANI, had on the N. the Marruceni and Peligni; on the E. the Adriatic and Apulia; on the S. Lucania; and on the W. Latium and Campania.

The chief Towns of Samnium were—

ISERNIA now Isernia.	BENEVENTUM now Benevento.
BOVIANUM " Bojano.	CAUDIVM, nr. mod. Arpaia.

Chief Towns of the Frentani were—

ORTONA now Ortona.	ANXANUM now Lanciano.
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Chief Rivers were—SAGRUS, *Sangro*; TIFERNUS, *Biferno*; AUFIDUS, *Ofanto*; VULTURNUS, *Volturno*.

6. LATIUM was bounded on the N. by Etruria and Sabini; on E. by Samnium and the Marsi; on S. by Campania. Its chief Tribes were the *Lafini*, *Volsci*, *Herntici*, *Aequi*, *Aurunci*, &c.

The chief Towns were—

ROMA	now <i>Rome</i> .	OSTIA	now <i>Ostia</i> .	TARRACINA	now <i>Terracina</i> .
TIBUR	" <i>Tivoli</i> .	PRÆNESTE	" <i>Palestrina</i> .	TUSCULUM	" <i>Frascati</i> .
ARICIA	" <i>La Riccia</i> .	ARDEA	" <i>Ardea</i> .	CALËTA	" <i>Gaeta</i> .
ARPINUM	" <i>Arpinum</i> .	CORIOLI		ALBA LONGA	

Its chief Rivers were—TIBĒRIS, the *Tiber*; ANIO, the *Teverone*; LIRIS, *Gerigliano*.

7. CAMPANIA was bounded on the N. by Latium, on the E. by Samnium, and on the S. by Lucania.

Its chief Towns were—

BAIÆ	now <i>Beja</i> .	NOLA	now <i>Nola</i> .	PUTEOLI	now <i>Pozzuoli</i> .
SORRENTUM	" <i>Sorrento</i> .	SALERNUM	" <i>Salerno</i> .		
HERCULANEUM and POMPEII, nr. Vesuvius, both destroyed					

LESSON 154. SOUTHERN ITALY, called *Magna Græcia*, from the number of Greek Colonies which it contained, comprised—1. Apulia; 2. Calabria; 3. Lucania; 4. Bruttium.

1. APULLA had on the W. Samnium; on the E. the Adriatic. Its chief Tribes were the *Apŭli*, *Daunii*, and *Peucetii*.

Its chief Towns were—

ARPI	now <i>Arpa</i> .	CANŪSIUM	now <i>Canŭsa</i> .	VENUSIA	now <i>Venosa</i> .
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Its chief Rivers were—TIFERNUS, *Biferno*; AUFIDUS, *Ofanto*

2. CALABRIA was the name of the Peninsula which formed the heel of Italy South of the Peucetii. The Greeks named it Messapia and Iapygia.

The chief Towns were—

BRUNDISIUM	now <i>Brindisi</i> .	HYDRUNTUM	now <i>Otranto</i> .
TARENTUM	" <i>Taranto</i> .	CALLIPOLIS	" <i>Gallipoli</i> .

3. LUCANIA was bounded on the N. by Campania, Samnium, and Apulia; and on the S. by Bruttium.

Its chief Towns were—

METAPONTUM;	HERACLEA;	SYBARIS;	THURII;	VELIA;	PAESTUM, <i>Pesto</i> .
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4. BRUTTIUM occupied the Southern extremity of the Italian Peninsula, having Lucania on the North.

Its chief Towns were—

CROTŌNA	now <i>Cotrone</i> .	SCYLACÆUM	now <i>Squillace</i> .
RKKIUM	" <i>Reggio</i> .	PETĒLIA	" <i>Strongoli</i> .

114. THE ITALIAN ISLANDS were—1. Corsica; 2. Sardinia; 3. Sicilia; 4. Melita; 5. Lipareæ Insulæ, and the adjacent islands.

1. CORSICA, cap. *MARIANA* on the East.

2. SARDINIA, cap. *CARALIS*, *Cagliari*.

3. SICILIA now *Sicily*; chief Towns—

MESSANA	now <i>Messina</i> .	CATĀNA	now <i>Catania</i> .	SYRACŪSÆ	now <i>Syracuse</i> .
CAMARINA	" <i>Camarana</i> .	AGRIGENTUM	" <i>Girgenti</i> .	LILYBÆUM	" <i>Marsala</i> .
DREPANUM	" <i>Trapani</i> .	PANORMUS	" <i>Palermo</i> .		

4. MELITA now *Malta*; GAULOS now *Gozo*.

5. LIPAREÆ INSULÆ, the *Lipari Islands*.

Note.—The preceding sketch of the *Ancient Geography of Italy* will be sufficient for enabling the student to know the exact locality of the early tribes and their chief towns. The *History of Ancient Rome*, from its reputed Foundation in 753 B.C. to the extinction of the Western Empire in 476 A.D., must be learned from some of the excellent works already published on that subject.—The following is a summary of the principal Events from the Extinction of the Western Empire to the close of 1871.

LESSON 155.—SKETCH OF ITALIAN HISTORY FROM A.D. 476 TO 1871.

415a. 476 A.D. TO 800.—Orestes, a Patrician and General of the army of Italy, having deposed his emperor, Julius Nepos, in 475, elevated to the purple his own son, Romulus Augustus, a mere youth, styled in contempt *Augustulus*. Soon after his elevation, the barbarian mercenaries, or *Federates*, in the service of the Western Empire, made a demand of one third of the lands in Italy as a remuneration. On the emperor's refusal to grant this, they revolted under *Odoacer*, the leader of the *Heruli*, a German tribe supposed to have originally come from Scandinavia. A decisive battle was fought near Pavia, when Orestes was defeated and killed, and the young emperor deposed, but permitted to retire on a pension to Lucullanum in Campania, where he soon after died. This defeat terminated the Western Empire in 476, when *Odoacer* was hailed by his troops 'King of Italy'; his prudence, however, never permitted him to assume either the purple or the diadem. He caused the ancient institutions to be respected, the laws to be enforced, and agriculture to be extensively encouraged. After a reign of 14 years (476 to 490) he was attacked by *Theodoric*, king of the *Ostro*, or Eastern *Goths*. After sustaining three defeats, he was driven into Ravenna, where he was blockaded for nearly 3 years. At last he surrendered on condition that his life should be spared; but shortly after, he was stabbed at a solemn banquet given to him by his rival in 493.

THEODORIC then became sole master of all Italy from the Alps to the extreme South, and made *Ravenna* his capital. His reign, which lasted 33 years, from 493 to 526, was one of great national prosperity. The cruel deaths, however, of the philosophers *Symmachus* in 526, and *Boëthius* in 526, have left a stain on his character. At his death in 526, his grandson *Athalaric*, a vicious youth, succeeded, but soon died from excess. His successor, *Vitiges*, was defeated by the renowned *Belisarius*, general of *Justinian*, Emperor of the East, and sent a prisoner to Constantinople in 541. *Totila*, the next king, a brave general, after a prolonged resistance, fell in battle in 552, fighting against *Narses*, the successor of *Belisarius*. In *Totila* the Gothic dominion in Italy terminated, for the Central and Southern parts were conquered, and formed into a province of the Eastern Empire, called the *EXARCHATE* or *Viceroyalty* of *RAVENNA*. *Narses* was appointed the first *Exarch*. The *Exarchate* included the old capital, *Rome*, and extended from *Ravenna* to the extreme South. *Rome*, however, was especially favoured by being allowed to be governed by a Patrician, appointed by the Emperor, while its bishop or pope was permitted to exercise a kind of paternal and spiritual authority.

b. The Northern part of Italy, which still belonged to the Goths, was invaded in 568, and wrested from them by *Alboin*, the chief or king of the Lombards (or *Longobardi*, long-bearded, a German tribe of the Suevic race). *Alboin* soon reduced the whole of the North, and formed it into a kingdom, with *Pavia* as the capital. The Lombards introduced the Feudal System into Italy, by dividing the country into districts, over each of which a *duke* or military leader was appointed.

c. The Bishops or Popes of *Rome*, who after the Lombard invasion, though still nominally subject to the Greek Emperors, had obtained considerable influence in the districts around them, while they were the acknowledged heads of the Latin or Western Church. They now eagerly availed themselves of every opportunity of extending their temporal as well as their spiritual authority. The Latin Church had already greatly departed both in doctrine and practice from primitive Christianity, by the multiplication of rites and ceremonies, the worship of images, invocation of saints, prayers for the dead, &c. About 726 A.D., *Leo*, Emperor of the East, frequently called the *Iconoclast*, or image destroyer, issued an Edict proscribing the use of images and religious pictures. In compliance with this, the Eastern churches were cleansed from idolatry. But *Gregory 2nd*, Bishop of *Rome*, not only resisted the edict of *Leo*, but audaciously asserted that the use of images had descended from the times of the apostles! He then proceeded to excommunicate the Emperor, to throw off his allegiance to him, and to invite *Liutprand*, the Lombard King, to seize on *Ravenna* and *Romagna* for the Church. *Liutprand* readily accepted the invitation, and succeeded in wresting those places from the *Exarchate*, but annexed them to his own dominions. His successor *Astolphus* proceeded further, by summoning *Rome* to acknowledge him as her lawful sovereign. Upon this the next Pope, *Stephen*, pursuing the same policy as his predecessor, besought the aid of *Pepin*, King of *France*, who crossed the Alps at the head of a Frankish army, defeated *Astolphus*, and having wrested *Ravenna* and the *Romagna* from

his grasp, presented them as a donation, it is said, to the Church in 754 A.D. No sooner, however, was Astolphus released from the presence of his enemy than he withheld the promised territory. On this, Pepin again crossed the Alps, and again compelled Astolphus to submit and fulfil his engagement. After this double chastisement, the Lombard kingdom began to decline. In 774, *Desiderius*, the last Lombard king, having given shelter to Queen Geberge, the widow of Carloman, brother of Charlemagne, was attacked and deposed, and compelled to retire to a monastery. The Lombard kingdom was then annexed to that of the Franks in 776 A.D.

d. The preceding period presented only a series of barbaric inroads, incessant wars, and violent changes, while the country exhibited a scene of widespread desolation and misery. Several towns were compelled to form alliances with each other for their mutual defence, and appoint their own magistrates, some of whom obtained hereditary power which they transmitted to their descendants. Thousands of the inhabitants sought safety amidst the lagoons and marshes on the shores of the Adriatic, where, by degrees, they laid the foundation of a city destined to become the capital of the subsequently powerful republic of Venice.

416a. A.D. 800 to 1508.—In A.D. 800, *Charlemagne* having visited Rome to quell a tumult raised against his friend Pope Leo 8rd, was consecrated by him “Emperor of the Romans.” Charlemagne’s Empire then embraced nearly all France, the greater part of Germany, the Northern and Central portions of Italy to the borders of modern Naples, and the Northern part of Spain as far as to the Ebro. The Southern part of Italy was occupied partly by the reduced Greek Exarchate, and partly by the Saracens. Rome, though nominally subject to Charlemagne, was in reality under the sway of the Pope.

b. Under the weak and divided rule of Charlemagne’s successors, Italy was parcelled out into numerous principalities and states, governed at first by counts, marquises, and other feudatories of the new Western Empire. As the principal towns rose in population and wealth, they gradually made themselves independent of their feudal chiefs, and formed so many *Commonwealths*. Then arose innumerable quarrels and wars between the towns and the great lords; between one town and another; between the lords also with each other; and last of all, between a combination of towns and lords against the kings of Germany, who styled themselves the successors of Charlemagne, and assumed the often merely nominal title of Kings of Italy and Emperors of the West. At one period, the Saracens threatened the greater part of the Western shore. As a protection against their incursions, Pope Leo 4th, about 847, surrounded with walls the churches of the apostles Peter and Paul on the Vatican Mount, which thus formed a new quarter, and was named from him the *Leonine City*.

c. In the midst of all this confusion, several considerable states were formed, such as the *Papal States*, the duchies of *Benevento* and *Salerno*, the Kingdom of *Sicily* and *Apulia* under the Normans, the Republics of *Venice*, *Florence*, *Genoa*, and *Pisa*, and lastly the duchy of *Milan*. The Dukes of *Savoy*, originally a transalpine dynasty, also acquired Piedmont and other possessions on the South side of the Alps. Such was the origin of the Italian States in the *Middle Ages*.

417a. 1508 to 1798.—At the commencement of the 16th century, so powerful had the *Republic of Venice* become, that a League, called the *League of Cambray* (a town in the N. of France), was formed in 1508 to humble her power. This League comprised the warlike and ambitious Pope Julian 2nd (the originator of it), the Emperor Maximilian, Louis 12th of France, and Ferdinand 5th (the Catholic), of Spain. By this League, the Venetians lost for a time the whole of their continental possessions, which, however, they recovered in 1512.

b. On the elevation to the Imperial Dignity in 1519 of Charles 5th, grandson of Ferdinand of Spain, the Italian cities were destined again to experience many changes. About 1527, *Charles 5th* established by conquest the dominion of the house of *Austria* over the Duchy of *Milan*, and over the kingdom of *Naples* and *Sicily*, which dominion on his abdication he gave up to his son Philip 2nd, and his successors of the Spanish branch of the house of Austria. Spain continued to rule these territories till the beginning of the 18th century, when, by the extinction of the Spanish branch of the house of Austria, *Lombardy* was transferred in 1706 to the German branch of the same house, and in 1734, *Naples* and *Sicily* were formed into an independent kingdom under a Spanish Prince, *Don Carlos*, who was crowned King as Charles 7th. In 1718, the *Duke of Savoy* assumed the title of *King of Sardinia*, as that island had then been ceded to him as an equivalent for Sicily, which was surrendered to the Emperor, and after-

wards, as above stated, formed in 1734 a portion of the Kingdom of Naples. During this century, *Venice*, *Tuscany*, and *Genoa*, as well as the monarchies of *Sardinia*, *Naples* and *Sicily*, figured among the sovereign states of Europe, while *Lombardy* belonged to Austria.

LESSON 156.—418a. 1798 to 1871.—In 1798, Italy was overrun by the armies of the French under *Napoleon Buonaparte*, and Pope Pius 6th deposed, while Venice disappeared from the list of sovereign states, and became an Austrian province. In 1805, Napoleon having become emperor, formed a kingdom of Italy, which, however, did not include one-third of Italy. He annexed another third to the French Empire, and gave Naples first to his brother Joseph, and then, on his transference to the throne of Spain, he gave it to his brother-in-law Murat. In 1814, the French having evacuated Italy, the various States were restored to their former condition, except that *Venice* remained under Austria, and *Genoa* was annexed to the Sardinian monarchy.

b. In 1859, the Italian Patriots urged the King of Sardinia to make a grand effort to amalgamate the petty sovereignties into one strong united Kingdom. For this purpose, the aid of Napoleon 3rd, Emperor of the French was sought and procured. The first object of the two sovereigns was the expulsion of the Austrians from Lombardy. War was accordingly declared against Austria in April 1859. In this war the Austrians suffered several defeats, particularly at *Montebello* (May 20), *Magenta* (June 4), and *Solferino* (on June 24). On July 11 following, preliminaries of peace were signed at *Villafranca*, when *Lombardy* was ceded to Sardinia.

c. In 1860, *Revolutions* occurred in *Tuscany*, *Parma*, *Modena*, and the *Romagna*, when the inhabitants, having expelled their princes, voted by universal suffrage for *Annexation to Sardinia*, which was accepted by the King. Shortly afterwards, the King and the Sardinian Parliament ceded the provinces of *Savoy* and *Nice* to France, in consideration of the services rendered to the Italian cause by the French Emperor in the war against Austria. In May of the same year, *Garibaldi* landed at *Marsala* in *Sicily*, defeated the Neapolitan troops in several engagements, and assumed the authority of Dictator. He next invaded Naples, compelled Francis 2nd to withdraw, and being joined by a Sardinian army, subjugated the whole kingdom; when, on Nov. 7, he resigned his Dictatorship, and saluted VICTOR EMMANUEL, "KING OF ITALY." The new Kingdom then comprised the whole Peninsula, except *Venetia*, the Pope's Dominions, and *San Marino*.

d. The next alliance formed by Italy was with *Prussia*, in May 1866, in order to expel the Austrians from *Venetia*. In June following, war was accordingly declared against Austria by both these powers. The Italians were defeated both at *Custoza* and *Versa* on land, and near *Lissa* in a naval engagement. The Austrians, however, having suffered several terrible defeats in Germany by the Prussians, were compelled to make peace. By the treaty of peace signed at Vienna in Oct. 1866, *Venetia* was ceded to Italy; and in November following it was, by a plebiscitum of the *Venetians*, formally annexed to the newly-formed Kingdom of Italy. In Nov. 1870, the *Papal Territory* was by a plebiscitum of the Roman people wrested from the power of the Pope, and annexed to the Kingdom of Italy, thus completing the unification of the whole country under one Sovereign. On July 2, 1871, the city of ROME was declared the capital of modern, as it had been of ancient, Italy.

419a. GROWTH AND INFLUENCE OF PAPAL ROME.—Rome has long been the centre of that great *Spiritual Despotism*, which for centuries held unbounded sway over Europe. Its influence, however, began to decline at the *Reformation*, and recently *Italy*, *Austria*, and even *Spain* have thrown off its yoke. As a *Temporal Power*, the rise of the Papedom dates from the year 755 A.D., when Pepin, Mayor of the Palace at Paris (having procured the sanction of the Pope to depose his sovereign, Childeric 3rd, and assume the sovereignty himself), acceded to the solicitation of the Pope to wrest *Ravenna* and the *Romagna* from the power of *Astolphus*, King of the Lombards. Pepin defeated *Astolphus*, and subdued the coveted territory, which he bestowed on the Pope. To this *Charlemagne* added the provinces of *Perugia* and *Spoletto*. In 1053, Henry 3rd, Emperor of Germany, added the city of *Benevento* and the adjacent territory. In 1102, *Matilda*, Marchioness of *Tuscany*, added the district afterwards called the "Patrimony of St. Peter." Other portions were afterwards obtained, till the whole ultimately exceeded upwards of 17,000 Square Miles. In 1808, the Pope's

States were forcibly incorporated into the Kingdom of Italy under Napoleon 1st, but were restored to the Pope in 1815 by the Congress of Vienna. In 1859, the *Romagna* revolted from the Pope, which was followed in 1860 by the secession of the *Marches* and *Umbria*. Lastly, in Nov. 1870, his remaining territory was wrested from him, and at the entreaty of the inhabitants themselves, the district was annexed to the modern Kingdom of Italy, with *Rome* as the future capital.

b. In *Ecclesiastical Affairs*, the Pope is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. His decisions are held to be *infallible*, from which there is no appeal.

c. The Pope may seek advice from the sacred college of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of 70 persons. The Cardinals are considered *Princes* of the Church, and, till lately, governed when the Pontifical throne was vacant. On the demise of a Pope, the cardinals elect by votes a successor from their own order. He who receives the votes of two-thirds of the members is declared elected.

d. The Inquiring Student, wishful to know by what means the Popes obtained their *Temporal Power*, and assumed unbounded control over the consciences and affairs of men, is referred to an article entitled "Annals of the Papacy," given in the *Sunday at Home* for 1860, p. 109. This article is an analysis of a work written by the Marquis D'Azeglio, called "The Court of Rome and the Gospel." He will there learn the double dealing and subterfuges which have been adopted from its earliest days by the court of Rome, to extend the limits of its territory and its temporal authority. Now having recourse to a forged donation of the Emperor Constantine, now to the false decretals of Isidore, both documents declared condemnable impostures by Bossuet himself; now appropriating, like Pope Zacharias, the principal titles of the Exarchate to the prejudice of his acknowledged sovereign, the Emperor of the East; now, like Innocent 2nd, sending, in the name of St. Peter, to King Pepin of France, a letter which he declared had come down from heaven, and had been written by the Prince of the Apostles himself, exhorting that monarch to send an army to the speedy aid of the Church! He will there also see how the Popes, who once needed the consent of the first Christian Emperors to be legitimately elected, and bowed to the civil power under the infidel or Arian, Heruli and Ostrogoths, succeeded at last in raising themselves above all the monarchs of the earth, and arrogating the right of deposing Kings from their thrones, and releasing subjects from their allegiance, &c.

420.—The House of Savoy.

In 1416, the *Counts of Savoy* adopted, by the permission of the Emperor of Germany, the title of *Duke*, and in 1418, they acquired the principality of Piedmont. At the peace of Utrecht in 1713, they obtained the island of Sicily with the title of King. Sicily was exchanged in 1730 for the isle of *Sardinia*, to which henceforth, the Royal Dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added in 1815 to the Sardinian dominions. The direct male line in the House of Savoy became extinct with King Carlo Felix in 1831, when, by the existing *Salic Law*, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the House of *Savoy-Carignano*, a title derived from a small town in the province of Turin, and assumed by a younger branch of the Savoy family. King Charles Albert, the first of the Carignano branch, abdicated March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the present King, Victor Emmanuel 2nd, born March 14, 1830, and proclaimed King of Italy by the Italian Parliament, March 17, 1861.

LESSON 157.—TURKISH EMPIRE.

421. THE TURKISH OR OTTOMAN EMPIRE comprises—1. *Turkey in Europe*, or Turkey Proper, with its Tributary Provinces on the Danube; 2. *Turkey in Asia*, which comprises Asia Minor or Anatolia, Armenia, Kurdistan, Syria, Mesopotamia, the Hedjaz or West Part of Arabia, and Cyprus; 3. *Turkey in Africa*, which comprises Egypt (under a Khedive or hereditary Viceroy), Nubia, Dongola, Sennaar, with Meroë; Tripoli with Barca and Fezzan; and Tunis, which is almost independent.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

422a. PHYSICAL.—*Extent, &c.*—The Area of *Turkey Proper*, exclusive of the Tributary Provinces in Europe, is 138,203 sq. miles; Pop. 10,500,000; *Cap.* CONSTANTINOPLE.

b. Seas, Gulfs, Straits.—Black or Euxine Sea; Bosphorus, or Strait of Constantinople; Sea of Marmora; the Dardanelles, or the Hellespont; the Archipelago; the Gulfs of Saros, Enos, Contessa, Monte Santo, Cassandra, Salonika, and Volo, and the Ionian and Adriatic Seas.

c. Chief Islands.—Candia or Crete, governed by a Pasha; Rhodes and the Turkish Sporades (or scattered islands), namely, Scarpanto, Cos, Kalimno, Patmos, Nicaria, Samos, Scio, Mitylénë, Lemnos, Imbros, Samothraki, Thasos, and the small islands near the coast of Asia, all of which are under the Pasha of Rhodes, who is subordinate to the Capitan Pasha.

d. Capes.—On the *East*, are Kalagria, Eminch, Monte Santo, Drapano, and Paliuri; on the *West*, are Linguetta and Rodoni.

423a. *Surface.*—Turkey, South of the Danube, is an undulating region of hills and valleys, mountains, and table-lands of little elevation. In Bulgaria are extensive Plains, which, as they approach the Danube, abound with stagnant marshes. The Balkan, an extensive mountain chain, traverses the centre from E. to W. In Rumelia are several elevated Plateaux; and in Thessaly, many beautiful valleys. Almost every part of the country is well watered.

b. Mountains.—The Balkan Mts., between Bulgaria and Rumelia, from 2,000 to 3,000 ft.; Sharra-Tagh, on the West of the Balkan, 10,000 ft.; Dinaric Alps, on the West of Bosnia, of which the highest point is Mt. Dinara, 7,500 ft. South of these are the Little Balkan; Despota Dagh, or Rhodope, 8,000 ft.; the Pindus Range, between Albania and Thessaly, 6,000 ft.; with Ossa, Pelion, and Olympus, in Thessaly; and Mt. Ida, in Candia, 7,600 ft.

c. The chief *Plains* are—the Plain of Wallachia and the Plain of Bulgaria.

d. *Rivers*.—The Danube, with its Northern tributaries—the Pruth, Sereth, and Aluta; its Southern—Morava, Sava, and Drina. South of the Balkan are—the Maritza, Strymon, and Vardar.

e. The *Lakes* are—Scutari, 145 sq. m.; Ochrida, 95 sq. m.; and Janina, all of which are in Albania. There are also many smaller lakes in other parts.

424a. *Climate, &c.*—The Climate of European Turkey is much colder than that of the parts of Italy and Spain, under the same latitudes; and is so changeable that at Constantinople the temperature varies 30° in a few hours. In the recesses of the highest mountains, snow lies during the greater part of the year. The Winter in general is severe; while the Summer is frequently very hot. Albania enjoys in general a delightful climate, though it is occasionally visited by destructive earthquakes.

b. The *Mean Annual Temperature* at Constantinople is 56° Fahr., of winter is 49°, of summer 71° Fahr. c. *Rainfall*.—The annual quantity is moderate.

425. *Soil, &c.*—The Soil is in general very fertile, yielding in abundance, according to the Latitude and elevation, the various vegetables, fruits, and cereals of the surrounding countries. There are many extensive *Forests*.

b. *Minerals*.—The chief Minerals are iron, lead, copper, and marble, of which there are several mines in various parts of the country. Several of the mountain chains are supposed to contain ores not only of the useful but of the precious metals; for, anciently there were gold mines of great value. c. The *Wild Animals* comprise the brown bear, the wolf, wild boar, chamois, fox, jackal, &c. Deer and game are plentiful.

426a. *POLITICAL DIVISIONS*.—For administrative purposes, *Turkey in Europe* (including the Tributary Provinces) is divided into 14 *Eyalets* or General Governments, each under a *Pasha* of the first rank; these are subdivided into 43 *Sanjaks* or smaller provinces under lieutenant-governors or *Pashas* of the second rank; and these into 876 *Kazas* or districts under inferior officers. *Turkey in Asia* has 18 *eyalets*, 78 *sanjaks*, and 856 *kazas*. *Turkey in Africa* has 3 *eyalets*, 17 *sanjaks*, and 96 *kazas*. The preceding divisions are of little utility to general readers.

b. The following are the old and Historical Provinces, with the pop. of the chief towns in thousands:—

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
1. Bulgaria . . .	{ Shumla, 60; Sophia, 30; Widdin, 25; Rustchuk, 30; Varna, 16; Silistria, 23.
2. Rumelia with Macedonia and Thrace . . .	{ Constantinople, 800; Adrianople, 140; Salonica, 70; Gallipoli, 50.
3. Thessaly . . .	{ Larissa, 25.
4. Albania with Epirus . . .	{ Ioannina, 25; Scutari, 24.
5. Bosnia with Croatia and Herzegovina . . .	{ Bosna-Seraï, 70; Bangaluka, 15; Mostar, 12.
6. Candia or Crete . . .	{ Candia, 30.
7. Rhodes and the Sporades . . .	{ Rhodes, 2.

LESSON 158.—427a. *INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS*.—*Agriculture, &c.*—In consequence of the many unjust exactions made on the native cultivators of the land, or *rayahs*, as they are called, Agriculture is in a backward state. Ten times the produce might be raised were the inhabitants protected from vexatious exactions.

b. The *principal Products* are maize, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, and rice on the banks of some of the rivers. Figs, oranges, lemons, the finest fruits, with flax, hemp, cotton, tobacco, &c., grow in great abundance. c. *Animals*.—Great numbers of sheep and goats are reared, the flesh of which constitutes the

principal animal food of the inhabitants. Horses of a small breed and cattle are also numerous.

428a. Manufactures, &c.—The Manufactures of Turkey are mostly of a domestic kind; the principal are saddles, coarse woollen cloths, copper and tin utensils, a little cotton and linen; with silks at Salonica and Larissa; and carpets in Bulgaria and Servia. Tanneries and distilleries of brandy are numerous. Embroidery is carried on by females; muslins are made in Constantinople. There are also in various parts cotton, printing, and dye works.

b. Commerce.—The Commercial System is the best feature in the policy of Turkey; for, except in the article of provisions, no restrictions on commerce exist; and, on the payment of a small duty, the importation of all foreign produce is freely permitted. The chief *Exports* of Turkey to Great Britain are wool, hides, wheat, raw cotton, silk, tobacco, raisins, figs, honey, carpets, leather, &c., the value of which in 1870 was 7,719,562*l*. The *Imports* into Turkey from Great Britain consist chiefly of manufactured goods, as cotton-fabrics, cotton-yarn, wrought-iron, woollens, machinery, &c., the value of which in 1870 amounted to 7,557,129*l*. The wealthier classes of Turks are generally too apathetic and indolent for commercial pursuits, which they leave to the Greeks, Armenians, Arnauts, and Jews. Transactions are mostly carried on for ready money. **c. Roads, &c.**—The Roads throughout are most wretched, so that they can scarcely be said to exist. Wheel carriages are of course not used; and the caravans of merchants consist of horses and camels, by which almost all merchandise is conveyed. The *streets* in the towns are narrow, crooked, and dirty, and rarely either paved or lighted. Of *Railroads*, there are only two small lines, one at Kustendji and the other at Varna. **d. The chief Ports** are Constantinople, Volo, Salonica, Gallipoli, Varna, and Burgas.

429a. SOCIAL CONDITION.—Government.—The Government is, in principle, despotic, under a sovereign styled *Sultan*, or *Grand Seignior*; but, of late years, it has been administered with comparative mildness. The Executive is frequently too weak to restrain or punish the individual tyranny of the Pashas or Governors in the remote provinces.

b. The authority of the Sultan is principally based on the *Koran*, or Record of Mahometan Faith. Were he to abandon its doctrines, or act contrary to its precepts, he would loosen his authority; and in extreme cases, subject himself to be deposed. Hence, his power, though in general absolute, is, in the above circumstances, limited. So long as the influence of the *Koran* exists, the Turks cannot amalgamate with the dependent population. With regard to the *Succession to the throne*, the reigning monarch has a right to name his successor; yet, in general, the *oldest male heir*, though not a son, may succeed; thus, the late Sultan was succeeded by his brother, the present Sovereign, and not by his son, then 21 years of age.

c. The Legislative.—Next to the *Koran*, the laws of the *Mulleks*, a code formed of the supposed sayings of Mahomet, and the decisions of his immediate successors, are binding on the sovereign. In his *Legislative* capacity the Sultan is assisted by two high dignitaries—the *Grand Vizier*, who is head of the temporal government, and the *Sheik-ul-Islam* or *Grand Mufti*, who is head of the church and supreme interpreter of the *Koran*. Formerly, on important occasions, the Sultan applied to the Grand Mufti for a *fetwa*, or legal opinion, to ascertain whether his intended course of action was in accordance with the *Koran*; but this mode is now rarely followed.

d. The Executive.—In the government of the Empire, the Sultan is assisted by a *Divan* or ministerial council, consisting of the following members:—1. The *Grand Vizier*, who is the chief officer and head of the civil government; and, in the absence of the Sultan, is President of the Divan. 2. The *Reis-effendi*, or minister for foreign affairs. 3. The *Seraskier*, or commander-in-chief. 4. The *Capitan Pasha*, or Grand Admiral and minister of Marine. 5. The *Tefterdar*, or minister of Finance. The other ministers are those of Commerce and Agri-

culture, of Police, of Justice, of Public Instruction, and of the superintendence of ecclesiastical and charitable institutions.

e. Local Government.—For administrative purposes, the country is divided, as before stated, into 14 *Eyalets* (formerly called *Pashalics*), each governed by a *Pasha* or Governor-General, who has his Divan or Council, and is assisted by his own subordinate officers over the *Sanjaks* and *Kazas*.

f. Justice.—In all districts and towns of the empire, justice is administered by judges called *Cadis*, who are of different ranks. Each *Cadi* is assisted by a deputy or *naib*. At a trial, each party (accuser and accused) represents his case, unassisted by counsellors of any kind, and supports his statement by evidence. The deposition of two competent witnesses is admitted as complete legal proof in all cases whatever. Simple as this process appears, yet in the administration of justice much corruption is said to prevail.

g. The Revenue, which is drawn from tithes, land-tax, and indirect taxes, amounted in 1869 to about 14,500,000*l.* The *Expenditure* for the same year was about 17,000,000*l.* The *Public Debt* is 88,413,000*l.* *h. The Army*, which is raised partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, is divided into—1. The *Nizam* or regular army; 2. The *Redif* or Reserve; 3. The Contingents of Auxiliaries; and 4. The Irregular troops. The number in time of war is about 460,000; in time of peace, about 148,000 men. The *Navy* in 1869, comprised 163 vessels, manned by 84,000 sailors and marines.

LESSON 159.—230*a*. SOCIAL CONDITION CONTINUED.—Religion.—The Mahometan Religion is that of the State, and the Laws of the Koran the code not only of Religious Faith and Observances, but of civil justice. Only the Turks are Mahometans; the rest of the inhabitants, being either Greeks, Armenians, Slavonians, Jews, or foreigners, are of some other religion. By the *Tanzimat*, or great Constitutional Reform, passed in 1839 and confirmed in 1866, all subjects have now equal rights; and the evidence of all, without distinction of creed, is received in law courts.

b. Mahomet or *Mohammed*, the founder of this religion, was born at Mecca in Arabia in A.D. 571, of one of the noblest tribes of the Ishmaelitic Arabs. Having passed his early life as a merchant, and being of a shrewd observing disposition, he conceived the design of promulgating a *New Religion*. In executing his plan, he encountered much opposition, so that in his 53rd year he was compelled to fly with a few followers from Mecca to Medina. This flight, which took place in 622 A.D., is called the *Hegira* or "Flight," from which the Mahometans date their Era. The chief points inculcated by Mahomet in his *KORAN* or "Code of Faith," are—1. The Unity of God; 2. The Divine Mission of Mahomet; 3. The stated observance of Prayer; 4. The giving of Alms; 5. The observance of an Annual Fast; 6. A Pilgrimage to Mecca; 7. The Resurrection of the Body; 8. A Future State in which the Good will be rewarded and the Bad punished. The new Religion was little more than a skilful adaptation of various parts of the religions previously existing in Arabia; and was well fitted to attract, by the apparent respect which it professed for the peculiar tenets of each, except the idolatrous worship of the Sabians. Mahomet cautiously avoided any pretensions to working miracles. In 629 A.D., he entered Mecca in triumph, which event may be regarded as the final establishment of Mahometanism in Arabia, its original seat.

c. In Turkey, it was formerly *death* for a Turk to *change his religion*, but this fundamental principle of Mahometan Law has, by the Imperial Charter of Liberties granted in 1856, been abandoned, and Liberty of Conscience and of Religious Worship is allowed to all. By this Charter, also, foreigners, so long as they obey the laws and pay taxes, are permitted to possess landed property.

d. The Grand Mufti of Constantinople or *Sheik-ul-Islam*, "chief of the elect," is the highest authority on the legality of religious, legal, and civil acts. He has jurisdiction over all the great professors or expounders of the law (called *Muftis*), the administrators or judges of the law (called *Cadis*), and the priests or ministers of religion (called *Mollahs*). All these, whether priests, doctors, or judges of the law, are members of the *Ulema* or sacred Council.

The Ministers of religion are subordinate to the civil authorities; though they enjoy certain privileges, pay no taxes, and their property is hereditary in their families. The Sultan not only nominates the Grand Mufti, but can depose or exile him at pleasure.

431. Education, &c.—In Turkey, since 1869, schools are attended both by boys and girls; but formerly, education was deemed unnecessary for girls. Formerly, too, Law and Theology were the chief studies; and next, Poetry, History, and Metaphysics. In all towns, public schools, for instruction in the above-named subjects, have long been established; and *Medresses* or colleges, having public libraries, were attached to all the principal mosques. The generality of the pupils, however, were taught only to read and write, employing as class-books the Koran and some commentaries upon it. But this system was enlarged in 1869, and five classes of schools formed; namely, primary, superior primary, preparatory schools, lycæums, and special schools. Attendance is compulsory for 4 years. There is now also a University at Constantinople.

432a. Races, &c.—The population is composed of many races; namely, the Ottomans or Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Slavonians, Moldo-Wallachians, Jews, Albanians, Tartars, Arabs, Syrians, Kurds, Druses, and Gypsies.

b. Languages.—The Languages of Turkey are as various as the races; 1. The *Turkish*, spoken by the Turks, is much intermixed with Arabic and Persian. It is said to be expressive and musical, easy to speak but not easily written. 2. The *Arabic* is the written language, and is used at court and in public worship. 3. The *modern Greek* or *Romaic*, spoken by the Greek population, consists of several dialects. 4. The *Slavonian* is spoken by the Bosniacs, Croats, Bulgarians, &c. 5. The *Wallachian*, derived from the Latin, is spoken in Wallachia and Moldavia. The other dialects are—the *Armenian*, *Armenic*, the *Jewish*, intermixed with Spanish and Italian; and the *Lingua Franca*, a mixed Commercial Language, intelligible on the shores of the Levant. In *writing*, the Turks trace the lines from right to left. Instead of *pens*, they write with reeds cut like our pens but without slits.

c. Manners, &c.—The Turks (Ottomans or Osmanli, as they style themselves) are the dominant race, and of Tartar extraction. The term *rayah* is applied to all the peasantry. In *character*, the Turks are now, as of old, proud, phlegmatic, and sensual; but hospitable, true to their word, sincere, and honourable in their dealings. They are not prone to anger, but when provoked, their fury has no limits. Though capable on emergencies of great exertions, laziness and apathy are their distinguishing characteristics. The national dress of the Turks is loose and flowing; that of the women, with the exception of the turban, differing but little from that of the men. Lately, however, they have begun to imitate the dress and manners of other European nations. The Turks are excellent horsemen. In performing their devotions, or on entering a dwelling, they take off their shoes. They lie down to sleep in their clothes. Their amusements are of the tranquil kind; they would regard as foolish the noisy expressions of gaiety; their utterance is slow and deliberate; they retire early to rest, rise before the sun, and pass much of their time in repose.

LESSON 160.—433.—CHIEF TOWNS, PROVINCES, ISLANDS, &c.

Adrianople, in Rumelia, once the resid. of the Sultans, now the second city of the empire, manf. of silks, woollens, &c., p. 140.

Albania, a large prov., the inhabs. (who are descendants of the anc. Illyrians) are called by the Turks, *Arnauts*, p. 1,200,000.

Athos, a mt. in Macedonia. [Atta, p. 15.]
Banyaluks, a strong tn. in Turkish Cro-
Belgrade, cap. of Servia, with a strong

fortress, manf. of arms, carpets, silk goods, &c., p. 50.

Bosna-Sera (ser-*t*), cap. of Bosnia, manf. of arms, woollens, &c., p. 70.

Bucharest, cap. of Wallachia, seat of a Greek Archbishop, p. 121.

Bulgaria (anc. *Moesia Inferior*), a large prov. bet. the Danube and the Balkan or Haemus Mts., pop. 2,000,000.

Crete or Candia (anc. *Crete*), an island in the Mediterranean, 150 m. by 10 to 30

m. Climate mild and healthy. In 1896, the Christian inhabs. revolted against the Turks, but, after some time, were subdued, p. 323,000.

Candia, cap. of Crete, fam. for a 30 years' siege by the Turks in 1648, p. 20.

Oos, an isle, one of the Sporades, 31 m. by 5 m., bpl. of Hippocrátēs and Apellēs, p. 8,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE (anc. *Byzantium*), cap. of Turkey, rebuilt by Constantine the Great in 330 A.D., and made the cap. of the Roman Empire; taken by the Turks in 1453, which terminated the Greek or Eastern Roman Empire; contains many mosques, hospitals, and ancient remains, p. 800.

Danubian Provinces are Moldavia and Wallachia, which now form Roumania. Durazzo (anc. *Dyrrachium*), a seaport in Albania, p. 9.

Galatz (*ga-latz*), in Moldavia, a free seaport, p. 25.

Gallipoli (anc. *Callipolis*), in Thrace, the principal Turkish naval station, p. 2.

Imbros, an isle 19 m. by 10 m., pop. 4,000.

Ismail, a strong tn. in Moldavia, taken by the Russians in 1790, but restored to the Turks in 1856, p. 25.

Janina, cap. of Albania, burnt down in 1820 by order of Ali Pasha, p. 96.

Jassy or Yassy, cap. of Moldavia, with great trade, p. 30.

Larissa, cap. of Thessaly, manf. of silk and cotton goods, p. 25.

Lemnos or Stalimene, an isle in the Archipelago, Ar. 160 sq. m., p. 10,000.

Macedonia, a district of Rumelia, on the West; the ancient kingdom of Alexander; the Great, B.C. 336.

Mitylène (anc. *Lesbos*), an isle in the Archipelago; Ar. 276 sq. m.; bpl. of Sappho, Alceus, and Theophrastus. On March 6th, 1847, this isle was visited by a terrible earthquake, p. 40,000.

Mostar, cap. of Herzegovina, p. 15.

Nicaria, an island (anc. *Icaria*), so named from Icarus, who is fabled to have been drowned near this place). Ar. 50 sq. m., p. 1,000.

Nicopolis, in Bulgaria, founded by Trajan, much trade, p. 16.

Olympus, a cel. mt. in Thessaly. ht. 9,754 ft.

Ossa, a mt. in Thessaly.

Patmos, a small isle in the Archipelago, cel. for the exile of St. John, p. 4,000.

Pelion, a cel. mt. in Thessaly.

Pharsalia, now Satalge, in Thessaly, cel. for the vict. of Cæsar over Pompey, B.C. 48.

Philippi, a ruined tn. in Macedonia, near which Augustus and Antony def. Brutus and Cassius, B.C. 42. To the Christians of this place Paul addressed two of his epistles.

Philippopolis, in Thrace, manf. of wool-lens, silks, cottons, p. 40.

Pindus, a chain of mts. bet. Thessaly and Albania.

Rhodes, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, cel. in anc. times as a powerful naval state, and in modern times, for the defence made by the Knights of St. John against the Turks in 1522. It is governed by a pasha subordinate to the Capitan Pasha. The Ar. is 420 sq. m., pop. 35,000, cap. Rhodes, p. 15.

Rumelia or Rumuli, a large prov. including Thrace on the East, Macedonia on the West, and (in some maps) Thessaly on the South. (p. 30.)

Rustchuk, in Bulgaria, with great trade, Salonica (see-ka, anc. *Thes-salonica*), in Macedonia, a large seaport, p. 70.

Samothraki, an isle in the Archipelago; Ar. 30 sq. m., pop. 1,500.

Sámos, a fertile isle; bpl. of Pythagoras; Ar. 165 sq. m., pop. 50,000.

Scarpanto (anc. *Carpithus*), an isle 30 m. by 5 m.

Selo (anc. *Ones*), a fertile isle in the Archipelago. In the revolt of 1822, nearly all the pop. were massacred by the Turks; 32 m. by 18 m.; Ar. 508 sq. m., pop. about 65,000.

Scutari, in Albania, manf. of cottons, fire-arms, p. 40.

Séres, in Macedonia, manf. of cottons, woollens, &c., p. 30.

Shumla, in Bulgaria, resid. of a Pasha, manf. of tin and copper wares, p. 40.

Silistria, in Bulgaria, with a strong citadel, p. 20.

Sophia (so-phē-a), cap. of a Sanjak in Bulgaria, with hot baths, manf. of woollens, p. 50.

Thasos, an isle off Rumelia; Ar. 85 sq. m., pop. 6,000.

Tempé, a cel. vale in Thessaly, about 4½ m. long, between Olympus and Ossa.

Tenedos, a small isle, at the entrance of the Dardanelles.

Thessaly, a district in the South of Rumelia; Ar. 5,500 sq. m.

Thrace (anc. *Thracia*), a district of Rumelia on the East.

Varna (anc. *Odessus*), a strong seaport in Bulgaria, p. 25.

Widdien, a strong tn. in Bulgaria, resid. of a Pasha, grt. trade in corn, wine, &c., p. 25.

LESSON 161.—434a. HISTORY.—OSMAN or OTTOMAN, an emir or chief of the Oguzian Tartars, mercenaries or allies of the Sultan of *Koniah* (anc. *Iconium*) in Asia Minor, is the reputed founder of the Turkish empire. In 1289, he possessed only *Siguta* in Bithynia in Asia Minor, and a small territory adjoining. By his personal talents, aided by the zeal and bravery of his followers, he acquired and transmitted to his son both *Bithynia* and *Cappadocia*, which he had wrested from the feeble Greek or Eastern Empire. In 1338, the Ottomans first obtained a footing in Europe. In 1362, *Amurath*, the great grandson of Ottoman, instituted the *Janizaries*, who afterwards became the most formidable standing army of modern times. In 1366, *Adrianople* became the capital of the Turkish dominions, and remained such till 1453.

5. In 1453, Mahomet 2nd entered *Constantinople* after a brave defence by its last sovereign, Constantine Palæologus, and by that event, terminated the

Eastern Roman or Empire of the Greeks. In 1512, Selim 1st, the grandson of Mahomet 2nd, having been raised to the throne by the Janizaries, murdered his father and brothers, and added Syria and Egypt to his dominions. Solymán, the Magnificent, perhaps the greatest of the Turkish princes, ascended the throne in 1520, and conquered the greater part of Hungary. In the 16th century, the Turkish dominions included European and Asiatic Turkey, and the whole of *Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers.*

c. In 1683, John Sobieski, King of Poland, totally defeated the Turkish army employed in the siege of Vienna. From that time, the power of the Turks began to decline. For a while, they continued to oppose the Austrians and Hungarians with varying success; but the victories of Prince Eugene of Savoy, in 1716 and 1717, expelled the Turks from Hungary, and gave the Austrians a decided superiority over them, which has not only been maintained but considerably extended. By degrees, province after province has been dismembered from her empire. Russia has already wrested from her *Taurida, Bessarabia*, and other provinces both in Europe and Asia, and would have seized upon others had not England and France prevented her. *Rumania* is now almost independent, under a prince of the house of Hohenzollern. *Servia* and *Montenegro*, also, pay merely a nominal obedience. *Greece* secured its independence in 1829. *Egypt*, though nominally subject, is under an hereditary Viceroy or *Khedive*; *Tunis* and *Tripoli* are held by slender ties; and *Algeria* now belongs to France. Turkey, indeed, may now be said to exist merely by sufferance, and, principally, through the active influence of England and France, that the Balance of Power may be preserved, and the Emperor of Russia prevented from placing a branch of his family on the throne of Constantine.

d. In 1853, to repel Russian Aggression, Turkey was compelled to declare War; and shortly afterwards, was assisted by England, France, and Sardinia. This is usually called *The Crimean War*, as the Crimea formed the principal scene of operations. The Russians were defeated by the allies in the battles of *Alma*, Sep. 20, 1854; *Balaklava*, Oct. 25; *Inkermann*, Nov. 5; *Tchernaya*, Aug. 16, 1855; and on Sept. 8, 1855, the *Malakoff* tower was taken by the French. In March 1856, the Emperor Nicholas died; but the war was continued under his successor, Alexander 2nd. At length, Austria interceded in behalf of Russia (Dec. 12, 1856), and made proposals of Peace which were accepted by the allies as a basis of negotiation. In Feb. 1856, a suspension of hostilities was agreed upon; and on March 30, following, a Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris; and shortly afterwards, the Crimea was evacuated by the allied troops.

e. In June 1861, on the death of the Sultan, *Ab-dul Medjed*, his brother *Ab-dul Aziz*, the present sovereign (1872), ascended the throne, to the exclusion of his nephew, who was 21 years of age at the death of his father. In Nov. 1870, Russia, availing herself of the shattered condition of France and the known disinclination of England to engage in war, formally refused to adhere to the Treaty of 1856, regarding the Black Sea. In consequence of this declaration, a Conference of the great powers assembled in London on the subject. After several meetings, a *new Black Sea Treaty* was signed at the Foreign Office in London, March 13, 1871. In this, the principal points urged by Russia were eventually allowed, and consequently, war avoided.

LESSON 162.—TURKISH EUROPEAN TRIBUTARY PROVINCES.

435a. *ROUMANIA.*—*ROUMANIA* (anc. *Dacia*) consists of the United Provinces of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia*, lying North of the Danube, and formerly called the *Danubian Provinces*. These were united under one ruler or *Hospodar* in 1858, and under one administration in 1861, when the united provinces were called *Roumania*.

b. The *Area* of Wallachia is 27,500 sq. m.; *Pop.* 2,400,000; *Cap.* BUCHAREST, p. 124. The *Area* of Moldavia is 13,142 sq. m.; *Pop.* 1,463,927; *Provin.* *Cap.* JASSY, p. 65. Total *Area* of Roumania, 40,642 sq. m.; *Pop.* 3,864,848; *Cap.* BUCHAREST.

Wallachia is divided into 18 administrative districts; *Moldavia* into 13, each district being under a Prefect or Governor.

436a. WALLACHIA.—The *Surface* is mountainous on the North; low and marshy in the South. The *Rivers* are the Danube and its branches—the Schyl, Aluta, Dumbovitza, Jalomnitza, &c. The *Mountains* are the Carpathians on the North.

b. The *Climate* is hot and moist in Summer, and very cold in Winter. The *Soil* is in general very fertile; the chief *Products* are wheat, barley, rye, hemp, tobacco, and the vine. *Forests* are extensive, and pasturage excellent. Sheep and cattle are extensively reared. The chief *Port* is Brailov or Ibrail, pop. 6.

437a. MOLDAVIA.—The *Surface* is mountainous on the West; level towards the East. The chief *Rivers* are the Danube, with its branches the Pruth, Sereth, and Birbal. The *Mountains* are the Eastern Carpathians.

b. The *Climate* is variable and frequently unhealthy, being hot in Summer and very cold in Winter. The *Soil* is fertile; the chief *Products* are grain, fruits, and wine. The *Forests* are numerous; pasturage is good; great numbers of horses and cattle are reared. *Manufactures* are only of a domestic kind. The chief *Port* is Galatz on the Danube, pop. 25.

438a. Government of Roumania.—Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (a branch of the Prussian Royal Family) was elected Prince or *Hospodar* of Roumania on May 10, 1866; and was recognised as *hereditary Hospodar* by the Sultan, on Oct. 24, 1866. The *Legislative Power* is vested in the reigning Prince, a Senate, and a Chamber of Deputies. The *Executive* rests in the Prince and a responsible Council of five Ministers.

b. The *Tribute* paid annually to Turkey is 40,000*l*. The *Public Debt* is nearly 7,000,000*l*. The Regular *Army* amounts to 13,000 men; the *Militia* to 60,000 more. The inhabitants are chiefly Wallachians, with a mixture of Jews, Gypsies, Greeks, and Armenians; the *Language* is a corrupt Latin; the *Religion* of the great majority of the people is that of the Greek Church.

439a. SERBIA.—SERBIA (anc. *Maesia Superior*) lies South of the Danube; *Area*, 21,217 sq. m.; *Pop.* 1,098,281; *Cap.* BELGRADE, p. 18. The Turks evacuated the citadel of Belgrade on March 1867. Serbia is divided into 6 provinces and 13 districts.

b. The *Surface* is mountainous, having on the West, branches of the Dinaric Alps, and on the South and East, the Balkan. The *Rivers* are the Danube, with its branches the Morava, Timok, and Drin. The *Climate* is healthy. The *Soil* is in general very fertile; the chief *Products* are wheat, hemp, flax, tobacco, and cotton. Much of the land is covered with forests. Horses, sheep, and cattle are bred in great numbers; pigs are almost countless, feeding wild in the oak forests. The *Minerals* are iron, copper, lead, mercury, and coal. *Manufactures* are of a domestic kind.

c. The *Government* is under an hereditary Prince, with two Legislative Chambers. The annual *Tribute* paid to Turkey is 28,000*l*.; the *Revenue* is about 477,000*l*.; the *Expenditure* about the same. The *Army* amounts to 4,000 regulars; the *Militia* to 70,000. The Servians or Serbs are a fine race of Slavonic descent; speak the Slavonic Language, and belong to the Greek Church.

440a. MONTENEGRO.—MONTENEGRO (a part of ancient *Illyricum*) is a small mountain district, South of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The probable *Area* is 1,930 sq. m.; *Pop.* 196,238; *Cap.* *Cettigne*, a mere village in an elevated valley.

b. The *Climate* is healthy. The chief *Products* are maize, potatoes, and tobacco. Agriculture and fishing form the chief occupations of the people. The only *Manufactures* are those of coarse woollens. The inhabitants are of Slavonic origin, speak the Slavonic Language, and belong to the Greek

Church. The ruling Prince is now styled *Hospodar*; his predecessors were called *Vladikas*, and combined the functions of Bishops, Civil Governors, and Commanders-in-chief. The present Hospodar has declined to assume ecclesiastical functions, and declares himself only a Temporal Prince.

LESSON 163.—GREECE.

441a. PHYSICAL.—*Extent, &c.*—GREECE (anc. *Græcia* or *Hellas*) lies to the South of the Turkish Provinces Epirus and Thessaly. The *Area* of the whole Kingdom, including the Ionian and Archipelago Islands, is about 20,145 sq. miles; *Pop.* 1,457,894; *Cap.* ATHENS.

b. Seas, Gulfs, Straits.—On the *East*—the Archipelago, Channels of Trikeri, Talanta, and Egripo; Gulfs of Egina and Nauplia. On the *South*—Gulfs of Laconia and Koron. On the *West*—Gulfs of Arcadia, Patras, Corinth or Lepanto, and Arta; and the Ionian Sea.

c. Islands.—1. Euboia (or Negropont); 2. The Northern and Western Sporades; 3. Northern Cyclades (namely, Andros, Syra, Zea, &c.); 4. Central Cyclades (namely, Milo, Naxos, Nio, Paros, and Antiparos, &c.); 5. Southern Cyclades (namely, Santorin, Anaphi, &c.). 6. The Ionian Islands, ceded by England to Greece in 1864, the principal of which are—Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Paxo, and Cerigo.

d. Capes.—Marathon and Colonna, in Attica; Skillo, Malea, Matapan, and Gallo on the E. and S. of the Moræa; and Klarenza on the West.

442a. Surface.—The Surface of *Northern Greece* may be said to be an alternation of mountains and valleys, abounding with short and rapid streams, none of which are navigable. The centre of the *Moræa* is an elevated table-land, traversed by numerous ridges of hills, which inclose spacious basins, some of which are occupied by marshes and small lakes. The *Coasts* are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. Travellers, in general, speak in high terms of Grecian scenery, as presenting some of the finest views and greatest natural beauties that can be found anywhere.

b. Mountains.—Pindus, Ōthrys, Œta, and Parnassus.

c. Rivers.—Aspropotamos in the N.; Penëus, Alphëus, and Eurôtas in the Moræa.

d. Lakes.—There are numerous small lakes; the largest is Topolias (anc. *Copais*), in Bœotia.

e. The Forests are numerous, consisting mostly of pine, with a mixture of oak, chestnut, and walnut.

443a. Climate.—The Climate on the whole is temperate and healthy, except in the low and marshy tracts adjoining some of the shores and lakes. In the vicinity of the Lakes, violent storms occur in spring and autumn. In summer, the sky is frequently cloudless for a month; but the heat is sometimes oppressive. The

winters at Athens are confined to Jan. and Feb.; in the interior they are longer.

b. The mean Annual Temperature on the Plains is about 60° Fahr., in the South about 64°; at Athens the thermometer in July is frequently above 100° Fahr. *Rainfall*.—Both Spring and Autumn are rainy seasons, and in December rains are so heavy that many parts of the country are laid under water; but, throughout Summer, which comprises about 6 months, a shower or a cloud in the sky is rare in several parts of the country.

444a.—Soil, &c.—In the elevated districts there is much light or barren land; but, in the valleys, the soil is very fertile, producing, with only moderate cultivation, all the cereals, and the finest fruits in abundance.

b. The *Minerals* are rich and varied, but little worked. Marble and other building materials are abundant; lead, iron, and coal, and also gold and silver, are found in various parts. Hot and cold *Mineral Springs* are numerous. c. The *Wild Animals* comprise the bear, wolf, jackal, wild boar, and deer.

445a. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—Greece is divided into three large Divisions; namely:—

1. Northern or Continental Greece, formerly Turkish Livadia.
2. The Moræa or Peloponnæus.
3. Insular Greece, including Eubœa or Negropont, the North Sporades, the Cyclâdès, and the Ionian Islands, transferred by Great Britain to Greece in 1864.

Note.—The Government of Greece is laudably reviving the ancient *Classical Names* of the provinces, towns, mountains, &c., and discontinuing those formerly used under Turkish rule.

b. The preceding large divisions are subdivided into 10 *Nomarchies*, exclusive of the *Ionian Isles*; the nomarchies into 35 *Eparchies*; and these into 280 *Demoi* or communes. The following is a list of the *Nomarchies*, with the *Areas* and chief towns of each:—

<i>Nomarchies.</i>	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
1. Northern or Continental Greece:—		
1. Attica and Boeotia . . .	2,475	ATHENS, 41; Livadia, 9.
2. Phlœtis and Phocis . . .	2,374	Lamia, 4.
3. Acarnania and Ætolia . . .	2,939	Messolonghi, 6.
2. The Moræa or Peloponnæus:—		
4. Argolia and Corinth . . .	1,940	Nauplia, 6; Argos, 9; Spessia, 9; Hydra, 9.
5. Achaia and Ellis . . .	2,005	Patras, 18.
6. Arcadia . . .	1,692	Trípolitza, 7.
7. Messenia . . .	1,329	Kalamata, 6.
8. Laconia . . .	1,632	Sparta, 6.
3. Insular Greece:—		
9. Eubœa . . .	1,699	Chalcis, 4.
10. Cyclâdès . . .	1,060	Syra, 18.
Ionian Isles . . .	1,000	Corfu, 25; Zanto, 25.
Total . . .	20,145	

LESSON 163.—446a. INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture, &c.—As much of the surface of Greece is rugged and uneven, it seems better adapted to pastoral than to agricultural pursuits. In the elevated and hilly districts, therefore, pasturage forms the chief occupation; while in the lower districts, agriculture is the main pursuit. The mode of farming, however, is very poor, and much of the land lies uncultivated.

b. The vegetable *Productions* vary according to elevation. Wheat, barley, and Indian corn are mostly cultivated. The olive, fig, currant, vine, melons, rice, cotton, the orange and date thrive on the coasts, and in districts situated at an elevation of 1,600 ft. c. The principal *domestic Animals* are sheep and goats; horned cattle are not numerous. Bees, as of old, are extensively kept, for a great part of the surface abounds with aromatic plants, peculiarly adapted to the honey bee.

447a. Manufactures.—The Manufactures are confined to those of a coarse and domestic kind.

b. *Commerce*, for which Greece is well adapted, has always been a principal source of their wealth, and before the war of independence in 1821, had been carried to a great extent. During that struggle it was nearly lost, but has since revived. The *Exports* from Greece to Great Britain consist of currants, valonia, cotton, oil, tobacco, figs, sponge, wines, emery, &c., the amount of which in 1870 was 986,779*l*. The *Imports* from Great Britain are cottons, hides, woollens, iron, coffee, coals, gunpowder, copper, sugar, &c., which in 1870 amounted to 629,154*l*. c. The ordinary *Roads* are wretched, except near the capital; and many of them are still infested by bands of robbers. d. The principal *Ports* are—Athens, Patras, Nauplia, Syra, Kalamata, Messolonghi, and Navarino.

448a. SOCIAL CONDITION.—*Government.*—The Government, as determined by a constituent assembly in 1864, is a *Constitutional hereditary Monarchy*, with a single Legislative Chamber of Representatives of about 170 members, elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years. The *Executive* is vested in the King and 7 responsible Ministers, assisted by a deliberative Council of State.

b. The *Revenue* in 1871 was 1,282,000*l*.; the *Expenditure* about the same. The *Public Debt* in 1870 amounted to 8,326,000*l*. The *Army*, which is levied by conscription, amounted in 1869 to 14,700 officers and men. The *Navy*, which is also levied by conscription, consisted of 82 small vessels and gunboats. The mercantile *Marine* in 1868 comprised 4,070 vessels, and 23,800 seamen.

449a. Religion.—The Greek Church is the established Religion, which in 1833 declared itself independent of its former head, the patriarch of Constantinople. The King of Greece is now the temporal head in the administration of the church, and the Archbishop of Athens the Metropolitan. There is complete toleration for all creeds.

b. The Greek Church differs from the Romish in denying a state of purgatory, or that there are Seven Sacraments; in permitting the laity at the Eucharist to partake of both kinds (bread and wine); and in allowing the clergy to marry; in observing Easter at a different time, and in encouraging the free circulation of the Scriptures among all classes. The established Church is governed by a Synod annually elected. There are 15 Archbishops and 17 Bishops. The estates belonging to the Church are very large.

450a. Education, &c.—Education is now principally under State control. There are four classes of schools—1. Primary or Lancasterian Schools, of which there is one in every commune; 2. Secondary or Middle Schools; 3. Gymnasias; and 4. the University of Athens.

b. In the higher schools, instruction is given in the ancient and modern languages, in music, drawing, and geography, in addition to the ordinary elements. c. *Language.*—The Language is the *Romantic*, a modernised form of ancient Greek, from which it does not essentially differ.

451. Races, Character.—The modern Greeks regard themselves as the descendants from the old inhabitants of the country; but there is a large

admixture of Slavonian with Hellenic blood. The inhabitants of Northern Greece have always maintained a kind of independence, and hence are restless and insubordinate. The peasantry of the plains in the North have largely intermixed with the Wallachians, Bulgarians, and Albanians, and are represented as a steady and quietly disposed people. The population of the towns, though chiefly Grecian, has received large accessions from other races. In general, the Greeks are above the middle size and well-made; and remarkably preserve the fine physiognomy of their ancestors. The long oppression, to which they have been subject, has naturally had an influence in deteriorating their habits and principles. They are represented as lively, versatile, and patriotic; but vain and untruthful, keenly alive to trade, and not scrupulous about the means employed. *Brigandage* is still prevalent in many districts, and in April 1870, four English Tourists were murdered by brigands near Athens.

LESSON 165.—452. CHIEF TOWNS, ISLANDS, AND PLACES OF INTEREST.

Note.—Many places have resumed their ancient names; of those which retain the names given under Turkish rule, the ancient name is given in *Italics*.

An'dros, one of the Cyclādēs, 25 m. by 6 m., p. 14.

Antip'aros (anc. *Oledros*), 10 m. by 2 m., cel. for a stalactite cavern.

Archipelago (anc. *Ægeum Mōre*), the sea bet. Greece and Asia Minor.

Argos, in the Mōrē, the most ancient city in Greece, p. 9.

Aspropotāmo (anc. *Acholus*), a river in N. Greece.

ATHENS (anc. *Athēnā*), cap. of Greece, with many interesting remains, the residence of the sovereign, seat of a university, p. 41.

Castri (anc. *Delphō*), a vil. of N. Greece, South of Mt. Parnassus, once fam. for its temple of Apōlō; near it was the cel. Castalian spring, sacred to the Muses.

Chalcia, cap. of the island of Eubœa, p. 4.

Cerigo (anc. *Cythēra*), one of the Ionian Isles; Ar. 116 sq. m., p. 14,500.

Cephalōnia (*keph.* anc. *Cephalēnia*), the largest of the Ionian Islands; Ar. 348 sq. m., p. 72,770.

Corfu (anc. *Corcyra*), one of the Ionian Isles, the second in size but first in importance; Ar. 227 sq. m., p. 64,500, cap. *Corfu*, p. 25; seat of a university.

Corinth (anc. *Corinthus*), on the Isthmus, once a distinguished city and the seat of a Christian church founded by St. Paul, p. 2.

Cyclādēs, islands so-called because they encircled Delos, the most important though the smallest of them. The following are the principal, all of which belong to Greece:—1. Andros, 21 m. by 8 m. 2. Delos, once sacred to Apollō and formed the treasury of ancient Greece, is a barren rock, only 5 miles in circumference. 3. Jura (anc. *Gydros*). 4. Milo (anc. *Melos*), Ar. 65 sq. m. 5. Mykōni (anc. *Mycēnos*), 10 m. by 6 m., p. 6. 6. Naxia (anc. *Naxos*) 19 m. by 15 m. 7. Paros, Ar. 100 sq. m. 8. Rhēnē, about 10 m. in circumference, served as the burial-place of Delos. 9. Santorin (anc. *Thera*), Ar. 41 sq. m. 10. Serpho (anc. *Serphos*) used by the Romans as a place of banishment. 11. Siphno (anc. *Siphnos*), once cel. for its superior pottery. 12. Syra (anc. *Syros*), cel. for its wine. 13. Thermia (anc. *Cythus*), once cel. for its cheeses. 14. Tino (anc. *Tenoe*), a fertile island. 15. Zea (anc.

Ceos), 14 m. by 10 m.; bpl. of Simonides, the poet.

Egina or Ægina, an isle in the Gulf of Ægina, 9 m. by 5 m., p. 7.

Eubœa (or Negropont), an isle N.E. of Greece, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait crossed by a bridge at its narrowest point. Length 115 m., breadth from 10 to 33 m., Ar. 1,454 sq. m., p. 65,300, cap. Chalcia, p. 5.

Eurōtas, a river in the Mōrē.

Helicon, a mt. in N. Greece, once reputed to be the abode of the Muses.

Hellas, another name for Greece, but now frequently applied to Northern Greece, or the district N. of the Gulf of Corinth.

Hýdra, one of the Sporādēs, E. of the Mōrē; Ar. 56 sq. m., p. 20, cap. Hydra, p. 9.

Hymettus, a mt. S.E. of Athens, formerly, as now, famous for its bees.

LESSON 166.—Ithāca (or Thiaki) one of the Ionian Isles, once the Kingdom of Ulysses; Ar. 38 sq. m., p. 12.

Ionian Islands (ceded to England by the treaty of Vienna in 1815, and in 1864 transferred by England to the Kingdom of Greece), consist of Corfu, Cephalonia, Cerigo, Paxo, Santa Maura, Thiaki, or Ithaca, Zante, with several smaller ones. The total Ar. is estimated at 1,098 sq. m., p. 234,123, cap. *Corfu*.

Kalamata, a seaport in Messēnia, p. 6.

Lepanto (anc. *Naupactus*), in N. Greece, with a good harbour, p. 2.

Livadia, the former name given to Hellas or North Greece.

Maina, a mountainous district in the S. extremity of the Mōrea, on the S. of Iacōnia.

Mar'athon, a vil. and plain 26 m. N.E. of Athens, cel. for the vict. of the Athenians over the Persians, B.C. 490.

Mat'apan, Cape (anc. *Tanarium Promontorium*), S. of the Mōrea.

Messolonghi'ni (*long'-e*), a tn. W. of Hellas; nr. it in 1823, the Turks were def. by the Greeks, and nr. it Lord Byron, the poet, died, Ap. 1824, p. 6.

Mōrē (anc. *Peloponnē'sus*), the S. portion of Greece; Ar. 8,658 sq. m., p. 552,414.

Na'plia, or Napoli di Romania, a seaport in the Mōrea, p. 6.

Nav'arino (ree-no, anc. *Pylos*), a seaport in the Morea, fam. for the def. of the Turkish and Egyptian fleets by the fleets of England, France and Russia in 1827, p. 2.

Naxia (anc. *Naxos*), the largest of the Cyclades, 19 m. by 15 m., p. 13.

Olymp'ia, a plain on the W. of the Morea, in the district of Elis, on the riv. Ruña, where the anc. Olympic Games were cel. every 4th year.

Parnas'sus, a cel. mt. in N. Greece, the fabled resort of Apollo and the Muses.

Páros, one of the Cyclades, cel. for its marble; *Ar.* 100 sq. m., p. 6.

Pátras (anc. *Patras*), a seaport of the Morea; here in 1821, the standard of revolt was first raised, p. 18.

Paxo, one of the Ionian islands; *Ar.* 26 sq. m., p. 6,070.

Piræus, the port of Athens, 5 m. from that city, p. 6.

Platæa, now a vil. 6½ m. from Thebes in Boeotia, cel. for a vict. of the Greeks over the Persians, B.C. 479.

Salámis, one of the Sporades, in the Gulf of Ægina; bpl. of Solon and Euripidés, cel. for a vict. of the Greeks over the Persians, B.C. 480; *Ar.* 30 sq. m., p. 5.

Santa Maura (anc. *Leucadia*), one of the Ionian islands; *Ar.* 180 sq. m., p. 20,150.

Santorin (anc. *Thera*), one of the Cyclades; *Ar.* 41 sq. m., p. 13.

Skyros (*Scyros*), an isle E. of Eubœa; *Ar.* 80 sq. m., p. 2,800.

Sparta (New), or Mistra, a tn. of Laconia, in the Morea, 2 m. W. of the ruins of ancient Sparta, p. 6.

Spezzia, one of the Sporades; *Ar.* 26 sq. m., p. 9,800.

Sporádes, or "the scattered isles," are those not included in the Cyclades, and belong partly to Turkey and partly to Greece, namely:—

1. *The Turkish Sporades* are—Crete, Scarpanto, Rhodes, Cos, Kalimno, Patmos, Nicaria, Samos, Scio, Mitiléné, Lemnos, Imbros, Samothraki, Thasos, and the other islands near the coasts of Asia and Europe. These have been already enumerated under Turkey.

2. *The Greek Sporades* comprise Skiatho (*Scidthus*), Skopelo, Kildromi (*Peparethus*), Skyros (*Scyros*), Ægina, Salámis, Hydra, Spezzia, &c., the 4 last retaining their ancient names.

Sýra (anc. *Syros*), one of the Cyclades; *Ar.* 55 sq. m., p. 18,500.

Thébes, in Boeotia, N. Greece, founded by Cadmus; bpl. of Hesiod, Pindar, Epaminondas, and Pelopidas, p. 9.

Thermop'olis, a cel. pass in the S. of Thessaly, the scene of many struggles of ancient Greece, particularly of *Leonidas* against the army of Xerxes, B.C. 480.

Tinos (anc. *Tenos*), one of the Cyclades; *Ar.* 87 sq. m., p. 15,800.

Tripolitza, in the Morea, nr. anc. *Mantinea*, suffered severely in the war of independence, when it was razed to the ground, but has since been rebuilt, p. 7.

Zanté (anc. *Zacynthus*), one of the Ionian isles, cel. for its currants; *Ar.* 164 sq. m., p. 39.

Zéa (anc. *Ceos*), one of the Cyclades, p. 8.

LESSON 167.—SUMMARY OF THE RACES, CHARACTER, AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS.

453a.—GRÆCIA was a term applied to the country by the Romans, and has been adopted by modern nations. The inhabitants called the country *Hellas*, and themselves *Hellenes*. After the conquest of the country by the Romans, and the capture of Corinth by the Roman General Mummius in 146 B.C., the Central and Southern parts were reduced to a Roman Province, and called thenceforward ACHAIA.

b. Races.—The *Pelasgi*, who were originally settled in the S. of Thessaly, are considered as having been the oldest inhabitants of Greece, and from whom the great majority of the people most probably sprung. The *Hellenic* race was divided by the Greeks themselves into 4 large Clans or Tribes, the *Dorians*, *Æolians*, *Ionians*, and *Achæans*. In the district of Laconia, the *Dorians* or Spartans were the ruling caste; the *Periæci*, or "dwellers outside the walls," though individually free, had not the rights of citizenship, nor that of voting in the general assemblies; the *Helots* were serfs, who were either captives taken in war, or the descendants of such.

c. Character.—The Greeks were a highly civilised and polished people, cultivating with diligence the Arts and Sciences, Commerce and Agriculture. Their Poets and Orators, Historians and Philosophers, were the most eminent in the world, whose productions contain maxims of the greatest value, and serve to this day as models of excellence. In *practical political Wisdom*, however, the Greeks were very deficient, as the division of the country into numerous petty independent States, frequently at war with each other, abundantly testifies. The jealousy, too, with which they regarded their distinguished men, and the ill-treatment to which they frequently subjected them, exhibit the evils of *unrestrained Democracy*. With regard to *Religion and Morality*, the Greeks were practically *Polytheists*, offering sacrifices in temples to numerous gods. The prevailing sentiments were derogatory to human nature, being calculated to excite, instead of checking the violence of the passions; clearly showing, that

men, when left to themselves, neither know God aright, nor cultivate those qualities and habits which are essential to the comfort and well-being of society.

d. *Institutions and Games*.—Though the various States were independent of each other, yet the Institutions and Games served as a bond of National brotherhood. Of these the following were the principal: 1. *The Amphictyonic Council*, which met twice a year, in the Spring at Delphi, and in the Autumn at Thermopylæ. It consisted of representatives from each of 12 tribes, who decided on all matters respecting international law, and the preservation and dignity of the temple of Delphi. Its decisions were held sacred, and arms were taken up to enforce them.

2. *The Oracles* were responses given to questions respecting future events. The most celebrated was that at *Delphi*, where the priestess, called the *Pythia*, seated on a tripod over a chasm in the earth, professed to be inspired by Apollo, when her utterances were interpreted by the attendant priests.

3. *The Areopagus* was the high council or tribunal held on the Hill of Mars at Athens, where the members met during the night. It was composed of the most honourable men in the State, who took cognisance of capital crimes, controlled all issues from the public treasury, and exercised a censorship over the conduct of the citizens. From its decisions there was no appeal. It was on Mars' Hill that St. Paul preached to the Athenians (*Acts xvii. 22*).

4. *Ostracism* was a vote of banishment for 10 years by the citizens of Athens against any one whom they disliked, 6000 votes being deemed sufficient. The votes were written on a shell (*ostrakon*, *ostrakon*), whence the name.

5. Of the national Games, the *Olympic* were the most important. They were celebrated once every 4 years at *Olympia*, a plain in Elis. The interval of time between each was called an *Olympiad*. The Olympic Games were of great antiquity, and were revived by Iphitus in 776 B.C., from which date the Olympiads are generally reckoned. None were allowed to contend in these games but freemen of pure Hellenic origin, unstained by crime or immorality. The contests consisted of athletic exercises, wrestling, boxing, foot and chariot races, and also of contests in music, poetry, and oratory. The victorious orators were crowned with garlands of wild olive.

The other Games were the *Pythian*, *Nemean*, and *Isthmian*. The *Pythian* were next in importance to the Olympic, and were of the same kind. They were celebrated every 5th year in honour of Apollo, near Delphi. The *Nemean*, held at Nemea, a city of Argolis, N.W. of Mycænæ, were celebrated twice in every Olympiad. They were first held to commemorate the death of Opheltes, and revived by Hercules after he had slain the Nemean Lion. They consisted of horse-racing, running in armour, wrestling, chariot-racing, throwing the spear, &c. The prize was first a chaplet of olive branches, and afterwards of green parsley. The *Isthmian* Games were celebrated in the Isthmus of Corinth, in the first and third year of each Olympiad, and were similar to those of Olympia. The prize was a garland of pine leaves, and afterwards a wreath of ivy.

a. Of eminent Greeks, the following may be mentioned, with the dates when they lived:—1. *Poets*.—Homer, epic, 907 B.C. Hesiod, descriptive, 735 B.C. Sappho, lyric, 600 B.C. Anacreon, lyric, 474 B.C. Æschylus, tragedy, 456 B.C. Pindar, lyric, 435 B.C. Aristophanes, comedy, 407 B.C. Euripides, tragedy, 407 B.C. Sophocles, tragedy, 406 B.C. Theocritus, pastoral, 285 B.C. Callimachus, elegiac, 244.

2. *Historians*.—Herodotus, 413 B.C. Thucydides, 391 B.C. Xenophon, 359 B.C. Polybius, 124 B.C. Diodorus Siculus, 44 B.C. Plutarch, biography, 119 A.D.

3. *Orators*.—Æschines, 350 B.C. Isocrates, 336 B.C. Demosthenes, 313 B.C.

4. *Philosophers and Mathematicians*.—Socrates, 400 B.C. Plato, 348 B.C. Aristotle, 330 B.C. Theophrastus, 288 B.C. Euclid, math., 277 B.C. Epicurus, 270 B.C. Zeno, founder of the Stoic philosophy, 264 B.C. Archimedes, math., 208 B.C.

5. *Legislators*.—Lycurgus, 825 B.C. Draco, 621 B.C. Solon, 590 B.C.

LESSON 168.—454a. ANCIENT GREECE.—ANCIENT GREECE, in a limited sense, was bounded on the N. by Illyria and Macedonia, and was in length about 250 miles and breadth about 180 miles. But in a wider sense, it included Macedonia. It admitted of three Great Divisions: 1. *Northern*; 2. *Central*; 3. *Southern*.

1. NORTHERN GREECE.

b. *Northern Greece*, in the enlarged sense, comprised 1. *Macedonia*, corresponding to the West portion of modern Rumelia; 2. *Thessalia* on the E., corresponding to modern Thessaly; and 3. *Epirus* on the West, now Albania.

455a. *Macedonia* was bounded on the N. by *Moesia*, and on the E. by *Thracia*.

b. Its chief *Mountains* was *ATHOS*.

c. The chief *Rivers* were *AXIUS*, *Vardar*; *STRYMON*, *Struma*; *HĀLIACMON*, *Vistritza*.

d. The chief *Towns* were—*PELLA*, the capital; *PHILIPPI*; *AMPHIPŌLIS*; *METHŌNE*; *PYDNA*; *EDRESSA*; *HERACLEA*; *NEAPŌLIS*, *Kavalla*; *POTIDÆA*, *Pinata*; *THESSALONICA*, *Saloniki*; *BERGA*, *Verria*.

456a. *THESSALIA* was bounded on the N. by *Macedonia*, and on the E. by the *Ægean Sea*.

b. Its chief *Mountains* were *OLYMPUS*; *CAMBŪNII MONTES*, *Ossa*, *PELION*, *PINDUS*, and *OSTA*.

c. Its *Rivers* were—*PENŒUS*, *LETHÆUS*, *ENIPĒUS*, and the *APIDANUS*.
The *Lake*—*BOREÏS* now *Karia*.

d. Its chief *Towns* were *LARISSA*, *Larissa*; *PHERRÆ*, *Velesino*; *PHARRĀLUS*, *Persala*; *THEBÆ*, *Ab-Ketjel*; *DEMĒTRIAS*; *JŌLCHUS*; *MELIBŒA*; *TRACHIS*.

457a. *EPĪRUS* was bounded on the N. by *Illyria* and *Macedonia*, and on the E. by *Thessaly*.

b. The *Mountains* were—*PINDUS*, *CERAUNII MONTES*, and the prom. of *ACROCHÆAUSIA*, *Linguetta*.

c. *Rivers*—*ACHELŌŪS* now *Aspropotamo*; *ARACETHUS*, *Arta*; *ACHĒRON*, *Guria*.

d. Chief *Tribes*—*CHÆŌNES*, whence *Chaonia*; *THESPRŌTI*, whence *Theoprotia*; *MOLOSSI*, whence *Molossia*.

e. Chief *Towns*—*PHENICE*, *NICOPŌLIS*, *DODŪNA*, *PASSARON*, *ARSITHĒA*, *AMBRACIA* now *Arta*.

2. CENTRAL GREECE.

458. CENTRAL GREECE comprised the following 9 States: On the *West*—1. *Acaruandia*; 2. *Ælolia*; 3. *Western Locris*; 4. *Doris*; 5. *Phocis*. On the *East*—6. *Eastern Locris*; 7. *Boeotia*; 8. *Attica*; 9. *Megaris*. All these are comprised in *Livadia*, or Modern *Hellas*.

b. Chief *Towns* in—

1. *Acaruandia*—*ARGOS*, *Neokhori*; *ANACTORIUM*, *Madonna*.

2. *Ælolia*—*THERMUM*, *Vlokko*; *CALYDON*.

3. *West Locris*—*NAUPACTUS*, *Lepanto*; *AMPHISSA*, *Salona*.

4. *Doris*—*ERINŒUS*.

5. *Phocis*—*DELPHI*, *Kastri*; *CRISSA* and *ANTIOPEA*.

6. *East Locris*—*OPUS*.

7. *Boeotia*—*THEBÆ*, *CHERONÆA*, *ORCHOMĒNUS*, *PLATÆA*.

8. *Attica*—*ATHĒNÆ*, *Athens*; *ELEUSIS*, *MARĀTHON*.

9. *Megaris*, *Megara*.

c. Chief *Mountains*—*PARNASSUS* in *Phocis*; *HELIKON* and *CITHÆRON* in *Boeotia*, and *HYMETTUS* in *Attica*.

LESSON 169.—3. SOUTHERN GREECE, or PELOPONNESUS.

459a. THE PELOPONNESUS, now called the *Morea*, comprised the following: On the *North*—1. *Corinthia*; 2. *Sicyonia*; 3. *Achæia*. On the *East*—4. *Argolia*. On the *South*—5. *Laconia*; 6. *Messenia*. On the *West*—7. *Elia*. In the *Centre*—8. *Arcadia*.

b. The chief *Towns* were in—

1. *Corinthia*—*CORINTHUS*, the cap.; *CENCHRÆÆ*.

2. *Sicyonia*—*SICYON*.

3. *Achæia*—*PELLĒNE*, *Tierkovi*; *ÆGIUM*.

4. *Argolia*—*ARGOS*; *NAUPLIA*, *Nauplia*; *MYCÆNÆ*, *Kharvati*.

5. *Laconia*—*SPARTA*, *Sparta* or *Mistra*.

6. *Messenia*—*PYLUS*, *METHŌNE*, *Modon*; *MESSĒNÆ*.

7. *Elia*—*ELIS*, *Paleopoli*; *OLYMPIA*.

8. *Arcadia*—*MANTINÆA*, *Tripolitza*; *MEGALOPŌLIS*; *STYMPHĀLUS*.

c. Chief *Mountains*—*TAYGĒTUS*, *ERYMANTHUS*, *MENĀLUS*.

d. *Rivers*—*EURŌTAS*, *ALPHĒUS*, *PENŒUS*.

c. Chief Islands in the *Ægean Sea*—

IMBROS, *Embro*; LEMNOS, *Stalimene*; SAMOTHRACIA, *Samothrakia*; THASOS, *Thaso*; SCIATHUS, *Skialtho*; SKYROS, *Skyro*; SALAMIS; ÆGINA, *Egina*; EUBŒA, *Negropont* (l. 90 m., br. 4 m. to 30 m., ch. lns. CHALCIS and ERETRIA).

The CYCLADES, so called from their forming a circle (*ἐν κύκλῳ*) around *Delos*, the smallest but the most important island. The principal were CÆOS now *Zea*; SERIPHON, *Serpho*; PAROS, *Paro*; NAXOS, *Naxia*; DELOS, once sacred to Apollo, now *Dhiles*; SYROS, *Syra*; ANDROS, *Andro*.

Next were the SPORADES or "scattered" islands, of which the chief were—MELOS, *Mito*; OLÉAROS, *Antiparo*.

CRETA, now *Candia*, lnl. 160 m., br. 30 m., lies to the South. To the North of Crete lies CYTHËRA, now *Cerigo*.

In the *Ionian Sea* near Epirus lies CORCÏRA now *Corfu*. Off the coast of Acarnënië lie LEUCADIA, *Santa Maura*; CEPHALONIA, *Cephalonia*; ITHICA, *Thiaki*; S. of these, ZACYNTHUS, *Zania*.

Note to the Student.—The connected *History of Ancient Greece* may be learned from any one of the popular works on that subject already published. The events mentioned in the following Lesson are connected only with the decline of Greece, and its final subjection to Rome.

LESSON 170.—460a. HISTORY.—After the Battle of *Chaeronea* in 338 B.C., Philip, King of Macedon, obtained a powerful influence over the States of Greece, which had hitherto been independent. This influence was greatly augmented by Philip's son and successor, the celebrated *Alexander the Great*, who was appointed Generalissimo over all the Greeks. On the death of Alexander in 323 B.C., his empire was, after a series of bloody contests, divided into 4 great Monarchies, of which Macedon and Greece fell to the share of *Cassander*, one of Alexander's generals. Cassander and his successors, to maintain their sovereignty, placed garrisons in several of the more important cities. To resist this infringement of their liberties, and to expel the Macedonians from the Peloponnesus, *Achaia* and several other states formed a Confederacy in 281 B.C., called the ACHAÏAN LEAGUE. This League, when at its height in 261 B.C., embraced Athens, Megara, Ægina, Salamis, and the whole of the Peloponnesus, except Sparta, Elis, Tegea, Orchomenos, and Mantinea. After existing for some time, one party called in the aid of the Romans to resist the encroachments of the Macedonians. This led to the wars between Macedon and Rome, when, after a series of conflicts, *Perseus*, King of Macedon, was defeated and led captive to Rome, B.C. 167, and his kingdom formed into a Roman Province. Soon after the reduction of Macedonia, the Romans found a pretext for quarrelling with, and attacking their former allies. *Corinth* was captured and burnt by *Mummius*, the Roman General, in 146 B.C.; the *Achaian League* was broken up, and the whole of Central and Southern Greece conquered and formed into a Roman Province, under the name of ACHAÏA. Henceforward, Greece became a part of the Roman Empire.

b. In 330 A.D., *Constantine the Great* transferred the seat of Imperial Power from Rome to *Byzantium* in Thrace, which was afterwards called from the emperor CONSTANTINOPLÉ. In June 364 A.D., a division of the Roman Empire was solemnly made by the emperor *Valentinian*, who bestowed on his brother *Valens* the rich Prefecture of the *East*, from the Lower Danube to the confines of Persia, whilst he reserved for his own immediate government the *Western* portion, including the Prefectures of *Illyricum*, *Italy*, and *Gaul*, from the extremity of Greece to the Caledonian rampart in Britain. The Emperor of the *West* established his temporary residence at *Milan*, though Rome was the proper capital. The Emperor of the *East* retained as his fixed capital *Constantinople*. From this date, the Eastern or Greek Emperors continued to reign in Constantinople from A.D. 364 to 1204. In the year 1204, the throne of Constantine was usurped by Baldwin, the first of the *Latin Emperors* who reigned there through the influence of the Crusaders. These occupied the throne from 1204 to 1261 A.D. In 1261, *Michael Palæologus* recovered the throne of Constantine from the Latin usurper Baldwin 2nd. The Greek Emperors, thus restored, reigned at Constantinople from 1261 A.D. to 1453, when Constantine Palæologus, the last of the line, was killed fighting bravely against the Turks.

c. In 1453 A.D., the Turks took Constantinople, and thus put an end to the *Greek*, or *Eastern Roman Empire*. All the inhabitants were then reduced, if not to abject slavery, at least to a state of the lowest degradation. The whole country remained under the despotic sway of the Turks till 1821, when the Greeks once more asserted their claim to national independence. At first, they were success-

ful, but disasters quickly followed. For seven years the struggle was protracted, and marked on both sides by many atrocious cruelties. The Greeks succeeded in clearing the Morea of their enemies, and defeating them by sea. The Porte, unable to subdue them, called in the aid of the Pasha of Egypt, who, with a well-disciplined army, invaded and subdued the Morea. At last, the sympathy of the Christian nations was fully aroused, and Great Britain, France and Russia resolved to put a stop to the war of extermination. The victory of Navarino, gained by the allied fleets in Oct. 1827, obliged the Egyptian forces to evacuate the Morea. A Conference held in London in March 1829 established the principle on which the independence of Greece should be secured, and the Sultan was induced to acknowledge it in the treaty of Adrianople in Sept. of the same year. In Jan. 1830, *the complete Independence of Greece* was settled by the Conference held in London.

d. When the independence of Greece had been secured, Count John Capodistria was appointed President of the government for seven years; but failing to give satisfaction, an insurrection took place in which the Count was murdered, and the country seemed on the verge of anarchy. At last, the allied powers offered the crown to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, who declined it, and next to Otho, the second son of the King of Bavaria, then a minor, who accepted it. In 1835, Otho being declared of age, assumed the direction of the affairs of state. The Government was for several years nearly absolute; at last, on the refusal of establishing a representative form of government, a *Revolution* took place in Sept. 1845, when Otho was compelled to accede to the wishes of the country by dismissing his obnoxious Bavarians, and granting a Liberal Constitution. Upon the violation of this in 1863, another Revolution occurred, which terminated by expelling Otho, and placing on the throne in Nov. 1863, a prince of Denmark, second son of King Christian, with the title of GEORGE 1ST. George 1st was born Dec. 24, 1845; elected King of the Hellenes, March 30, 1863; and married Oct. 27, 1867, *Olga*, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia.

THE ANCIENT WORLD.

LESSONS 171, 172, 173.—The World, as known to the ancient Greeks and Romans about 98 *Anno Domini*.

461.—The ancient Greeks and Romans knew only portions of three of the great divisions of the World—*Europe, Asia, and Africa*.

a. In *Europe*, they knew very little of the countries north of Germany, now *Norway* and *Sweden*, which they called *Scandinavia*. Modern *Russia*, which was called *Sarmatia* or *Scythia*, was also unknown to them.

b. In *Asia* they knew nothing north of the *Caspian Sea*, but comprehended all the country under the name of *Scythia intra Imäus* (or *Scythia* on this side *Imäus*, part of the *Altai* range), and *Scythia extra Imäus*, or *Scythia* beyond the *Imäus*. The North-West part of modern *China* was called *Serica*, of which they had only a confused notion, the South was called *Sinae*. *India* they knew as far as the Gulf of *Tonquin*.

c. In *Africa*, they knew only *Egypt*, *Cyrène*, and the countries north of the *Zahâra* Desert.

462. Ancient Europe.—*Europe* comprised the following countries:—

*Ancient Names.**Modern Countries.*

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 1. SARMĀTIA, | now | <i>Russia in Europe.</i> |
| 2. SCANDINĀVIA, | „ | <i>Sweden and Norway.</i> |
| 3. CHERSONĒSUS CIMBRĪCA, | „ | <i>Jutland and Sleswick.</i> |
| 4. SAXŌNES, | „ | <i>Holstein, Hanover, &c.</i> |
| 5. FRISII, | „ | <i>Holland.</i> |

6 a. *GERMANIA*, comprised the Northern part of modern *Germany*, a portion of *Holland*, and the West part of *Poland*.

b. *GERMANIA INFERIOR* comprised a part of *Belgium*.

7 a. *GALLIA* or *GALLIA TRANSALPINA*, comprised modern *France*, *Belgium*, *Luxemburg*, the West part of *Switzerland*, and part of *Germany* West of the *Rhine*.

b. *Gallia Transalpina*, that is, *Gallia* North of the *Alps*, was so called to distinguish it from *Gallia Cisalpina*, lying South of the *Alps* and North of *Italy*. In *Cæsar's* time, *Gallia Transalpina* was divided into 4 large districts:—namely, 1. *Romāna Provincia*, the Roman Province on the South-East; 2. *Aquitania*, between the *Garumna* and *Pyrenees*; 3. *Celtica*, in the centre, and 4. *Belgica*, between the *Sequāna* and the *Rhine*. Afterwards, the name *Narbonensis* was substituted for that of *Romāna Provincia*; *Aquitania* on the South-West was enlarged; *Lugdunenſis*, from the cap. *Lugdunum* now *Lyons*, was substituted for *Celtica*, while *Belgica* continued the same.

8 a. *HISPANIA*, now *Spain* and *Portugal*.

b. *Hispania* was called by the Greeks *Ibēria* from the *Ibērus*, and *Hesperia* from its westerly position. It was at first divided into *Citerior* or Northern, and

Uterior or Southern. Afterwards, into three Provinces—1. *Tarraconensis* on the North and Centre; 2. *Baetica* on the South, and *Lusitania* on the West, which comprised the greater part of modern *Portugal*.

9. *Vindelicia*, comprised the N.-E. of *Switzerland*, the S.-E. of *Baden*, the S. of *Wurtemberg* and *Bavaria*, and N. of the *Tyrol*.

10. *Rhaetia* comprised the modern *Grisons*, and the greater part of *Tyrol*.

11. *Noricum* comprised portions of *Austria*, *Styria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, *Bavaria*, and *Tyrol*.

12. *Pannonia* comprised the E. part of *Austria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, S.-W. of *Hungary*, *Slavonia*, and part of *Croatia* and *Bosnia*.

13. *Illyricum* comprised *Dalmatia*, *Herzegovina*, *Monte-Negro*, with parts of *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Albania*.

14. *Moesia* comprised modern *Servia* and *Bulgaria*.

15. *Dacia* comprised the *Banat of Temesvar*, *Hungary* E. of the *Theiss*, *Transylvania*, the *Bukowina*, the S. part of *Gallicia*, and *Moldavia* W. of the *Pruth*, and *Wallachia*.

16. *Thracia* comprised the E. part of Turkish *Rumelia*.

17. *Macedonia* comprised the W. part of *Rumelia*.

18 a. *Græcia Antiqua*, comprised a little more than modern *Greece*, being bounded on the N. by *Illyria* and *Macedonia*, on the E. by the *Ægean Sea*, on the S. by the *Cretan*, and on the W. by the *Ionian Sea*. Its greatest length was 250 miles, and breadth 180 miles.

b. For the Geography of *Græcia Antiqua*, see *Lesson* 168, p. 255.

19 a. *Italia Antiqua* corresponded to *Modern Italy*, being bounded on the N. by *Helvetia*, *Rhaetia*, and *Noricum*; on the E. by the *Adriatic*; on the S. by the *Ionian Sea*; and on the W. by the *Mediterranean Sea* and *Gallia Transalpina*.

b. For the Geography of *Ancient Italy*, see *Lessons* 152, 153, 154, p. 235 to p. 237.

20 a. *Britannia Romāna* comprised *England*, *Wales*, and the S. of *Scotland*.

b. For the Geography of *Britannia Romāna*, see *Lesson* 46, p. 53.

21. *Britannia Barbāra* or *Caledonia* comprised *Central* and *Northern Scotland*.

22. *Hibernia* or *Ierne*, modern *Ireland*.

LESSONS 174, 175, 176.—463. Islands.—*INSULÆ BRITANNICÆ*, the *British Isles*; *SICILIA*, *Sicily*; *MELITA*, *Malta*; *GAULOS*, *Gozo*; *LIPARÆ INSULÆ*, the *Lipari Islands*; *SARDINIA*, *Sardinia*; *CORSICA*, *Corsica*; the Islands in the *Ægean* and *Ionian Seas*, among which are *SALAMIS*, now *Kuluri*; *ÆGINA*, *Egina*; *EUBOEÆ*, now *Negropont*; the *CYCLADES*, islands which encircled *Delos*; the

SPORADES or scattered islands; CRĒTA, now *Candia*; CYTHĒRA, now *Cerigo*; the IONIAN ISLANDS including CORCÝRA, now *Corfu*, and many others.

464. *Peninsulas*; namely, *Chersonēsus Cimbrica*, now *Jutland* and *Sleswick*; PELOPONNĒSUS, the *Morēa*; CHERSONĒSUS TAURICA, the *Crīmēa*.

465. *Mountains*.—PYRĒNÆI MONTES, *Pyr'ēnēes*; ALPES, the *Alps*; APENNINI, the *Apennines*; HAEMUS, *Balkan*, in Turkey CARPATES, *Carpathian*; VESŪVIUS, *Vesuvius*; ÆTNA, *Etna*.

466. *Seas, &c.*—PONTUS EUXINUS, the *Black Sea*; PALUS MÆOTIS, *Sea of Azof*; PROPONTIS, *Sea of Marmōra*; BOSPORUS CIMMERIUS, *Straits of Yenikālē*; BOSPORUS THRACIUS, *Straits of Constantinople*; HELLSPONTUS, the *Dardanelles*; MARE ÆGÆUM, the *Archipel'ago*; MARE MAGNUM or INTERNUM, the *Mediterranean*; MARE MYRTŌUM, the sea on the E. of the Peloponnēsus; MARE CRĒTICUM, the sea near Crēte; MARE IONIUM, the sea W. of Greece; MARE ADRIATICUM or HADRIA, the *Adriatic*; M. TYRRHĒNUM, the sea W. of Italy; FRĒTUM GADITANUM, *Straits of Gibraltar*; OCEĀNUS ATLANTICUS, the *Atlantic Ocean*. The branches of the Atlantic Ocean were:—OCEANUS CANTÁBER, *Bay of Biscay*; M. BRITANNICUM, E. part of the Channel as far as the Straits of Dover; FRĒTUM GALLICUM, *Straits of Dever*; M. GERMANICUM, *German Ocean*; M. SARMATICUM, *Baltic Sea*; SINUS CODĀNUS, the *Kategat*.

467. *Lakes*.—L. LEMANNUS, *L. of Genève*; L. BRIGANTINUS, *L. of Constance*; L. VERBĀNUS, *L. Maggiore*; L. LARIUS, *L. Como*; L. SEBINUS, *L. Iseo*; L. TRASIMĒNUS, *L. of Perugia*.

468. *Rivers*.—RHA, the *Volga* in Russia; TYRAS, the *Dniēster* in S. Russia; BORYSTHENES, the *Dniēper* in Russia; TANĀIS, the *Don* in Russia; DANUBIUS or ISTER, the *Danube* in Austria and Turkey; VISTŪLA, the *Vistula* in Prussia; ALBIS, the *Elbe* in Germany; RHENUS, the *Rhine* between France and Germany; SEQUĀNA, the *Seine* in France; LIGER, the *Loire* in France; GARUMNA, the *Garonne* in France; RHODĀNUS, the *Rhone* in France; IBĒRUS, the *Ebro* in Spain; TAGUS, the *Tagus* in Spain; DURIUS, the *Douro* in Spain; BĒTIS, the *Guadalquivir* in Spain; PĀDUS, the *Po*, and TIBERIS, the *Tiber* in Italy; TAMĒSIS, the *Thames*, SABBĪNA, the *Severn*, and ABŪS, the *Humber* in England.

Exercises.—Maps should be drawn of the principal countries, and Questions proposed.

ANCIENT ASIA.

LESSONS 177, 178, 179.—469. The following were the principal countries in *Asia Antiqua* corresponding to the modern, the names of which are attached:—

Ancient.

Modern.

1 a. ASIA.

Asia Minor or Anatólia.

b. The Peninsula of Asia Minor included the following 14 countries :—

On the *West*—1. *Mysia*, 2. *Lydia*, 3. *Caria*.

On the *South*—4. *Lycia*, 5. *Pamphylia*, 6. *Cilicia*.

In the *Interior*—7. *Cappadocia*, 8. *Lycaonia*, 9. *Pisidia*, 10. *Phrygia*, 11. *Galatia*.

In the *North*—12. *Bithynia*, 13. *Paphlagonia*, 14. *Pontus*.

SYRIA and PHOENICIA.

Syria.

ARABIA.

Arabia.

Arabia retains its ancient name and divisions, namely, *Arabia Deserta*, *Petræa*, and *Feliz*. *Arabia* comprehended *Us*, the country of Job; *Edom* or *Idumæa*, on the North; *Madian*, the country of Jethro, and *Sheba*, the country of the Queen of *Sheba*.

PALÆSTINA.

Palestine or the *Holy Land*.

ARMENIA.

Armenia and *Kurdistan*, in pt.

ASSYRIA.

Kurdistan.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Algesira.

BABYLŌNIA and CHALDÆA.

Irak-Arabi.

COLCHIS.

Mingrelia.

IBÆRIA.

Georgia.

ALBANIA.

Shirwan and *Daghestan*, in Russia.

SARMATIA ASIATICA.

The West part of Asiatic Russia.

MEDIA.

Azerbaijan, *Irak-Ajemi*, &c.

PERSIS.

Fars, a prov. of Persia.

SUSIĀNA.

Khuzistan in Persia.

PARTHIA.

Kohistan, and part of *Khorāsan*.

GEDRŌSIA.

Beloochistan.

ASIA.

{ East of *Khorasan*, and West of
Afghanistan.

BACTRIA.

Balk.

SOGLĀNA.

Bokhāra.

INDIA INTRA GANGEM.

Hindustan.

INDIA EXTRA GANGEM.

Birmah, *Anam*, &c.

SINÆ.

Cochin China, and S. of *China*.

SERICA.

N.-W. of *China*.

SCYTHIA.

Thibet, *Tartary*, part of *Siberia*.

TAPROBĀNĀ

Ceylon.

LESSON 180.—470. *Seas*, &c.—OCEĀNUS INDICUS, *Indian Ocean*; MAGNUS SINUS, *Gulf of Siam*; SINUS GANGETICUS, *Bay of Bengal*; MARE ERYTHRÆUM, *Arabian Sea*; PERSICUS SINUS, *Persian Gulf*; ARABICUS SINUS, *Red Sea*; MARE CASPIUM, *Caspian Sea*.

471. *Mountains*.—TAURUS and ANTI-TAURUS; ABUS, *Ararat*; EMŌDI MONTES, *Himalayahs*; CAUCĀSUS; IMĀUS, either the *Altai* or *Tian-Shan* range.

472. *Chief Rivers*.—EUPHRĀTES, *TIGRIS*, *INDUS*, and *GANGES*, which retain their ancient names; HYDASPES, *Jelum*; HYPĀNIS, *Sutlej*; JAKARTES, *Sir-deria*; OXUS, *Jyhun*; CYRUS, *Kur*; ARAXES, *Aras*.

ANCIENT AFRICA.

LESSON 181. — 473 a. In *Africa*, the ancients knew only Egyptus, Æthiopia, and the countries north of the *Zahara*.

b. The term *Africa* originally meant that portion of the country adjacent to Carthage, and which belonged to the Romans, but was afterwards applied to the Continent in general. The term *Libya* also, was at first applied only to the district W. of Egypt, but was afterwards extended to the whole Continent.

472. Ancient Countries. Modern.

ÆGYPTUS.

Egypt.

Egypt was divided into 3 principal Districts—1, *Lower Egypt* or the *Delta* on the N.; 2, *Heptanomis* in the centre; 3, *Upper Egypt* or *Thebais* in the S.—*Goshen*, the district occupied by the Israelites, lay between the Delta and the Arabian Desert.—There were two *Oases* connected with Egypt; *Oasis Magna*, opposite to *Theba* the cap. of *Thebais*, and *Oasis Parva*, N. of it, and opposite to *Hermopolis Magna*.

ÆTHIÖPIA—now *Nubia*, *Sennaar*, *Abyssinia*.

Naphta was the Northern cap., and *Meroë* the Southern.

MARMARICA, CYRENAICA (or *Pentapölis*, a confederacy of five cities)—now *Barca*.

TRIPOLITANA, or *Syrtica Regio*—now *Tripoli*.

AFRICA PROPRIA—now *Tunis*.

This district was early colonised by the Phœnicians; *Carthago*, the cap., was long the powerful rival of Rome, and contained about 700,000 inhabitants. Its skilful generals Hannibal, Hamilcar, and Hasdrubal, played a conspicuous part in its wars with Rome. At *Utica*, a port of Carthage, *Cato*, the younger, destroyed himself.

NUMIDIA—now *Algeria*.

MAURETANIA—now *Morocco* and *Fes*.

The **GAETÜLI** and **GARAMANTES** occupied Southern Barbary.

LIBYA INTERIOR, or *Zahara*.

475 a. Islands.—**INSULÆ FORTUNATÆ**, the *Canaries*.

b. *Mountain.*—**ATLAS**, *Atlas*.

c. *Gulfs.*—**SYRTIS MAJOR**, *Sidra*; **SYRTIS MINOR**, *Cabes*.

d. *River.*—**NILUS**, the *Nile*.

LESSON 182.—The Roman Empire.

476. THE ROMAN EMPIRE was at its widest extent AT THE DEATH OF **CONSTANTINE THE GREAT**, A.D. 337. It then embraced the following countries:—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Italia and the Islands, | 10. Dacia, to the Danube, | 20. Palæstina, |
| 2. Hispania, | 11. Moesia, | 21. Ægyptus, |
| 3. Gallia, | 12. Græcia, | 22. Libya and Cyprus, |
| 4. Britannia, | 13. Macedonia, | 23. Tripölis, |
| 5. Germânia, W. pt. to the Weser, | 14. Thracia, | 24. Pentapölis, |
| 6. Rætia, | 15. Asia Minor, | 25. Africa Propria, |
| 7. Noricum, | 16. Armënia, | 26. Numidia (the Kingdom of Jugurtha). |
| 8. Pannônia, | 17. Mesopotamia, | 27. Mauretânia. |
| 9. Illyricum, | 18. Syria, | |
| | 19. Phœnicia, | |

In A.D. 312, Christianity was established throughout the Roman Empire by Constantine the Great; and the seat of Empire was transferred from Rome to Constantinople in A.D. 330.

LESSON 183.—Division of the Roman Empire into Eastern and Western.

477 a. Shortly after the nomination of *Valentinian* to be Emperor, he determined upon the division of the Empire into two parts; one of which should be under his own command, and the other under his brother, *Valens*, whom he had raised to the dignity of *Augustus*. After a short delay at Constantinople, the two brothers proceeded to *Naissus* in Moesia, the birthplace of Constantine the Great, where they executed a solemn and final Division of the Roman Empire, June, A.D. 364, into the Eastern and Western Empires. *Valentinian* reserved for himself the *Western Empire*, with Milan as a temporary Capital; while *Valens* obtained the *Eastern Empire*, with Constantinople as the Capital.

b. THE WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE embraced—Italia and Islands; Illyricum; Pannônia; Noricum and Rætia; Gallia; Hispania; Britannia; Africa Propria; Byzæcium and Tripölis; Numidia, Mauretânia, and Tingitána.

c. THE EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE embraced—Græcia, Macedônia, and Thræcia; Moesia and Dacia; Asia Minor, Syria, and N. Mesopotamia to the Tigris; Ægyptus and Cyprus; Phœnicia and Palestina.

LESSON 184.—The Irruptions of the Barbarians.

478. THE IRRUPTIONS OF THE BARBARIANS into the various countries of the West occurred about the undermentioned dates:—

1. The *Huns* settled in Hungary, A.D. 356.
2. The Ostrogoths or Eastern Goths, in Moesia and North Italy, A.D. 377.
3. The Visigoths, Western Goths, in Pannonia, A.D. 378.
4. The Franks (or freemen, a combination of North-Western German tribes), in Gaul, A.D. 407.
5. The *Vandals*, a German tribe, in Africa, A.D. 407.
6. The *Suevi*, from central Germany, in Spain, A.D. 407.
7. *Burgundians*, in Burgundy, A.D. 407.
8. The *Herüli*, a German tribe, in Italy, A.D. 476.
9. The *Saxons*, E. of the Elbe in Holstein, in Britain, A.D. 476.
10. The Longobardi, long-bearded men, living between the Elbe and Oder, in Italy, A.D. 526.

INDEX

to

RILEY'S COMPENDIUM OF EUROPEAN GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY, IN WHICH
THE WORDS ARE DIVIDED AND ACCENTED ACCORDING TO
THE MOST APPROVED SYSTEM.

The Index No. 1, applicable to *Modern Geographical Names*.

1. *Observations*.—In the following Index a vowel is *accented* and long when a small dash (—) is placed over it; as *ā, ē, in fāle, mē*. A small curve (◡) over a vowel denotes that it is *unaccented* and short; as *ā, ē, in fāt, mēt*. A small angle (∧) placed over a vowel denotes the sound of *dh*; as in *fāther*. A small curve formed thus (◌) denotes the sound of *aw*; as in *fall*. When the Accent (') is on a consonant or syllable, the *accentual mark* is placed at the end of the syllable; as in *Lāw'-coln, Som'-erset*.
2. *Abbreviations explained*.—*Ar.* means *area*; *Sq. m.*, square miles; *ac.*, acres; *bor.*, borough; *can.*, canton; *c.*, city; *ca.*, cape; *cap.*, capital; *co.*, county or country; *dep.*, department; *dis.*, district; *ho.*, house; *mun. lim.*, municipal limits; *mt.*, mountains; *pen.*, peninsula; *pop.*, population; *prov.*, province; *prom.*, a promontory; *seap.*, a seaport; *r.*, river; *t., m.*, town.
3. The *Numerals* 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., placed after a word, refer to the *Page* in which the article is explained.
4. In the pronunciation of *Foreign Geographical Words*, it may be observed—1st. That such as are of *common occurrence* in English works, are pronounced as English Words; as *Cal'-ais, Cal'-is*; *Par'-is, Par'-is*.
- 2nd. Words of difficult Pronunciation are also generally pronounced as English Words.
- 3rd. All other words generally follow the Rules given for pronunciation in Pages 1 and 2 of this work.

No. 1.—Adapted to *Modern Geographical Names*.

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No. 2.—Adapted to the Classical Geographical Names occurring in the Lessons on Italy, Turkey, Greece, and the Ancient World.

Note.—The Numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., placed after the Names refer to the pages in which the ancient names occur.

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Ab-ūs, Mt. Ar'arat, 262, in Asia; also Ab-ūs, the Humber, 261, E. of Yorkshire.
 A-car-nā'-nia, now Carnia, 256, a prov. in Greece.
 A-chā-I-ā, 254, a prov. in the Peloponnesus, Greece.
 A-chē-ans, 254, the anc. inhabs. of Achaia.
 Ach-ē-lō'-us, 256, a riv. of Acarnania.
 Ach-ē-ron, 256, a riv. in Epirus; there were several.
 Ao-ro-co-rau-ni-a, 256, a prom. in Epirus.
 Ac'-ti-um, now La Punta, a prom. in Acarnania.
 Ad'-dū-a, 236, now Adda, a riv. in Cisalpine Gaul.
 Ā'-dri-a, 236, now Adria, a tn. N.E. of Italy.
 A-dri-at-I-cum Mā-re, 261, the Adriatic Sea.
 Ē-gē-um Mā-re, 261, the Archipelago.
 Ē-gi-na, 260, Egghina, an isle nr. Attica in Greece.
 Ē-gi-um, 256, a port of Achaia, Greece.
 Ē-gyp'-tus, 263, Egypt, a country N.E. of Africa.
 Ē-ō-lians, 254, one of the Grecian tribes.
 Ē-qui, 237, a tribe in Latium, in Italy.
 Ē-ser'-nia, 236, now Isernia, a tn. in Latium.
 Ē-thi-ōpia, 263, now Nubia and Abyssinia.
 Ēt'-na, 261, now Etna, a mt. in Sicily.
 Ē-tō-lia, 256, a district in central Greece.
 Af-ri-ca, 259, a large continent S. of Europe.
 — Propria, 263, the Roman prov. now Tunis.
 Ag-ri-gen'-tum, 237, a city in Sicily.
 Al'-be Lon'-ga, 237, an anc. tn. in Latium.
 Al-bā-nia, 246, a prov. in Turkey in Europe; also 262, the S.E. part of Georgia, W. of the Caspian Sea.
 Al-bion, or white land, another name for Britain.
 Al'-bia, 261, the Elbe, a riv. of Germany.
 Al-ē-mar'-ni, *alimen*, a confederacy of German tribes.
 Al-ex-an'-dria, the cap. of Egypt under the Ptolemies.
 Al-lōb-rō-gēs, a powerful tribe in Gallia Transalpina.
 Al'-pēs, 261, the Alps, mts. between Gaul and Italy.
 Al-phē-us, 256, a riv. of Peloponnesus.

ARI

Am-brā'cia, 256, a tn. of Epirus, in Greece.
 Am-phio-tē-on'-ic Council, 256, the great council of Greece.
 Am-phi-ō-lia, 256, a tn. of Macedonia.
 Am-phis'-sa, a tn. of Locri Ozols in Greece.
 An-ac-tō-rī-um, 256, a tn. in Acarnania, in Greece.
 An-o'-na, 236, a tn. of Picenum, Italy.
 An'-gli, a German tribe from whom the English are named.
 An'-dros, 253, one of the Cyclādes, Greece.
 An'-y-o, 236, a branch of the Tiber, nr. Rome.
 An-ti-ō'-y-ra, 256, a tn. of Thessaly, Greece.
 Anx-ā-num, 236, a tn. of the Frentani, Italy.
 Ap-en-ni-nus Mons, 261, a range of mts. running down Italy.
 A-pid-ē-nus, 256, a riv. in Thessaly.
 A-pū-li-a, 237, now Puglia, a district S.E. of Italy.
 Ā-quil-ē-I-ā, 235, a tn. of Transpadāna, N. Italy.
 A-qui-tā-ni-a, now Guienne, Gascony, &c., in Gallia Transalpina.
 A-rā-bi-a, 262, a country on S.W. of Asia; *Desert'ia*, the desert of Arabia and the adjacent parts; *Pētia*, the proper peninsula of Arabia; *Pētrā-ē*, the stony, on the N.W. and N.E. of Arabia.
 A-rāb-I-cus Sin-us, 262, the Red Sea.
 A-rach'-thus, 256, a riv. in Epirus.
 Ā'-rar, the *Sadne*, a riv. in Gallia Transalpina.
 A-rax'-ēs, 262, the *Oxus* or *Jaxartes*, a riv. in Armenia.
 Ar-cā-di-a, 256, a central prov. of the Peloponnesus.
 Ar'-dē-ā, 237, a tn. of the Rutuli in Latium.
 Ar'-ē-lā-tum, now *Aries*, in Gallia Narbonensis.
 Ar-ē-op'-ē-gus, 255, a high tribunal in Athens, Greece.
 Ar-gi-ō'-ē-a, 256, a tn. in Epirus.
 Ar'-gō-lis, 256, a district of the Peloponnesus.
 Ar-gos, 256, the cap. of Argolis.
 A-ric'-i-a, 237, a tn. of Latium, Italy.
 A-rim-I-num, 236, now *Rimini*, a tn. in Umbria, Italy.

ARM

- Ar-mē-nī-a, 262, a country of Asia.
 Ar'-nus, 236, now *Arno*, a riv. of Etruria, Italy.
 Ar'-pi, 237, a tn. of Apulia, Italy.
 Ar'-pi-num, 237, now *Arpino*, a tn. of Latium, Italy, bpl. of Cicero and Marins.
 As-cū-lum, 236, now *Ascoli* in Picenum, Italy.
 A'-si-a, 259, one of the three anc. divis. of the World.
 — Mi-nor, 261, now *Anatolia*, a large dist. between the Euxine, *Ægean* and Mediterranean Seas.
 As-syr'-i-a, 262, now Kurdistan, on the E. of the Tigris.
 A-thē'-næ, 253, *Athens*, cap. of Attica, Greece.
 Ath-ē-sis, 235, now *Adige*, a riv. of N. Italy.
 A'-thos mts., 246, a range in Macedonia.
 At-las, 263, *Atlas*, a range in the N. of Africa.
 At-lan-ti-cus Océ-a-nus, 261, the Atlantic Ocean.
 At-ti-ca, 256, a prov. of Central Greece.
 Au-fi-dus, 237, a riv. of Apulia, Italy.
 Au-gus-ta Tau-ri-nō-rum, 236, now *Turin*.
 Au-ler'-ci, a tribe in Gaul.
 Au-run'-ci, 237, an anc. tribe in Italy.
 Au-sōn-es, a tribe in Latium, Italy.
 Au-sōn'-i-a, 235, another name for Italy.
 A-vēn'-i-o, now *Avignon*, a tn. in Gallia Narbonensis.
 Ax'-i-us, 256, now *Vardar*, a riv. of Macedonia.
 Ax'-ō-na, now the *Aine*, a riv. in Gallia Lugdunensis.
 Bab'-y-lō-nī-ā, 262, now *Irak-Ar'-ā-bi*, a large district in Asia.
 Bac'-tra, 216, now *Balk*.
 Bac'-tri-a, 262, *Bokhara*.
 Bæ-ti-ca, 260, a prov. S. of Spain.
 Bæ-tis, 261, *Guadalquivir*, a riv. in Spain.
 Bā-i-se, 237, a tn. of Campania, Italy.
 Bal-ē-ā-rēs, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, &c.
 Ba-tā-vi, now *Holland*.
 Bel-gæ, 52, now *Belgians*.
 Bel'-gi-ca, now *Belgium*.
 Bēn-ē-ven'-tum, 236, now *Benevento*.
 Be-ræ'-a, 256, now *Verria*, a tn. of Macedonia.
 Bith-yū'-i-a, 262, a country in Asia Minor.
 Boe-ō-tia, 256, a district of Greece.
 Bon-ō-ni-a, 236, *Bologna*, in Etruria.
 Bōr-ys'-thē-nēs, 261, the *Dnieper*.
 Bos'-pō-rus, 261, the Strait of Constantinople; also the Straits of Kaffa.
 Bov-i-ā-num, 236, a tn. in Samnium.
 Brig-an'-tēs, 52, a Brit. tribe in Yorkshire.
 Britan'-nī-a Romāna, 260, England, Wales, and S. of Scotland.
 — Barbāra, N. and cent. of Scotland.
 — Prima, 53, England S. of the Thames.

CEP

- Britan'-nī-a Secunda, 53, Wales and Monmouth.
 Bri-tan'-nī-cæ Insulæ, 260, Great Britain and Ireland.
 Bri-tan'-nī-cum Mā-re, 261, part of the English Channel.
 Brix'-i-a, 236, now *Brescia*.
 Brun-dū-si-um, 237, now *Brindisi*.
 Brūt-ti-l, 237, a tribe in Calabria.
 Bur-gun'-di-ō-nēs, a German tribe.
 By-san'-ti-um, 247, now *Constantinople*.
 By-xā-ci-um, a district S. of Africa Propria.
 Cæ-sar-aŭ-gus'-ta, now *Saragossa*, a tn. in Spain.
 Cā-jē'-ta, 237, now *Gaeta*, in Latium.
 Cā-lā-bri-a, 237, the peninsula S.E. of Italy.
 Cal-ē-dō-nī-a, 53, the anc. name of the cent. and N. of Scotland.
 Cal-ly'-ō-lis, 237, now *Gallipoli*, a port in Calabria; a tn. of Sicily; another in Thrace.
 Cal-pē, now *Gibraltar*, S. of Spain.
 Cāl'-y-don, 256, a tn. of *Ætolia*.
 Cam-ā-lo-dū-num, now *Colchester*, cap. of the Trinobantes in Britain.
 Cam-a-ri-na, 237, a tn. of Sicily.
 Cam-bū-nī mts., 256, bet. Macedonia and Thessaly.
 Cam-pā-ni-a, 237, now *Campagna*, S. of Latium.
 Can'-nae, a vil. in Apulia, where Hannibal def. the Romans.
 Can-tā-bri-um Mā-rē, 261, *Bay of Biscay*.
 Can-ti-l, 52, the anc. inhabs. of Kent.
 Can'-ti-um, 52, now *Kent*.
 Can-ū-si-um, 237, now *Canosa*, in Apulia.
 Cap-pā-dō-ci-a, 262, a district in Asia Minor.
 Cap'-ū-ā, now *Capua*, in Campania.
 Cār'-ā-lis, 237, now *Cagliari*, in Sardinia.
 Cā-rī-a, 262, a district of Asia Minor.
 Car-pā-tēs mts, 261, the *Carpethian* mts.
 Car-pā-thus, I., 247, now *Scarpanio*.
 Car-thā'-go, nr. mod. *Tunis*, a cel. city in Africa Propria.
 Cas-pi-um Mār-ē, 262, the *Caspian Sea*.
 Cas-si-tēr'-i-des Insulæ, *Tin Islands*, the Scilly Isles, and pt. of Cornwall.
 Cat-ā-na, 237, now *Catania*, in Sicily.
 Cāu-cā-sus mts., 262, the *Caucasus* chain in Asia.
 Cau-dū-um, 236, a tn. in Samnium, nr. which were the narrow passes called the "Caudine Forks."
 Cel-ti'-bē-ri, a Celtic tribe on the Ibērus.
 Cel'-tae, sev. kindred tribes settled in Gaul, Britain, Spain, &c.
 Cēn'-chrē-s, 268, the port of Corinth, Greece.
 Cē-os, 256, now *Zea*, an isle in the *Ægēan*.
 Ceph-ē-lō-nī-a, 253, now *Cephalonia*.

CER

Ce-rau-ni-i mts., 256, now *Khimara*, mts. on the frontier of Illyricum.
 Chæ-ro-næ-a, a tn. in Bœotia, cel. for def. of the Athenians by Philip of Macedon.
 Chal-cis, 263, now *Egripo*, in Eubœa.
 Chal-dæ-a, 262, a prov. of Babylonia.
 Chæ'-ô-nés, sev. tribes in Epirus.
 Cher-so-nê'-sus Cimbrica, 259, now *Jutland*.
 — Taurica, 261, now the *Crimea*.
 — Thra-ci-ca, the *Peninsula of the Dardanelles*.
 Che-rus-ci, an anc. German tribe.
 ChF-os Ins., 247, now *Scio*.
 Ci-li'-i-a, 262, pt. of *Karamania* in Asia Minor.
 Ci-thæ'-ron mts., 256, a range of mts. in Bœotia.
 Clû'-si-um, 236, now *Chiusi*, in Etruria.
 Cn'-dus, a tn. of Caria, in Asia Minor, where Venus was worshipped.
 Co-dâ-nus Sinus, 261, now the *Kategat*.
 Col'-chis, 262, now *Mingrelia*, in Asia.
 Con-stan-ti-nop-ô-lis, now *Constantinople*.
 Cor-cy'-ra, 253, now *Corfu*, one of the Ionian islands.
 Cor-in'-thus, 253, now *Corinth*, N. of the Morea.
 Cor'-i-ô-li, 237, a tn. in Latium.
 Cor-i-tâ-ni, 52, an anc. tribe in Lincolnshire.
 Cor-nâ'-vi-i, an anc. peop. in Cheshire.
 Cor'-sî-ca, 237, now *Corsica*.
 Cos Ins., 247, now *Stanco*, one of the Sporades.
 Cre-mô-na, 236, now *Cremona*, a tn. in N. Italy.
 Crê'-ta Ins., 246, now *Candia*.
 Cret'-i-cum Mârê, 261, the sea nr. Crete.
 Cris'-sa, 256, a tn. in Phocis, Greece.
 Crô-tô-na, 237, a city in Bruttium.
 Cû-mæ-a, a tn. in Campania, the seat of the sibyl.
 Cû'-res, 236, a tn. of the Sabines.
 Cy'-clâ-dês, 253, a group of islands in the Ægean Sea.
 Cy'-prus, 264, now Cyprus.
 Cy-re-nâ-i-ca, 263, now *Barca*.
 Cy-rê-ne, the cap. of Cyrenaica.
 Cyth-nos, 253, now *Thermia*.
 Cý'-rus, 262, a riv. of Armenia.
 Cy-thê'-ra Ins., 253, now *Cerigo*.

FOR

Del'-ta, 263, the N. part of Egypt, inclosed by the branches of the Nile.
 Dê-mê-tri-as, 256, a tn. of Magnesia in Thessaly.
 Di-vô-dû-rum, now *Metz*, a tn. in Gallia Belgica.
 Do-bû'-ni, 52, anc. inhabs. of *Oxfordshire*, &c.
 Do-dô-na, a cel. temp of Jupiter in Epirus.
 Dô'-ris, 256, a small district in Greece.
 Dô-ri-ans, one of the 4 clans in anc. Greece.
 Drep'-â-num, 237, now *Trapani* in Sicily.
 Dû-ri-us, 261, now *Douro*, a river in Spain.
 Du-rot'-ri-gês, 52, anc. peop. of *Dorsetshire*, &c.
 Dyr-rhâ'-chi-um, 247, now *Durazzo* in Illyricum.
 Eb-lâ-na, now *Dublin*.
 E-bor'-â-cum, now *York*, the cap. of the Brigantes in Britain.
 E-lêû'-sis, 256, now *Lepsina*, a tn. in Attica.
 E'-lis, 256, a district on the W. of the Peloponnesus.
 E-mô-di mts., 262, the Himalayah mts. in Asia.
 En-i-pêûs, 256, a river in Thessaly.
 E-pl-rus, 255, now *Albania*, in N.W. of Greece.
 E-rê-tri-a, 257, one of the chief towns in Eubœa.
 Er-ý-mân'-thus, 256, a mt. in Arcadia.
 Er-ý-thræ-um Mâr-ê, 262, the *Red Sea*.
 E-trû-ri-â, 236, now *Tuscany*, a country in cent. Italy.
 Eu-bœ-a, Ins., 253, *Negropont*, a large isle.
 Eu-pa-tô-ri-um, now *Inkerman*, a tn. in the Crimea.
 Eu-phrâ-tês, 262, a river in Asia.
 Eu-rô-pa, 259, one of the three divisions of the anc. world.
 Eu-rô-tas, 253, a river in Laconia on which Sparta stood.
 Eux-ý-nus Pon-tus, 261, the *Black Sea*.
 Fâê-su-læ, 236, *Fiesole*, a city of Etruria.
 Fâl-ê-ri-i, 236, *Faleri*, a tn. in Etruria.
 Fa-ven'-ti-a, 236, a tn. in Gallia Cispadana.
 Fir'-mum, 236, a tn. in Flœnum.
 Fi-dê'-nae, a tn. of the Sabines, Italy.
 Flâ-vi-â Cæ-sar-i-en-sis, 53, the district bet. the Thames and Humber in Roman Britain.
 Flo-ren'-ti-â, 236, *Florence*, a tn. in Etruria.
 For-tu-nâ'-tæ In-sû-læ, 263, the *Canary* and *Madeira* islands.
 Fo'-rum Ap'-pi-i, a tn. in Latium, 43 m. from Rome.

Dâ'-cý-a, 260, now *Transylvania*, *Wallachia*, *Moldavia*, and pt. of *Hungary*.
 Dam-nôn-i-i, 52, anc. peop. of *Cornwall*, &c.
 Da-nûb-y-us, 261, the Danube or *Ister*.
 Daû-ni-â, 237, the anc. name of the N. part of *Apulia*.
 Dê'-los, 256, the smallest of the Cyclades, sacred to Apollo and *Diána*.
 Del'-phi, 253, now *Kastri*, a tn. in Phocis, with a temp. of Apollo.

FRA

Fran'-ci, i.e., Freemen, a confederacy of German tribes.

Fren-tā-ni, 236, a tribe of Samnites.

Fris'-i-i, 259, a people of Germany on the *Amisia* or *Elms*.

Gā-dēs, *Cádiz*, an anc. tn. in Spain.

Gad-i-tā-num Fretum, 261, *Straits of Gibraltar*.

Gae-tū-i, 263, a people of Mauretania.

Gāl-s'-ti-a, 262, a district of Asia Minor.

Gāl'-li-ā, Gaul.

Gallia Trans-al-pi-na or Ulterior, 236, included *France, Belgium*, and *S. Holland*.

Gallia Cis-al-pi-na or Citerior, 236, the N. of Italy and S. of the Alps.

— Trans-pa-dā-na, 236, Gaul in Italy, N. of the Po.

— Cis-pa-dā-na, 236, Gaul, S. of the Po.

Gāl'-li-cum Fretum, 261, *Straits of Dover*.

Gan'-gēs, 262, *Ganges*, a riv. in India.

Gan-get'-i-cus Sinus, 262, the *Bay of Bengal*.

Gar-ā-man'-tēs, 263, the most southerly peop. in N. Africa.

Ga-rum'-na, 261, *Garonne*, a riv. in Gaul.

Gaulōs, 237, now Goso.

Gē-drō-si-a, 262, a prov. of the Persian Empire.

Ge-nē-va, now *Genève*, a tn. of the *Allobroges*.

Gēn'-ti-a, 236, *Genoa*, a tn. of Liguria.

Gēp'-i-dae, a peop. settled in Dacia.

Ger-mā'-ni-ā, 259, *Germany*.

Ger-man'-i-cum Mār-ē, 261, the *German Ocean*.

Gē-taē, a warlike peop. in Lower Dacia.

Gōth-i, a combination of several tribes, originally from Asia. Such of them as settled in the Western parts of Europe were called *Vist-Goths* or *Western* *Goths*. Those who settled in the Eastern parts were called *Ostro-Goths* or *Eastern* *Goths*. Alaric, king of the *Vist-Goths*, thrice attacked and sacked Rome itself. The third and last time was on Aug. 24, A.D. 410, when the city was delivered to the licentious fury of the barbarous tribes of Germany and Scythia.

Græcia or Hel-las, 260, a country S.E. of Europe.

Græcia Magna, 237, the name of the Southern pt. of Italy, so named because sev. Greek colonies had settled there.

Gra-ni-cus, a river of Mysia.

Gy-ā-ros, now *Jura*, one of the *Cyclades*.

Hæmus mts., 261, *Balkan* range of mts. bet. Thrace and Moesia.

Hāl'-i-ac'-mon, 256, *Vistrica*, a riv. in Macedonia.

Hāl'-i-car-nas'-sus, now *Budrum*, a city of Caria, in Asia Minor.

Ha-rt'-des, a German tribe in the N.W.

ISO

Hel-Y-oon mts., 253, a range of mts. in *Scotia*.

Hel-lē-nēs, another name for the Greeks.

Hel-las, 253, another name for Greece.

Hel-lēs-pon'-tus, 261, *Straits of the Dardanelles*.

Hel-ots, 254, *Spartan* slaves.

Hel-vē-ti-i, a large tribe on the W. of what is now modern Switzerland.

Hep-tan'-ō-mis, 263, a district of Egypt.

Her-ā-clēs-a, a tn. in Thrace; another in Sicily.

Her-cu-lā-nēs-um, 237, a city in Campania, destroyed by an earthquake.

Her-ni-ci, 237, a peop. in Latium.

Hes-pē-ri-a, 235, the west, a name given by the Greeks to Italy.

Hi-ber'-ni-a, *Ireland*.

His-pā-ni-a, 259, *Spain*.

Hṽ-das-pec, 262, *Selum*, a branch of the *Indus*.

Hy-drun'-tum, 237, *Otranto*, a tn. of Calabria.

Hy-met'-tus, 256, a mt. in Attica, cel. for its honey.

Hy-pā-nis, 262, the *Bog*, a riv. in S. Russia.

Hy-dre-a, 253, now *Hydra*, one of the *Sporades*.

Huns, 264, a tribe of Turkish or Tartar descent, originally occupying the district N. of the great Chinese Wall which had been erected to check their incursions. About 200 B. C., having broken through the wall, they gradually extended their conquests westwards. Under Attila, their king, called "the scourge of God," they committed, about 445 A.D., dreadful ravages both in the West of Asia and the East of Europe.

I-ā-pṽg'-i-a, 237, the Greek name for the S. of Apulia.

I-bē-ri-ā, 262, *Spain*; also a name for *Georgia*, a country of Asia.

I-bē-rus, 261, the *Ebro*, a riv. of Spain.

I-cā'-ri-a, 247, one of the *Sporades*.

I-cē-ni, 52, the anc. inhabs. of *Norfolk*, &c.

Il-lyr'-i-cum or Il-lyr'-i-ā, 260, *Crætia*, *Dalmatia*, *Bosnia*, &c.

I-mā-us mts., 262, a range of mts. in Asia.

Im-brus, 247, an isle nr. Thrace.

In'-di-a, 262, now *Hindustan*.

In-dus, 262, the *Indus*, a riv. N.W. of India.

In-di-cus O-ce-ā-nus, 262, the *Indian Ocean*.

In-ter'-num Mār-e, 261, the *Mediterranean Sea*.

I-ō-nians, one of the 4 tribes of Greece.

I-ō-ni-um Mār-e, 261, the sea bet. Italy and Greece.

I-ō-ni-an islands, 261, islands in the *Ionian Sea*.

Is-ca, the *Ust*, a riv. in Monmouthshire.

ISC

Is-ca Sil-ti-rum, *Caerleon*, a tn. in Monmouth.
 Isth-mi-an Games, 255, were cel. at the Isthmus of Corinth, in the 1st and 3rd of each Olympiad.
 Is-tri-a, 255, a peninsula N. of the Adriatic.
 I-tal-i-a, 260, *Italy*.
 Ith'-a-ca, 257, *Theaki*, a small isle off Epirus.

Jax-ar'-tes, 262, *Syr* or *Syhoun*, a riv. flowing into Lake Aral.
 Ja-ni'-ti-lum, a hill of Rome, N. of the Tiber.
 Jū'-ra mts., a range in the E. of Gaul.

Lā-cē-dæ'-mon or Sparta, 256, cap. of Laconia in the Peloponnēsus.
 La-cō-ni-a, 256, a district in the Peloponnēsus.
 La-od-I-cē-a, 262, a tn. of Phrygia in Asia Minor.
 La-ris'-sa, 256, a tn. in Thessaly.
 La-ri-us, lake, 261, now *Como*, Italy.
 Lā-ti-ni, 237, the peop. of Latium, of whom the Romans were a branch.
 Lā-ti-um, 237, a country on the W. of Italy.
 Lē-man'-nus, lake, 261, now *Lake of Geneva*.
 Lem'-nos Ins., 247, now *Stalimene*, an isle in the *Ægean Sea*.
 Le-on-ti-ni, now *Lentini*, a tn. in Sicily.
 Les'-bos Ins., 247, *Mitylene*, an island off Mycia.
 Leu-cā-dī-a Ins., 253, *Santa Maura*.
 Le-thæ'-us, 256, a riv. in Thessaly.
 Lē-thē, a riv. in the Lower world.
 Leuc'-tra, a tn. of Bœotia, where Epaminondas def. the Spartans, B.C. 371.
 Lib'-y-ā, 263, the Greek name for Africa.
 Li-ger, 261, the *Loire*.
 Li-gu'-ri-a, 236, now *Genoa*, *Nice*, &c.
 Lil'-y-bee-um, 237, *Marsala*, a tn. in Sicily.
 Liparæ Insulæ, 260, the Lipari Isles.
 Li-ria, 237, *Garigliano*, a riv. in Italy.
 Lō-cris, 256, two districts in Central Greece.
 Lon-di-ni-um, now *London*, cap. of the Cantii.
 Lon-go-bar-di, *Lombards*, long bearded, a German tribe settled in N. Italy.
 Lu-ca, 236, *Lucca*, a tn. in Etruria.
 Lu-cā-ni-a, 237, a district of Lower Italy.
 Lug-dū-num, now *Lyons*, cap. of Gallia Lugdunensis.
 Lu-si-tā-ni-a, 216, *Portugal*.
 Lū-tē-ti-a, cap. of the Parisii, now *Paris*.
 Ly'-cā-ō-ni-a, 262, a dist. of Asia Minor.
 Ly'-y-a, 262, a small country of Asia Minor.

MYC

Lyd'-y-a, 262, a country of Asia Minor.
 Lys'-tra, a city of Lycaonia, Asia Minor.

Mac-ē-dō-ni-a, 255, a country N. of Greece.
 Mā-di-an or Mid'-y-an, 262, a district of Arabia Petrea.
 Mæ-nā-lus, 256, a mt. in Arcadia.
 Mæ-on'-l-a, another name for Lydia. Homer was a native of Mæonia.
 Mæ-ō-tis Pā-lus, 261, the Sea of Azof.
 Mag'-nus Sin-us, 262, *Gulf of Siam*.
 Ma-jor'-ca, an isle in the Mediterranean.
 Man-ti-nē-a, 253, now *Tripolizza*, a tn. in Arcadia.
 Man'-tu-a, 236, *Mantua*, a tn. in N. of Italy, near which Virgil was born.
 Mar'-ā-thon, a vil. of Attica, fam. for the battle bet. the Persians and Athenians, Sept. 28, B.C. 490.
 Mar-mar'-y-ca, 263, a country of N. Africa.
 Marsi, 236, a peop. in the cent. of Italy.
 Mar-ru-cēni, 236, a peop. n.r. the Samnites.
 Mas-si-l-i-ā, now *Marseilles*, a tn. in Gallia Narbonensis.
 Mau-re-tā'-nia, 263, a country in N. Africa.
 — Cæ-sar-I-en'-sis, 263, the E. pt. of the same.
 — Tin-gi-tā-na, 263, the W. pt. of the same.
 Maxima Cæ-sar-I-en'-sis, 53, the dist. in Britain bet. the Humber and the Tyne.
 Mē-di-a, 262, a country of Asia.
 Me-di-ō-lā-num, 236, *Milan*, a tn. in Gallia Transpadana.
 Meg-a-lop'-ō-lis, 256, a tn. in Arcadia.
 Meg'-ā-ra, 256, cap. of Meg'āris, a dist. in Greece.
 Mel-i-bœ-ā, 256, a tn. of Thessaly.
 Mel-i-ta, 237, *Malta*, an island in the Mediterranean.
 Mē-los, 253, *Milo*, one of the Sporades.
 Mēn-āp'-y-i, 82, a peop. of Gallia Belgica.
 Mer-ō-ē, 263, a dist. and cap. in Ethiopia.
 Mes-o-po-tā-mi-a, 262, a country bet. Tigris and Euphrates.
 Mes-sā-na, 237, *Messina*, a tn. of Sicily.
 Mes-sā-pl-a, 237, another name for Calabria.
 Mes-sē-ne, 256, *Macromati*, cap. of Messenia.
 Mes-sē'-ni-a, 256, a dist. of the Peloponnēsus.
 Met-a-pon'-tum, 237, a tn. of Lucania.
 Me-tāu-rus, 236, *Metro*, a riv. of Umbria.
 Meth-ō-nē, 256, *Modon*, a tn. of Messenia.
 Min'-ci-us, 236, *Mincio*, a riv. in Italy.
 Mit'-y-lē-nē, cap. of Lesbos, now the name of the island.
 Mœ-si-ā, 260, now *Servia*, *Bulgaria*.
 Molos'-sis, 256, a dist. of Epirus.
 Mō-na Ins., *Anglesey* in N. Wales.
 Mon-ā-pl-a, prob. the *Isle of Man*.
 Mu'-ti-na, 236, *Mō-dena*, a tn. of Gallia Cispadana.
 Mý-cē-næ, 256, a city of Argolis.

MYO

- My-ō-nos, 253, *Mykōni*, one of the Cyclades.
 Myr-mid-ō-nos, a peop. of Thessaly.
 Myr-tō-um Mār-ē, 261, a part of the *Aegean Sea*.
 Mys-I-a, 262, a country of Asia Minor.
 Na-is'-sus, 264, *Nissa*, a tn. of Dardania in Moesia.
 Nar, 236, *Nera*, a riv. of Umbria.
 Narbo, now *Narbonne*, cap. of Gallia Narbonensis.
 Nau-pac'-tus, 253, *Lepanto*, a tn. of Locri Ozoine, Greece.
 Nāu-pli-a, 256, *Napoli*, the harbour of Argos.
 Nar'os Ins., 253, *Naxia*, one of the Cyclades.
 Ne-ap'-ō-lis, now *Naples*, a city in Campania.
 — 256, a tn. in Macedonia.
 Nemēa, 255, a tn. in Argolis at which the Nemēan Games were celebrated.
 Nervii, a peop. in Gallia Belgica.
 Ni-ca-a, now *Isnik*, cap. of Bithynia, fam. for an ecclesiastical council held there, A.D. 325, in which the Nicene Creed was drawn up.
 Nicea, 236, a tn. of Liguria, Italy, now *Nice*.
 Ni-cop'-ō-lis, 256, a tn. of Epirus.
 Nilus, 236, the river *Nile*.
 Nō-la, 237, a tn. of Campania. [*markt*.
 Nō-rē'-i-ā, cap. of Noricum, now *Neu-Noricum*, 260, *Styria*, *Carinthia*, &c.
 Nōv-I-ō-dū-num, now *Isacri*, in Moesia.
 Nu-man'-ti-a, a city in Hispania Tarraconensis on the N.
 Numid'ia, 263, now *Algeria*.
 O-ax'-es, a riv. of Crete.
 O-des'-sus, 247, *Varna*, a port of Moesia.
 Œ-nō'-tri-a, a name for Italy.
 O-lē-ā-rus, 253, one of the Cyclades.
 Ol-I-si-po, now *Lisbon*.
 Ol-I-us, 236, the *Oglio*, a riv. of N. Italy.
 O-lym'-pi-a, 253, a tn. and plain of Elis in Peloponnesus, where the Olympic games were cel. every 4th year.
 O-lym'-pus mt., 247, a range of mts. in Thessaly.
 Or'-a-cles, 255, were responses given to questions respecting future events.
 Op'-ūs, 256, a tn. of Locris in Greece.
 Or-chom'-ē-nus, 256, a city of Bœ-ō-tia.
 Or-dov'-I-cā, 52, the anc. peop. of N. Wales.
 Or-tō-na, 236, a tn. in Latium.
 Os-tra-cism, 256, a vote for 10 years' banishment.
 Os-sa, 247, a mt. in Thessaly.
 Os'-tia, 237, a tn. at the mouth of the Tiber.
 Or-tyg'-i-a, a name for Delos.
 Ox-us, 262, *Jihon*, a river of Asia.

POT

- Pā-dus, 261, the *Po*, the chief riv. of Italy.
 Pam-phyl-I-a, 262, a country of Asia Minor.
 Pan-nō-ni-a, 260, S.W. part of *Hungary* with *Slavonia*, &c.
 Pān-or'-mus, 237, *Palermo*, in Sicily.
 Paph-lā-gō-ni-a, 262, a country of Asia Minor.
 Pā-phos, a tn. of Cyprus where Venus was worshipped.
 Par-ma, 236, *Parma*, a tn. of Gallia Cispadana.
 Par-nas'-sus, 253, a cel. mt. of Phocis nr. Delphi.
 Pā-ros Ins., 253, *Paros*, one of the Cyclades, cel. for its marble.
 Par'-thi-a, 262, now *Khorassan*, a country of Asia.
 Pa-tā'-vi-um, 235, *Padua*, a tn. of Italy.
 Pat'-mos Ins., 247, one of the Sporades, cel. for the exile of St. John.
 Patrae, 253, now *Patras*, a seaport of the Moræa.
 Pe-las-gi, 254, the anc. inhabs. of S. Thessaly.
 Pē-ll-on, 257, a mt. of Thessaly.
 Pel'-la, 256, cap. of Macedonia.
 Pel-lē'-ne, 256, a tn. of Achaia.
 Pel-o-pon-nē-sus, 253, now the *Moræa*.
 Pen-ē-us, 256, a riv. of Thessaly.
 Per-si-cus Sinus, 262, the *Persian Gulf*.
 Per'-sis or Persia, 262, a large country in Asia.
 Pē-rū'-si-a, 236, *Perugia*, a tn. in Etruria.
 Pe-tē-ll-a, 237, *Strongoli*, a tn. of the Bruttil.
 Phar-sā'-lus, 247, a tn. in Thessaly; nr. this Caesar def. Pompey, B.C. 48.
 Phēr-æ, 256, a tn. of Thessaly.
 Phi-lip'-pi, 247, a tn. of Macedonia.
 Phi-lip-pop'-ō-lis, 247, a tn. of Thrace.
 Phō-cia, 256, a dist. in Greece.
 Phœ-nice, 256, a tn. of Epirus.
 Phry'-gi-ā, 262, a country of Asia Minor.
 Pi-cē-num, 235, a dist. S. of Umbria.
 Pi-ēr-I-a, a dist. of Macedonia, a seat of the worship of the Muses.
 Pin'-dus, 256, a chain of mts. in Macedonia.
 Pi-ræ-us, 253, chief harbour of Athens.
 Pi'-sæ, 236, *Pisa*, a tn. of Etruria.
 Pi-sid-I-a, 262, a country of Asia Minor.
 Pla-cen'-ti-a, 236, *Placenza*, a city in Italy.
 Pla-tē-ā, 253, a city of Bœotia, where the Greeks def. the Persians, Sept. 22, B.C. 479.
 Poe-ni, another name for the Carthaginians.
 Pom-pē-I-i, 237, a tn. of Campania overwhelmed in A.D. 79.
 Pon'-tus, 262, a country of Asia Minor.
 Pon-tus Eux-i-nus, the *Black Sea*.
 Pot-I-dē-ā, 256, a tn. of Macedonia.

FRA

Præ-ne'-te, 237, *Palestina*, a tn. in Latium.
 Pro-pon'-tis, 261, the *Sea of Marmora*.
 Pu-tē-ā-lī, 237, *Pesuvio*, a port of Campania.
 Pyd'-na, 256, *Kiton*, a tn. of Macedonia.
 Py'-lus, 253, a tn. in Elis.
 Pyr-ē-næ-I mts., 261, a range of mts. bet. France and Spain.
 Pyth-ē-an Games, 255, games cel. every 5th year in honour of Apollo, near Delphi.

Qui-rī-tēs, another name for the Romans.

Ra-ven'-na, 236, now *Ravenna*, a cel. tn. in the E. of Italy, freq. the res. of the Roman Emperors.
 Re-ā'-te, 236, now *Rieti*, a tn. of the Sabines.
 Rē-mī or Rhē-mī, a peop. in Gallia Belgica, cap. *Rhetima*.
 Rha, 251, the *Volga*.
 Rhe-ti'-a, 260, now the *Grisons*, &c.
 Rhē-gi-um, 237, *Reggio*, a tn. of Bruttium.
 Rhē-nus, 253, the *Rhine*.
 Rhod'-ē-nus, 261, the *Rhone*.
 Rho'-dus Ins., 247, *Rhodes*, an isle in the *Ægean Sea*.
 Rō'-ma, 237, Rome, the cap. of Italy, and formerly of the world.
 Rū'-bi-co, 236, a small riv. of Italy, a little N. of Ariminum, the boundary between Gallia Cispadana and Umbria.
 Rū'-tū-lī, a peop. of Latium.

Sā-ba or *Sheba*, cap. of the Sa-bæ-i in Arabia Felix.
 Sa-bi'-ni, 236, an anc. peop. in cent. of Italy.
 Sa-bri'-na, 261, the *Savenn*.
 Sā'-cer Mons, the *Sacred Mt.*, 3 miles from Rome.
 Sagun'-tum, now *Muriedro*, a tn. of Spain.
 Sā'-is, 260, a city in the Delta, Egypt.
 Sal'-ē-mis, 253, now *Koturi*, an isle W. of Attica, where the Greeks def. the fleet of Xerxes, B.C. 480.
 Sa-ler'-num, 237, now *Salerno*, cap. of the Picentini, Italy.
 Sā'-me, the anc. name of Oephallenia.
 Sā-mos Ins., 247, an isle opposite to Ephesus.
 Sam'-ni-um, 236, a country of Italy.
 Sam-o-thrā'-ci-a, 247, now *Samothraci*, an isle in the *Ægean Sea*.
 Sar'-a-cē-nī, a peop. of Arabia Petraea.
 Sar-dīn'-i-a, 237, now *Sardinia*.
 Sar-mā'-ti-a Asi-āt-i-ca, 262, the W. of Russia in Asia.
 Sar-māt-i-cum Mār-ē, 251, the *Baltic*.
 Sa-tur'-ni-ā, 236, an anc. name of Italy.

TAB

Sar'-ē-næ, a peop. in Germany S. of Chersonesus Cimbrica.
 Scal'-dis, the *Scheldt*, a riv. in Gallia Belgica.
 Scan-di-nā-vi-a, 259, now *Norway* and *Sweden*.
 Sci'-ā-thus, 256, now *Skithio*, an isle in the *Ægean*.
 Scō-ti, 53, a tribe of the anc. Caledonians.
 Scyl'-la and Chā-ryb'-dis, two rocks bet. Sicily and Italy.
 Scy'-ros, 253, now *Scyro*, an isle in the *Ægean*.
 Scyth'-i-a, 262, the N.E. of Europe.
 Sē-quā-na, 261, the riv. *Seine*.
 Ser'-i-ca, 262, the N.W. part of *China*.
 Se-ri'-phos, 253, now *Serpho*, one of the Cyclades.
 Scy-la-cium, 237, now *Squillace* in Bruttium.
 Si-cam-bri, an anc. tribe of Germany.
 Si-clī'-i-a, 237, now *Sicily*.
 Sic-y-on, 251, a town and small district in Peloponnesus.
 Sil'-i-rēs, 53, an anc. peop. of *S. Wales*.
 Sī'-næ, the S. part of *China*.
 Sog-di-ā-na, 262, parts of *Turkistan* and *Bokhara*.
 So-rac'-te, a mt. in Etruria.
 Spar'-ta or La-ce-dæ-mon, 256, cap. of Laconia in Peloponnesus.
 Spo-lē-ti-um, 236, *Spoleto*, a tn. in Umbria.
 Spor'-ā-dēs, 253, a group of scattered islands in the *Ægean Sea*.
 Stā-gi-ra, now *Stavro*, a tn. of Macedonia, the bpl. of Aristotle.
 Str-y-mon, 256, now *Stryma*, a riv. of Macedonia.
 Styx, 1, a riv. in Arcadia; 2, a riv. in the infernal regions.
 Suē-vi, a tribe in Germany, now *Suabia*.
 Sues-si-ō-næ, now *Soissons*, a peop. in Gallia Belgica.
 Sur-ren'-tum, 237, now *Sorrento*, a tn. in Campania.
 Su-si-ā-nā, 262, now *Khusistan*.
 Syb'-ē-ris, 237, a tn. and riv. in Lucania.
 Syr'-ā-cū-sæ, 237, now *Syracuse*, a city in Sicily.
 Syr'-i-a, 262, a large country in Asia.
 Sy'-ros, 254, now *Syros*, one of the Cyclades.
 Syr'-tis Major, 263, now *Gulf of Sidra*.
 — Minor, 263, now *Gulf of Gabes*.

Tæ-nā-rus, 253, now Cape *Malapan*.
 Tā-gus, 261, a river in Spain.
 Tam'-ē-sis, 261, the river *Thames*.
 Tān'-ā-is, 261, the river *Don*.
 Ta-prob'-ā-ne, 262, *Ceylon*.
 Ta-ren'-tum, 237, now *Taranto*, in Calabria.
 Tar-ra-ci-na, 237, now *Terracina*, a tn. in Latium.

TAR

- Tar-ra-co-nen-sis, 260, one of the three provs. in Spain.
 Tar'-eus, now *Ternus*, cap. of Cilicia, bpl. of St. Paul.
 Taurus mts., 264, a chain of mts. in Asia.
 Ta-yg-è-tus, 256, a range of mts. bet. Laconia and Messenia.
 Tem'-pè, 247, a cel. val. in N. of Thessaly.
 Ten'-è-dos, 247, a small isle in the Ægean Sea.
 Ter-ger'-tè, 235, now *Trieste*, a tn. of Istria.
 Ten'-ori-à, or the *Troad*, in N.W. of Asia Minor.
 Ten'-tò-nès, a large tribe in N. of Germany.
 Thà'-søs, 247, now *Thaso*, an isle in the Ægean.
 Thè-bæ, 256, cap. of Boeotia; another, cap. of the *Thebæis* in Upper Egypt.
 Ther-moy'-y-læ, 254, a cel. pass. between Thessaly and Locris, in which Leonidas with 300 Spartans resisted for 3 days the army of Xerxes, B.C. 480.
 Thes-sà-ll-à, 247, a district in Northern Greece.
 Thrà'-ci-a, 247, now pt. of *Roumelia*.
 Thù-le, either *Iceland* or the *Shetland Isles*.
 Thù'-ri-i, 237, a city in Lucania, Italy.
 Tiv'-è-ria, 261, the river *Tiber* in Italy.
 Ty'-bur, 237, now *Tivoli*, an anc. tn. of Latium.
 Ti-ci-num, 236, *Pavia*, a tn. in N. Italy.
 Ti-ci-nus, 236, the riv. *Tessino*, a branch of the Po.
 Ti-fer'-nus, 237, *Biferno*, a river of Samnium.
 Ti-gris, 262, the *Tigris*, a great river W. of Asia.
 Tingitāna, 264, a district of Mauretania.
 To-lè-tum, now *Toledo*, a tn. in Hispania Tarraconensis.
 To-lò-sa, now *Toulouse*, a tn. of Gallia Narbonensis.
 Trap'-è-sus, now *Trebisond*, the cap. of Pontus in Asia Minor.
 Tras-i-mè-nus, 236, the lake of Perugia in Etruria.
 Trè'-vi-ti, a large tribe in Gallia Belgica, cap. *Treves*.
 Tri-den'-tum, *Trent*, cap. of the Tridentini in Rhaetia.
 Tri-nà'-cri-a, a name of Sicily from its triangular shape.
 Trin'-ò-ban'-tes, 52, the anc. inhabs. of *Essex*, &c.
 Tri-pol-i-tà-na, a dist. of N. Africa.
 Trò'-ja or I-I-um, *Troy*, cap. of Troas in N. W. Mysia.
 Tū-nes or *Tunis*, *Tunis*, a city of N. Africa, 10 miles from Carthage.

TAM

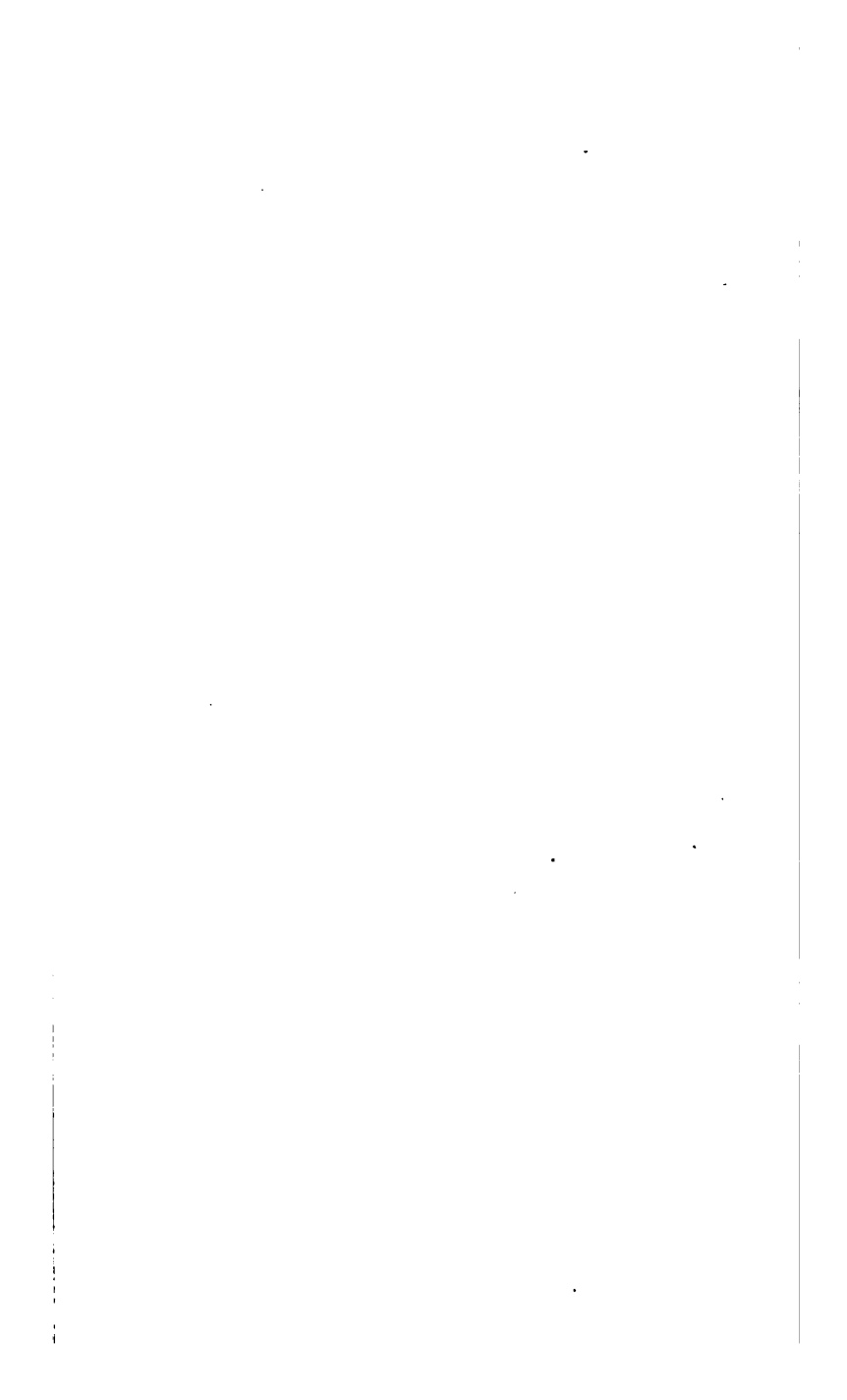
- Tus'-ci, the peop. of Etruria, now *Tuscany*.
 Tus'-cū-lum, 237, *Frascati*, a tn. of Latium, nr. which Cicero had a villa.
 Ty'-ras, 261, the river *Dniéster*.
 Tyr-hè'-num Mār-è, part of the Mediterranean, opp. to Etruria.

- U'-bi-l, a German tribe on the Rhine.
 Um'-bria, 236, a country of Italy.
 Ur, a dist. in Chaldaea, placed by some near Edessa; by others in the S. of Euphrates.
 U'-ti-ca, a cel. city of N. Africa, where the younger Cato killed himself.
 Uz, the land of Job, 262, either in Idumæa or N. of Arabia.

- Vād-i-mō-nis, lake, *Bassano*, 236, a small lake of Etruria.
 Vā'-hā-lis, the *Waal*, a branch of the Rhine.
 Van'-dā-li, a confederacy of German tribes.
 Vec'-tis Ins., *Isle of Wight*.
 Vē-dra, the *Wear* in Durham.
 Vē'-i-i, 236, *Isola Farnese*, a city of Etruria.
 Ven'-è-ti, the inhabs. of Venetia, N.E. of Italy.
 Ven'-ta Bel-gā-rum, *Winchester*.
 — I-cē-nō-rum, *Caistor*, nr. Norwich.
 — Sil-ū-rum, *Caerwent*, in Monmouth.
 Ve-rō-na, 235, *Verona*, a tn. in N. of Italy.
 Ve-sū'-vi-us, 237, a volcanic mt. in Campania.
 Vi-à-dus, the *Oder*, a riv. in Germany.
 Vi-en'-na, *Vienne*, cap. of the Allobrogēs in Gallia Lugdunensis.
 Vin-dē-l'-ci-a, 260, now N.E. of *Switzerland*.
 Vin-do-bō-na, now *Vienna*, cap. of Austria.
 Vis'-tū-la, 261, the *Vistula*.
 Vō'-gē-sus, the *Vosges* mts. in Gaul.
 Vol'-sci, 237, an anc. peop. in Latium.
 Vul-tūr'-nus, 237, the *Volturno*, a riv. in Campania.

- Xan'-thus, 1, a riv. of the Troad; 2, a city of Lycia.

- Za-cyn'-thus, 254, *Zante*, an isle in the Ionian Sea.
 Zā-ma, a city of Numidia where Hannibal was def. by Scipio, B.C. 202.



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